DEATHS.
At South Evanston, Ill., Dec. 31, Amelia ... widow of Judge Romeyn, late of Troy, ... years.
...esday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the ... her sister, Mrs. A. L. Winne. The re... taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.
...derick Hurd, Dec. 31, 1882, from inju... at the I. C. R. R. Car-Works.
...m residence No. 3462 State-st., Tuesday, ...m., to Oakwoods. Friends of the family ... attend.
... City (Nev.) and Tamaqua (Penn.) pa... copy.
...nathan Shaw, at No. 423 West Madison-... malaria, aged 31 years.
...e funeral hereafter.
...s and New York papers please copy.
...n. L. W. Holstein, son of William H. and ... aged 2 years 1 month and 18 days. ... services on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., at the ... parents, corner of Normal Parkway and ... Englewood.
... funeral services of the late Amos S. ... held in Christ Church, Oak Park, ...an. 2, at 9:30 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
...GULAR MONTHLY MEETING ... Board of Managers of the Chicago Home ...dless will be held at the Home Wednes... at 10 o'clock.
...NERS OF PROPERTY FRONT... Lincoln-av. are requested to meet in ..., corner Webster-av. and Larrabee-st., ... evening, to hear report of their com... ...ted to protest before the City Council ... right of way to an Elevated Railroad ... to transact other business.
...AM HALLEY WILL LECTURE ...ral Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams-... ...ing, on "Labor's Uprising, Monopoly's ...

...ISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
...ART.
...IFICENT COLLECTION OF
...er-Color ... Paintings!
...W ON EXHIBITION AT
...n's Art Galleries,
...8 Wabash-av.,
... collected by W. H. ...NG during the past sea... the Collection will be ...ghly-finished and impor...ks by
Josef Israels, Sir John Gilbert, S. Prout, David Cox, C. Stanfield, R.A., W. Mavis, Villegas, Schelthout,
...AND 400 OTHERS,
... sold without reserve or ...mmencing Thursday, Jan. ..., Jan. 5, Saturday, Jan. 6, ...tinued next week until the ...n is disposed of.
...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 214 and 216 Madison-st.
...ERYTHING
...NY RETAIL DEALER IN
...s, Shoes, ... and Rubbers
... present or future needs we shall sell
...AT AUCTION,
...nesday, Jan. 3,
...rget it. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.
...SDAY, Jan. 4, at 9:30,
...e shall sell a large stock of
...OCKERY,
...sisting of a full assortment of ...C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, ...nd Yellow Ware, ...d Chamber Sets, ... Glassware, Lamps, &c.
...d for Country Merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

1883.
...TE DIRECTORY
ON SALE.
...n & McClurg's, ...'s Library, ...er House News Stand, ... Pierce, 149 State-st.

...n of Business
...th Fifty or One Hundred ...Dollars capital to take the ...t of a branch of the business ...orporation doing a business ...world, and possessing a busi...ntance of over twenty years' ...For full particulars address ...e office.

...HER'S Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO ... CANDY
...3 or $5 for retail ... (charges light) ...dy in the world. ...ndsome boxes.
...dy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.
HARZ MOUNTAIN ...S CANARIES Kaempfer's, 127 Clark.
...N'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, ... and Precious Stones.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"To Close Quickly!"

Prior to the opening of our Spring Importations, will offer Best Quality

Scotch Zephyr Ginghams!

(Carried from last summer)

At 20c!

Fig'd French Cotton Satteens!

At 25c!

The styles of both lots are fully as desirable as those we shall open shortly at

"35 and 50c."

Samples Mailed!

State and Madison-sts.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Cloaks and Dresses.

To insure the immediate closing out of our stock of

Paletots! Russian Circulars! Dolmans! Fur-Lined Circulars! AND Street and Reception Dresses!

We have Marked Them Down *To about* One-Half *Original Prices.*

Early Examiners *Will secure* Excellent Bargains!

MONEY TO LOAN

At Six Per Cent, Without Commission,

On improved Chicago real estate, in amounts not exceeding $10,000 in any one loan. Apply at Room 2, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT.

Store 209 Wabash-av., 28x180 feet, with skylight; also two floors over 207 and 209 Wabash-av., 28x180 feet, with skylight. Apply to HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

PURE WATER.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Ozo & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring, 5 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALM & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st., 41 and 43 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 136 North Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of WHYLAND & WARES has this day been dissolved by limitation.
C. A. WHYLAND, WILLIAM WARES.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm name of WHYLAND & LABAGH, at the old office, 113 La Salle-st., Room 8.
C. A. WHYLAND, E. H. LABAGH.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"They'll Go Like a Flash!"

Misses', Little Girls', AND Small Boys'

Kid Gloves!

FOR Street Wear! Dancing! AND Party Use!

At the modest sum of 25c!

"Sizes Complete." "Quality Guaranteed."

State and Madison-sts.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

From this Date UNTIL March 1st WE WILL Close Our Retail AT Half-Past 5 p. m.

1883.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

MINSTREL SONGS OLD AND NEW is a collection of those songs which are the people's favorites. Words often arrant nonsense, but the melodies some of the sweetest and best in the world. The Success of the Season, and is selling rapidly. A fine, large volume, pages full sheet music size.
94 Songs, including "Old Folks at Home," and all of Foster's best, "Old Uncle Ned," "Rose Lee," "Kentucky Home;" also "Lilly Dale," "Twinkling Stars," and, in fact, a large part of the popular favorites of the last thirty years. $2 Boards; $2.50 Cloth.
VERY EASY INSTRUCTION BOOKS, with very entertaining airs for practice, are Winner's

IDEAL METHODS.

For Violin, For Piano, For Cornet, For Flageolet, For Fife, For Flute. Price of each 75 cts. For Guitar, For Cabinet Organ, For Accordeon, For Clarinet, For Banjo, For Piccolo.
Simple instructions, and nearly 100 tunes in each.
GOUNOD'S REDEMPTION, $1. Only edition with Gounod's orchestration.
BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL, $1. Only copy with Libretto and Business.
MUSICAL FAVORITE. (Just out.) New Book of Bound Music. Fine selection of Piano Pieces. $2 Plain; $2.50 Cloth; $3 Gilt.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals, Accompanied by Plans and Specifications, for a Bridge to be Built Across the Calumet River at Ninety-Second-st., South Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park will receive up to five (5) o'clock p. m. of Monday, Jan. 8, A. D. 1883, at his office in the Village-Hall in said village only, Sealed Proposals, accompanied by Plans and Specifications for the erection of a Combination Truss Swing Bridge across the Calumet River at Ninety-second-st.
Said Bridge to have Double Draws of 75 feet in the clear each; Roadway to be 18 feet wide in the clear, with sidewalk on each side thereof 6 feet in width; the capacity of the bridge to be 3,000 pounds per lineal foot surface, exclusive of weight of structure, with factor of 4.
Centre Pier to be of Stone Masonry resting at 2 feet below village datum, on substructure of Piles or other sufficient foundation, and of sufficient height to clear 20 feet under draw.
The land approaches at each end to be 60 feet wide, and 180 feet each in length.
The cost of said Bridge not to exceed twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $500, and the village reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
All bids should be plainly marked upon the outside.
EDWARD M. HENRICKS, Village Clerk, Hyde Park.

CANDY The finest line of fine confections in Chicago. Whitman's celebrated taffies for sale here only by us. Elegant packages fruits and candy for gifts. See them. Established 10 years. TAYLOR, 7 Clark. Telephone 5,116.

CUTLERY When you want a good POCKET-KNIFE go where they keep an assortment. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st., have over One Hundred patterns in their stock.

BIZ GOES ON AT SEA'S AS THOUGH NO FIRE HAD OCCURRED, AND THIS MORNING THE Third Floor WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS, AND THE MILLINERY Advertised on Monday IS NOW ON SALE.

The Fourth Floor will remain closed until MONDAY next, when will commence the

Great Fire Sale AT SEA'S.

Strictly Cash Prices

MADE FOR JANUARY ONLY.

WE QUOTE PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

$45 Suits reduced to -	$30 and $35
$50 Suits reduced to -	35 and 40
$55 & $60 Suits reduced to	40 and 45

And a general reduction on all lines of goods. Call and examine at our Store, 128 Dearborn-st.

J. B. Hall & Co., TAILORS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on the second day of January, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Chicago, Dec. 20, 1882. HENRY E. LOWE, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Hardware Mfg. Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
S. S. NILES, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 State-st., Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE

Board of Trade Membership. Address, with lowest cash figures, W H H, 129 La Salle-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. JOHN B. HUGHES, of Chicago, Ill., has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1883. PERRY & CO.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. 2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

ETTLINGER'S BANKRUPT STOCK,

Sold by the SHERIFF for the benefit of the creditors, will be offered to the public at

PRIVATE SALE

At Ettlinger's former Store,

107 State-st.,

Today, Jan. 3d, and will continue until the entire stock of fine goods are disposed of. This elegant stock comprises a full line of everything desirable in Ladies' Outside Garments, both in

Cloth, Plush, Silk, Brocade, Sealskin, & Fur-Lined Goods.

Note the Bargains.

25 Seal Plush Dolmans, Bishop Sleeve, double box pleat in back, 52 inches long, lined with fine quilted silk for $20.
This garment cost $40, and was sold for $50 throughout the season.

13 Alaska Sealskin Dolmans, trimmed with pointed beaver, $150.
Sold two weeks before Christmas for $300. Comment is unnecessary; the goods speak for themselves.

60 Elegant Plush Jackets, satin quilted, lined, $20, just half price.

350 All-Wool Imported Dolmans for the unheard-of price of $5.
These Cloaks cost from $15 to $25.00

Seal Sacques, Fur-Lined Circulars, Carriage Robes, Fur Trimmings, Fur Capes, all to be sold at ruinously low prices, as the store must be vacated and the business closed.

107 State-st.

ALL CITIZENS OF, AND TAXPAYERS IN THE Village of Hyde Park Are requested to meet in Social Hall, Grand Crossing, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1883, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

To act upon the following proposition:
First—Is it advisable to form a City Government for the whole Village of Hyde Park?
Second—Is it advisable to divide the village into three villages, to be governed by Trustees?
The present deplorable condition of the finances of Hyde Park, and the extravagant use of the public funds, render it indispensable that some action be taken to lessen the burdens of the taxpayers, and reform the municipal affairs of the village. We therefore cordially invite all taxpayers to be present.
A. J. BASSETT, Secretary. L. H. BISBEE, Chairman.

FROM THIS DAY THE FAIR *Will Open at 8 a. m. Will Close at 7 p. m.*

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

E. J. LEHMANN, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

15 PER CENT Discount for Net Cash

On all Garments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us during January to Feb. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:
Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen, Hunting and Riding Garments for Gentlemen, Ladies' Select Outer Garments, Ladies' Riding Habits, Stylish Livery for all Classes of Servants.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st., CHICAGO. (Established 1851.) ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON.

Continuation of Gen. Logan's Speech on Fitz John Porter's Case.

The House Industriously Inclined—A Funny Scene, with Neal as the Comedian.

Cottons Put Back to High-Tariff Figures by the Ways and Means Committee.

Malarial Fever Has Interfered with All but the Expense of the Mississippi Works.

Levees Openly Recommended—Civil Service—Lapsed Grants—The Monitors—Debt Reduction.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

CONTINUATION IN THE SENATE OF GEN. LOGAN'S ORATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—"Dust in the road; attacked by four mules and a brush-pile." With this contemptuous sneer, Gen. Logan gave emphasis to his summary of the evidence in the Fitz John Porter case today. A tall, gray, eminently respectable-looking military gentleman, with close-cropped side-whiskers, tight-fitting coat, and black gloves, leaned forward upon his cane and smiled. Fitz John Porter, a close listener to the debate, smiles when the loyal people of the country sneer. "If this man had been a volunteer soldier, he would never have been permitted to stay in this country. A mere volunteer would never have had the audacity to come to ask to have this evidence spread before the world," Gen. Logan continued, and Fitz John Porter left the gallery. Gen. Logan spoke for

THREE HOURS MORE TODAY,

and did not quite finish. His argument was devoted to a careful analysis of the testimony before the court-martial, and to a refutation, step by step, of the proofs in the case which have been presented by military lawyers on behalf of Fitz John Porter. Gen. Logan showed that Porter obeyed no single order of Gen. Pope or of McDowell from Aug. 27 until 3 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 30, when Pope ordered him to report to him in person on the battlefield. Gen. Logan had a series of maps and diagrams representing the position of the armies at different periods of the battle, and by them he showed to the Senators, who gathered about him in groups, the effect which Porter's disobedience had upon the Union forces. Porter finally did reach Bristow Station almost a day late, and had not been there ten minutes when he wrote a letter criticising his superiors.

LOGAN GRAPHICALLY SKETCHED THE COWARDICE OF PORTER

when commenting upon his refusal to obey McDowell's order. McDowell had told Porter to put his troops at a certain place, when Porter said: "If I do put them there I shall get into a fight," and declined to obey the order. Fitz John Porter justified himself afterwards for this cowardice, or treason, by stating that McDowell had no authority to give him an order. Gen. Logan repeatedly quoted from the reports of the Confederate Generals to show that Porter was very wrong in his estimate of the position of the Rebel forces. He defied the friends of Fitz John Porter to point to any evidence that Porter ever tried to find the exact position of the enemy, even so much as to send a scout to the woods. The only force in Porter's front, said Gen. Logan, was one brigade of cavalry spread over three miles. Yet Porter had 12,000 infantry. "What officer," said Gen. Logan, "would permit

CAVALRY TO STOP AN INFANTRY FORCE?"

Gen. Logan today did not refer personally to Gen. Grant, except to mention "a certain article." "The truth is," said Gen. Logan, "Fitz John Porter was determined not to fight, and he was determined that Gen. Pope should be whipped that day, and he succeeded. If this man had been a volunteer soldier," repeated Gen. Logan, "he would never have been permitted to stay in this country." In vigorous, sinewy Saxon Gen. Logan thus inveighed against Fitz John Porter for three hours; and for another day retained to the end an attentive audience.

THE SPEECH.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—At 1:25 the Senate resumed the consideration of the Fitz John Porter bill. Gen. Logan resumed his argument against the bill. In justification of his remark the other day about people sometimes changing their mind, Mr. Logan sent to the desk and had read two letters, one the letter of Gen. Pope to President Grant in April, 1874, stating that Gen. Porter claimed to have procured new evidence which would either acquit him or greatly modify the judgment of his case, and asking the President to examine the question, or have it examined and acted upon "so far as justice or mercy demands"; the other, the President's reply, saying he regarded the case as one of great importance, particularly to the army and navy; that he had read the evidence given before the court-martial, and also Gen. Porter's subsequent defense; had determined that, if he had been wronged, he (Gen. Grant) would right him so far as he could, and that he had come to the conclusion that

NO NEW FACTS HAD BEEN DEVELOPED,

and it was doubtful whether, by the action of the Executive alone, a new trial could be legally given. Mr. Logan said he would make no comment on President Grant's letter, but would leave it to be its own comment. Upon the question of the condition of the road which the friends of Gen. Porter said was incumbered with 2,000 wagons, Mr. Logan said he had made a calculation showing that these nine miles of road would hold just 950 wagons, instead of 2,000. The argument that Porter was not to blame for failing to obey promptly the 6:30 order was answered by the fact that he had received a prior order dated 4 o'clock on the 27th, stating that the enemy was moving upon the Union lines and he (Porter) must be ready at any moment.

Mr. Logan proceeded next to consider what he called the second branch of the case—namely: the question, Was there a battle on the 29th of August, 1862? One reason given by the Schofield board for their report in Gen. Porter's favor was that there was no battle that day, but only a skirmish. How the board could have reached that conclusion he could not understand, for it was directly contradicted by evidence, and upon this point he read from the testimony of Gens. McDowell, Reynolds, Schenck, Robinson, Grover, Birney, Sigel, and other Union officers, and also from reports of officers of Jackson's command, to show

THERE WAS A SEVERE BATTLE

that day. One of the division commanders under Longstreet that day (Gen. Wilcox) was now an officer of the Senate, and had told him (Logan) that his troops were engaged in the battle of the 29th.

Mr. Sewell—If the Senator succeeds in proving that, he will place the commanding General in a very bad position.

Mr. Logan—I will prove it by Gen. Wilcox, and by Lee, and by Longstreet.

Mr. Sewell—There is no question but Longstreet was there the 29th.

Mr. Logan—Yes; and I was in the fight, too.

Mr. Sewell—That has been always denied by Gen. Pope.

Mr. Logan—It makes no difference who denies it, I am talking about the fact. It is very strange, this constant effort to make this a trial of Pope.

Mr. Sewell—It ought to be.

Mr. Logan—Oh, yes; well, I make it a trial of Porter, and I will make this country understand, too, that it is Porter who is on trial for disobedience of Pope's orders.

Claiming to have shown beyond doubt that there was a battle on the 29th, Mr. Logan said the next question was:

DID PORTER RECEIVE ANY ORDER

to take part in that battle, and, if so, did he obey or disobey it? Porter arrived at Bristow Station at 9:30 a. m., and ten minutes later he wrote to Burnside, saying, among other things, that he thought his lucky star was up, and adding: "I hope Mac's star is up, too." What did that mean? "Mac" had been removed from the command of the army, and Pope had been put there in his stead, and the hope was to get Pope out and have "Mac" restored. That was the meaning of that remark. Again, Porter wrote in the same letter: "You will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria." Why by way of Alexandria? If the army was successful it would follow the enemy into the interior of Virginia; but Alexandria was the place to retreat to in case of defeat. There were only two ways to explain Porter's conduct: Either he was a coward, or else he did not intend to fight under Pope, and, as the Senator from New Jersey (Sewell) said he was not a coward, the other explanation must be accepted.

Mr. Sewell asked Mr. Logan whether he meant to convey the idea that Porter was on the flank of the Confederate army or anywhere near it.

Mr. Logan—No; I do not wish to convey the idea that he was on the Confederate army at all,

FOR HE WAS NOT.

But, if he had obeyed Pope's order, he would have been on the Confederate flank.

Mr. Sewell—The Senator does not understand the situation. The order of Pope contemplated his striking the left flank of Jackson, and not Longstreet, who was in his front.

Mr. Logan—Upon what authority does the Senator say Longstreet was in his front?

Mr. Sewell—Upon Longstreet's own evidence.

Mr. Logan denied that there was a large force in Porter's front, and read from Confederate reports to show that the "dust" of which Porter spoke was made by driving a few mules along the road with brush tied to their tails. [Laughter.] "Dust in the road!" said Logan. "Attacked by four mules and a brush-pile, and, though he had 12,000 men under his command, scared so badly he retreated! He wants to be restored to the army from which he was expelled because, when he was ordered to attack, he failed to obey on account of mules and brush! Why, if he had been a volunteer soldier he would not have been permitted to stay in this country.

THERE NEVER WAS A MAN

in the volunteer service who would have had cheek enough to come before Congress or any other tribunal and ask that this evidence should be spread out before the world." Logan said: "During my life I have served about seven years in the army. I do not wish to speak of what I have done myself, but I have been in a great many battles, and, if the time had ever been found during my whole experience where, with a command of 12,500 men, I would not have attacked any army anywhere if I had been ordered to do so, I should want to be kicked out of the army in disgrace. There is no excuse for this man's conduct. Have those who seek to excuse him never heard of the charge at Balaklava? Have they never heard of a forlorn hope?"

Mr. Logan gave way for a motion by Mr. Cockrell to go into executive session.

The doors reopened and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE BILLS WHICH WERE PASSED YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The House met this morning with a strong disposition to proceed with business, and Mr. Kelley got the floor and secured attention to a batch of bills reported from the Ways and Means Committee, which were some time ago made a special order. Several of them were passed, although it seemed doubtful at first whether a quorum could be mustered. The first bill was one to allow tobacco and its manufactures to be exported in bond by rail as well as by vessel.

MR. HATCH, OF MISSOURI,

who has registered an oath that nothing shall be done for the benefit of tobacco-manufacturers until the tobacco-producer shall have been relieved, demanded a quorum on the passage of this bill, and nearly an hour was spent in obtaining one. At last 146 members exactly were mustered, and the bill passed. The next one, also recommended by the Treasury Department, and providing that Postmasters may administer oaths to importers of books which come through the mail, was adopted without dissent; as was also the bill to allow a drawback on distilling-worms for export.

ANOTHER BILL, OF MORE GENERAL INTEREST,

which was also passed, was the one to authorize a United States Commissioner to take acknowledgments of the transfer of registered bonds of the United States. At the present time it is sufficient that such a transfer shall be acknowledged before a notary public, and experience has shown that in this way many frauds have been perpetrated, both upon the lawful holders of bonds and upon the Government. If the bill which passed today shall become a law transfers of registered bonds hereafter must be acknowledged before a United States court or its Clerk, United States Commissioner, or the Clerk of any County Court of record.

ANOTHER BILL OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST

to mill-owners on the Canadian border, especially about Detroit, was also passed without objection. It provides that a Canadian farmer may bring grain into the United States by an ordinary conveyance, and have it ground by mills owned by citizens of the United States and carried back to Canada without payment of duty. The bill only legalizes a practice which has existed for many years. Toward the close of the day it was almost impossible to muster a quorum at any time, owing to the absence of so many Representatives in the Senate Chamber listening to the great speech of Logan on the Fitz John Porter bill, and every time that it became necessary to have a quorum messengers were sent in hot haste to the other wing of the Capitol for absentees.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

There was a rather funny scene in the House late this afternoon when, soon after the conclusion of a long wrangle, it had been determined to proceed with business on the Speaker's table. The first bill taken up was one to amend the charter of a street-railway company in Washington. This bill had come back from the Senate with an exceedingly important amendment, but the House was in a mood to do business, and was on the point of concurring in the Senate amendment when Mr. Neal, of Ohio, who was seated in a barber's chair in one of the cloak-rooms, heard what was going on. He bounced from the chair, wiping the lather from his face with a towel, and,

FORGETTING HIS COAT,

bounced into the arena, demanding the Speaker's attention. When he had done this he ran back for his coat, which he pulled on hurriedly, and came again to the front minus collar and necktie. He was considerably embarrassed, but in dead earnest, and for once at least he commanded the attention of the House as he proceeded, with some incoherence and much volubility, to explain the demerits of the Senate amendment. There was a long wrangle over this amendment, which resulted in non-concurrence.

RICHELIEU ROBINSON

commences the new year by an assault upon the British Lion. He presented a resolution of inquiry to ascertain whether any army officer has acted as escort to any foreign passengers traveling through this country (meaning the Marquis of Lorne).

THE TARIFF.

IMPORTANT WORK OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ON THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The schedule on cotton and cotton goods was taken up and finished today by the Committee on Ways and Means. A number of important changes were made in the rates specified in the first paragraph, as recommended by the Tariff Commission. As for the remainder of the schedule, the committee substituted the classification and rates recommended by the Association of Cotton-Goods Manufacturers. All yarns, warps, or thread, single or doubled and twisted, valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound, were raised from seven and one-half cents to 10 cents per pound; those valued between 25 and 40 cents were raised from 15 to 16 cents; valued at between 40 and 50 cents were raised from 20 to 22 cents; valued at between 50 and 60 cents, were increased 25 to 27 cents; between 60 and 70 were increased from 30 to 35 cents each; between 70 and 80 were increased from 35 to 40 cents; valued at between 80 cents and $1 were made 50 cents. This latter is

A NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Yarns valued at over $1 per pound were made 50 per cent ad valorem.

In the paragraphs substituted for those recommended by the commission the rates are now lower than those given in the schedule of the commission, except in one or two instances. The committee added corsets of whatever materials composed, and fixed the duty at 40 per cent ad valorem. After completing the cotton schedule the committee returned to hemp and flax goods, and in the paragraph on linens, canvas, diapers, etc., restored the duty to 35 per cent ad valorem. This is the rate fixed by the commission, but the committee had increased it to 40 per cent. They also returned to

THE WOOL SCHEDULE

and struck out the paragraph on flannels, blankets, balmorals, and that which provides for goods valued at above 80 cents and less than $1 per pound, thus leaving goods of this class valued at 80 cents per pound the highest in classification, and subjecting them to a duty of 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem. Corsets having been made subject to a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, horn-stripes, used in the manufacture of those articles, were placed on the free list. The schedule on sundries was taken up and one page completed.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE

has made very rapid work, and expects to complete its bill and report it to the Senate the latter part of this week. It has ignored the recommendations of the Tariff Commission as to the rate on tin-plates, the duty on which is to be left as it now is. Representatives of the wire manufacturers have arrived here with new complaints. They say that the Tariff Commission proposes to nearly double the rate on raw materials which they use, while it reduces the duty on the imported products. These wire manufacturers furnish most of the wire from which barbed fences are made.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION—HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS SO FAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The annual report of the Mississippi River Commission, dated New York, Dec. 1, was transmitted to the Senate today by the Secretary of War. The report contains an elaborate and detailed review of all branches of the work of the commission during last year. This last report is more positive than those preceding it in the advocacy and defense of the principles and the main features of the proposed plan of contracting the waterway in order to secure greater depth. The Commissioners now declare that the special methods proposed have passed beyond the experimental stages, and that the success of the recent work of the commission shows their correctness. The report says that special devices, such as permeable dikes and revetments, are still matters of experiment, not so much as regards their efficiency as their cost, and that to this point the earnest attention of the commission is now being directed. But the commission are already satisfied that

NO CHEAPER METHODS OF IMPROVEMENT

are known than those now proposed, and if these methods fail it is the opinion of the commission that it is questionable whether the improvement of the Mississippi is financially feasible. The report says: "It is yet too early to draw conclusions as to the cost of the proposed improvements. The work which has been done has been done under great difficulties. Bank-protection will be the main item of cost. This work at the Plum Point reach has cost, per foot, $12; at the Trinidad reach, $11.76; at the Delta Point reach, $14. As regards contraction works, the dikes on the Lake Trinidad reach have, so far cost, complete with piles, foot-mats, etc., $3 per running foot.

LEVEES.

The part of the report of the commission which will excite most comment is that relating to levees. This subject has hitherto been treated very cautiously by the commission, but they declare in this last official document "that they are now prepared to recommend as a part of a complete system of channel improvement levees of the following description: 'The standard of elevation of levees should be sufficient to confine the floods frequently recurring with the intention of producing the maximum improvement at a minimum cost.'" But the commission say that "the levees here contemplated would not be of sufficient hight to protect the land from overflows during the great floods. The restraint of the great floods, which occur only at intervals, would involve a cost disproportionate to the injury which would be inflicted upon the maintenance and improvement of the channel by overflows occurring at such intervals. The system should be generally one of restraint in the interest of navigation."

GEN. COMSTOCK,

President of the commission, dissents from the views of the majority regarding levees. He thinks levees are of but little service in improving low-water navigation. The following is a summary of the remaining part of the report:

During the period of the flood last year little work could be done, and such as was done was only expected to avert undesirable changes in the channel. The necessarily great expense of the work and the cost of constructing and maintaining the extensive plant and equipment required had practically exhausted the appropriation at the end of the fiscal year, and all work was then suspended until the new appropriation became available. As soon as was possible work was resumed and has been in progress ever since, though the results so far accomplished have fallen very much short of even reasonable anticipations. The difficulty has lain in the absolute impossibility of obtaining the necessary labor. When the floods of last winter and spring had subsided the swamps were left full of water, which drained off but slowly, and, in consequence of this

MALARIAL DISEASES

have prevailed along the river to an unusual extent. The local supply of labor is scanty and unreliable, especially during the cotton-picking season, and it was not found possible, nor was it deemed desirable, to import labor from the North until the sickly season was over. Later on extensive levee construction along the river was a formidable competitor. In consequence of this the works, which require from 1,000 to 2,811 men for their prosecution, have been carried along by small gangs of from 100 to 200 men, with correspondingly meager results. Happily this trouble seems now at an end. Labor is coming in freely, and no further difficulty is anticipated from this source. By the act passed Aug. 2, 1882, the commission was relieved of the responsibility of carrying on the work directly, and by the decision of the Secretary of War this is now in charge of the Engineer Department of the Army, under the general supervision of the commission. Upon their recommendation the river below Cairo has been divided into

FOUR ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS,

each in charge of an officer of Engineers, under whose direction all improvement works of any kind in the district are carried on.

One important statement of the com-

port is to the effect that, of the $4,132,000 appropriated last August, only $960,000 will remain at the end of the current fiscal year available for continuing the work below Cairo for the next fiscal year. In other words, the unexpended balance at the beginning of the next fiscal year will be less than one-fourth of the amount asked for by the commission for that year. The report of the commission is not signed by Gen. Gillmore, who was kept from the recent sessions of the commission by sickness, nor is it signed by Capt. Eads.

CHAIRMAN BURROWS,

of the Select Committee on Mississippi River Improvements, today notified Gen. Comstock, President, and other members of the Mississippi River Commission to be here Thursday next to give their testimony respecting the practicability and value of the proposed improvements. The committee is very anxious to close this matter in order to submit its report to the House, that that body may take action upon it, and if considered needful make an appropriation.

FUTHER POINTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The Mississippi River Commission's report, submitted to Congress today, shows that the amount expended from July 1, 1882, to Dec. 16, 1882, including the estimated liabilities, is $96,224. The balance estimated as required during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is $91,780. The estimate for salaries and expenses of the commission for the next fiscal year is put at $200,000. The commission say: "We see no reason for doubting the ultimate entire success of the improvements. On the Upper Mississippi below Des Moines work is carried on in detached portions, and so far only at those places where navigation is most impeded; but on the Missouri only continuous work, beginning at some point of stable regimen, affords any prospect of success. By doubling or trebling plants, which cannot be done under the present allotment of appropriations, the work could be done in a much shorter time without an increase of the ultimate cost." The report recapitulates in detail the plans upon which the commission is at work below Cairo, the main principle being a contraction of the width of the river and the protection of the banks, to secure the scouring out of the bottom, and the prevention of the formation of bars. The works have already passed beyond the experimental stage. They have received practical tests at various points on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and even recent work of the commission already shows their correctness. For carrying on the work at the harbors of Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans, the lock at Bayou Plaquemine, rectification of the Red and Atchafalaya Rivers, and for closing crevasses and outlets as auxiliary to the works of channel improvements, $4,573,-000 is wanted.

CONCERNING OUTLETS AND LEVEES

the report says: "The plan of improvement should include the control of floods in order to succeed in such general improvement as is described in the organic act creating the commission." The report recommends that provision be made by law for the appropriation by suitable proceedings of land and material necessary in any work of improvement of the Mississippi River undertaken by the Government. It recommends that provision be made for retaining control by the Government over areas reclaimed and built up from the river-bed by works of channel improvement. It is recommended that provision be made by law for the punishment of persons making or assisting to make any cut-off at any neck or bend in the Mississippi River, or in any manner interfering with its channel or bank. From that part of the report which relates to levees, one member of the commission, Gen. Comstock, dissents. He is of opinion that levees are of but little aid in the improvement of low-water navigation, and doubts, at present, the advisability of raising the levees on the banks of the rivers above the present grades.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

SOME OF ITS FRIENDS GREATLY ENCOURAGED AND SOME DOWNHEARTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The reference of the Pendleton Civil-Service bill to the House Committee on Civil-Service Reform is deprecated by some of the best friends of civil-service reform, who say that if the Kasson bill was the best that the committee could do in the way of a reform measure they have very little hope that it will do anything except harm to the Pendleton bill. The committee itself appears to have lost interest in civil-service reform, for at a call meeting this morning only three members were present, including Calkins, who was only added to the committee a few days ago. Of course nothing could be done. An effort will be made to hold another meeting tomorrow.

CALKINS,

who seems to take a real interest in the matter, has been studying it today, and has formulated two or three amendments, which he desires shall be added to the Pendleton bill. One of them provides that the Civil-Service Commissioners shall draw up a schedule showing what officers and employés are to be appointed by the President, and what by the head of departments. Another of his proposed amendments is that appointments in the mints and custom-houses throughout the United States, as well as in the departments in Washington, shall be divided among the several States and Territories upon the basis of population. Another of Calkins' amendments excepts from the provisions of the act all postal-clerks and route-agents now in the service or hereafter to be appointed.

MR. KASSON,

however, is today credited with being less tenacious of his own bill, and as disposed to do what he can to make it sure that some bill shall become a law. Dorman B. Eaton, too, says he is greatly encouraged at the prospect of the passage of the Pendleton bill in the House. He thinks the House committee will report the bill promptly and favorably in the form in which it passed. There may be some amendments proposed, but the changes will not be material, and the bill will be reported as a substitute for the Kasson bill.

PUBLIC TREASURY.

THE MONTHLY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued today:

Interest-bearing debt—		
Bonds at 6 per cent continued at 3½ per cent		$[illegible]
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,960,350
Three per cents		289,563,350
Refunding certificates		404,750
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Principal		$1,282,346,450
Interest	$12,087,188	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—		
Principal	$14,887,015	
Interest	446,514	
Debt bearing no interest—		
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,740,311	
Certificates of deposit	9,485,000	
Gold and silver certificates	157,468,500	
Fractional currency ($15,[illegible],018, less amount estimated lost or destroyed, $8,375,934)	7,022,014	
Total		$530,815,885
Unclaimed Pacific Railway interest		5,[illegible]
Total debt—		
Principal		$1,907,943,350
Interest		12,519,348
Total		$1,920,467,098
Total cash in Treasury		312,924,016
Debt less cash in Treasury—		
Jan. 1, 1883		1,607,543,676
Dec. 1, 1882		1,622,956,909
Decrease of debt during month		15,413,238
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882		81,370,783
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid	$1,406,922	
Debt on which interest has ceased	14,887,015	
Interest thereon	446,514	
Gold and silver certificates	157,468,500	
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	9,485,000	
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1883	140,087,778	
Total	$312,924,016	
Available assets—		
Cash in Treasury		$312,924,016
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by United States		55,344,559
Interest repaid by companies—		
By transportation service		$16,128,896
By cash payments 5 per cent net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States		38,565,623

THE MONITORS.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUBMITTING THE ADVISORY BOARD'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Secretary Chandler sent to Congress today the preliminary report of the Naval Advisory Board. The report recommends that an appropriation be made to complete the monitors Amphitrite, Terror, Monadnock, and Puritan, which recommendation the Secretary indorses. The amount asked for by the bureau officers and submitted to Congress in the estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury was $3,188,000 for the hulls and machinery of these monitors. Mr. Chandler, in his annual report, estimates and $1,528,500 will be sufficient for this purpose. The report of the Advisory Board states that the reports of previous boards and all the facts obtainable in reference to foreign armored vessels have been perused, and that it is deemed expedient, after thorough investigation, to complete the four vessels named. The hulls were found in excellent condition, and the recent launch of the Puritan and the sea-test of the Miantonomah have demonstrated, he thinks.

THE CORRECTNESS OF THE DESIGNS.

It is believed by the board that, when completed and furnished with guns and armament of the latest approved designs the monitors will be equal to any designed before 1879. Attention is called to the published reports that when launched the monitors would sink below the surface of the water. This statement is demonstrate to be false. The board further says that reliable calculations prove that, with the exception of two, they have higher gunwales in proportion to displacement than any free-board hulls afloat; and mention is made of the injustice of comparing them with such ironclads as the Inflexible and others of the English and Italian fleets which are more than twice their size. Secretary Chandler does not favor completing the monitors under the contract of March 2, 1877, made by Robeson, but he maintains that there is nothing to show, however, that these contracts were not fair and reasonable. He also thinks the Government should pay a fair sum for the use of the yards occupied by the monitors in their incomplete state.

OFFICES.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The Senate confirmed James Hunter of Missouri, as Surveyor of Customs at St. Joe, Mo.

Postmasters: George H. Etta, Marietta, Pa.; Charles H. Wilson, Plymouth, Pa.; Levin C. Peysert, South Bethlehem, Pa.; William C. Wiley, Washington, Pa.; Richard Heimback, White Haven, Pa.; Francis M. Byrn, Streator, Ill.; Frank S. Myer, Eureka, Ill.; William E. McMullen, Gibson City, Ill.; Robert N. Hinman, Mount Vernon, Ill.; Ansel D. Brown, Burlington, Kas.; N. B. Klaine, Dodge City, Kas.; Ralph M. Eastey, Hutchings, Kas.; Alfred A. Rundle, Greenwich, Conn.; George F. Crowninshield, Central Falls, R. I.; William Verbeck, Holland, Mich.; Julius Boller, Bowling Green, O.; J. Allen, Myers, Bryan, Tex.

NOMINATIONS.

Alex. P. Ketchum, of New York, Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

Postmasters—George E. Reed, River Falls, Wis.; Ernest H. Windson, Ashland, Wis.; Giles Peake, Wadena, Minn.; Malcolm McLarty, Chatfield, Minn.; L. L. Ramstead, Ada, Minn.; Alex. M. Campbell, Salina, Kas.

LAPSED LAND GRANTS.

SENATOR GARLAND'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—In the report which accompanied the bill introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Garland, providing for the forfeiture of railroad grants in certain cases, the Judiciary Committee says:

Without undertaking to decide whether in all grants of land by the United States to railroads Congress can declare this forfeiture, the committee considered it best to adopt some measure that would avoid this question and place the parties in an attitude towards each other that would insure to each fair dealing and justice as far as can be done. They propose to direct the Attorney-General to institute the proper judicial proceedings against any railroad companies that he may have reason to believe are in default as to the conditions of their grants to bring about a forfeiture and to secure the rights of the Government to the lands. This proceeding in the nature of information will bring the supposed defaulting company into court to be heard in defense against forfeiture, and the court can enter such judgment as in its opinion will secure the Government not merely in declaring the forfeiture, if need be, but in declaring a resumption of the lands granted. Appeal will be allowed as in other cases in the courts.

LAPSED GRANTS.

The railroads for the benefit of which patents or certificates (as the case may be) have been issued for land lying opposite portions of such roads not completed within the period required by the law making the grant, and for which patents or certificates have been issued since the expiration of that period, are as follows:

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, acres patented 1,547,519.

Western Railroad (formerly a branch of the St. Paul & Pacific), acres patented, 109,126.

Southern Minnesota Extension, acres certified but not patented, 189,553.

Hastings & Dakota, acres certified but not patented, 193,315.

Atlantic & Pacific, acres patented, 23,037.

NOTES.

MICHIGAN'S FAVORIT DARK HORSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Three or four of the Michigan dark horses in the Senatorial race are members of the House, and they have denied themselves the privilege of a Christmas holiday in order to remain at the Capital and hold aloof for the lightning to strike them. Congressmen Horr, Spalding, Rich, Webber, and Hubbell are in Michigan, the last named pushing his chances, the others engaged in behalf of one or the other candidates. Spalding is known to be an ardent Ferry man. One of the dark horses said today that, if no caucus shall be held this week, it is almost certain that Ferry will be beaten. He thinks that, on the contrary, the holding of a caucus this week will probably result in Ferry's election.

REPRESENTATIVE HITT, OF ILLINOIS,

has already been made a shining mark for the attack of the woman-suffragists. The newspapers of the country are crediting him with having introduced a bill to repeal the woman-suffrage laws in the Territories. The criticisms upon Mr. Hitt on this account are quite undeserved. Mr. Hitt has introduced no such bill.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Lieut. Danenhower was recalled before the Jeannette Board this morning, and examined relative to the trouble between De Long and Collins. He made a statement of the difficulty, which was substantially the same as that heretofore published. When asked: "If you had had your eyesight and the command of the party when you landed, would you have remained thirty-five days at Jamesvealeck while the natives and exiles were looking for your shipmates?"

"I would have been forced to remain twenty days on account of the weather and the state of the party, but would have gone with them or sent some one with them if I had been unable to go. These two were sent as messengers to Belun for clothing, provisions, and transportation. They were not looking for our shipmates."

CONSULAR COURTS.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate this morning agreed to report favorably the House bill authorizing the abolition of Consular courts whenever the judicial system established there was satisfactory to the President.

RED-CLOUD

had a short interview today with Secretary Teller. He was accompanied by an interpreter. Contrary to expectation, he did not say a word about the affair at Pine Tree Agency, but confined himself to complaining that six years ago Gov. Crook took over 100 horses from him. He now asks that he be paid $10,000 damages. He will have another talk before he leaves for home.

IN THE STAR-ROUTE CASE,

testimony was taken relative to the expedition of the Kearney-Kent route, in Nebraska. Nothing new was elicited.

IN THE DICKSON CASE,

the argument for the prosecution was made by Mr. Wells. Mr. Smith then spoke on the part of Dickson, but before concluding he said he was unwell, and the court adjourned until tomorrow.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER

has gone to Altoona.

THE FUNERAL OF ELISHA ALLEN,

Hawaiian Minister, will take place Wednesday. The remains will be escorted to the depot by troops and removed to Boston for interment. The President and Cabinet will attend the funeral in the Unitarian Church here.

THE EXCESS OF EXPORTS

for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1882, was $1,434,835; excess of exports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the same period, $32,701,307; value of imports of merchandise into the United States for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1882, $750,647,820, an increase of $90,400,295; value of exports of domestic and foreign merchandise for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1882, $752,082,661, a decrease of $103,206,088.

HOMESTEAD CASES.

Secretary Teller, in the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company vs. Forger Jonson, involving title to certain lands at Fergus Falls, Minn., affirms the decision of Commissioner McFarland, and awards the land to Jonson. The question was whether the homestead entry was not within the limits of the railway grant. The Secretary held that the land was excepted from the grant to the railway.

In the case of Thomas O'Rourke vs. William Hurd, of Bismarck, Dak., on appeal from the Commissioner-General of the Land Office, Secretary Teller affirms the decision, and holds that Hurd never abandoned his homestead, as claimed, but stills retains possession.

THE COINAGE

at the mint during December was $5,761,398, of which $3,140,765 is gold, $2,491,570 silver, and $129,063 minor coins.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The President laid before the Senate a communication transmitting the report of the Mississippi River Commission, with maps, etc. Ordered printed.

Mr. Garland presented the remonstrance of certain merchants of Arkansas against the increased duty on tin plates. Referred.

Mr. Cockrell presented a petition from leading grocers in St. Louis for the reduction of the duty on sugar and the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty.

Several petitions were presented for the passage of a bill giving an increased pension to one-armed and one-legged soldiers.

Mr. Pendleton presented memorials from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, favoring the passage of the pending bonding whisky bill.

Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the original bill as a substitute for the bills referred to that committee, providing for the forfeiture of certain railroad land grants. In presenting the report Mr. Garland said the subject was a very important one, and that he would call up the bill as soon as the Fitz John Porter and the Presidential Succession bills were out of the way. The bill in brief authorizes the Attorney-General to institute suits in the name of the United States against the roads that were granted lands, and which had not patented the same, with a view of obtaining judgment of forfeiture, and provides that if within one year previous to the passage of the act the roads in question shall have made substantial progress in construction they shall be exempt from the judgment of forfeiture.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the House bill respecting the administration of justice in Tunis.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to establish certain post-roads in Missouri.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to establish a post-road from Lake Park to Ulm, Minn.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill to repeal Secs. 1 to 7 and Sec. 9 of the act amending the law in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes. Referred.

At the close of the morning hour the calendar was taken up.

Gen. Logan then spoke on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the passage of two relief bills the Speaker proceeded with the call of States for the introduction of bills.

Among the bills was one by Mr. Harris of Massachusetts to transfer the administration of the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department; one by Mr. Holman of Indiana limiting to two years the period of presentation from the time the same accrued of claims against the Quartermaster's or Commissary Bureaus, and to one year from the passage of the act the presentation of claims of States for moneys expended in suppressing Indian hostilities.

At the conclusion of the call of States the House proceeded to the consideration of bills touching the administration of the Tax law.

The first bill—one relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff, and cigars in bond free of tax to adjacent territory—was passed. It places the tobacco exported by rail into Canada and Mexico on the same footing as the tobacco exported in vessels. The bill also passed to empower Postmasters to administer oaths to importers regarding their books.

The following were also passed: Bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow a drawback on distilling worms manufactured for export; authorizing United States Commissioners to take acknowledgements of the transfer of United States bonds; and the Senate bill to permit grain brought by Canadian farmers to be ground in a United States mill adjacent to Canadian territory, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Treasury Department.

A bill was also passed providing that perique tobacco may be sold by the manufacturer or producer in the form of carottes directly to the legally qualified manufacturer, to be used in the manufacture of cigarets of smoking tobacco without the payment of tax.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, offered as a substitute an amendment repealing the tobacco tax. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing that no license shall be demanded of any person buying tobacco from a producer or grower. Ruled out on a point of order.

The bill then passed.

The bill to fix the term of office of Collectors of Internal Revenue promised to give rise to protracted discussion, and was withdrawn.

Twice during the consideration of the foregoing bills a vote was demanded, and it was only after great delay in each case that a quorum could be secured to pass between the tellers.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table. Agreed to—yeas 90, nays 57.

The first bill on the table was the House bill for the extension of the Capital Railway north of O street and south of the Washington Railway, with a senate amendment relative to pavement laid between the tracks. The amendment was rejected and the House adjourned.

CHESTER HOWARD.

Denial of Mrs. Stillwell's Story of His Having Participated in the Killing of Three Persons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 2.—Chester Howard, brother of Mrs. Emma Stillwell, of Knox County, Ohio, who is alleged to have confessed to having committed three murders, with the aid of her brother and mother, resides here, and works around at odd jobs. Howard says he knows nothing of the death of his brother-in-law (Sweigart) other than he stated before the Coroner's jury, which body declared Sweigart came to his death from intoxication. Mrs. Stillwell, her brother, nor mother were ever charged with or tried for the crime of murdering Sweigart, as she confesses. Howard says he never committed any crime, and never heard that Sweigart met his death by foul means. He believes his sister must be out of her right mind. He says he visited his sister last June at Ottumwa, Ia., where she was living with her husband, who was a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; that she then had poor health, and was thought to have consumption. Howard states if he had been guilty of any such crime as charged he would never have come back to Maryville, and if his sister has committed the crimes she confesses to he hopes she will live to be punished for them. He proposes to remain in Maryville and earn an honest living. Nothing has thus far come to light upon which to base his arrest.

A MOTHER'S SHAME.

Startling Confession of a Young Woman in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MERTZTOWN, Pa., Jan. 2.—Miss Maria Keyser, aged 21, made a startling confession in Long Swamp Township yesterday. She is a handsome young woman, and was employed as a nurse in the family of Levi Dieralf, whose wife is an invalid. This morning the dead body of a newly-born male child was found in a creek near by, and when the Coroner and his jury visited Mr. Dieralf's house their suspicions were aroused. The guilty party was not far away. Dr. Wertz made a hydrastic test and found that the infant lived after birth. The jury went up-stairs to Miss Keyser's bedroom. When the dead body of the child was shown her she became deeply affected, and then made a full confession of her crime. She said she had become a mother before daylight on the porch of the house; that she was alone at the time; that she walked about 200 yards to a creek and threw the child in the water; that it lived from the time it was born until when she threw it in; that she walked back to the house and went up-stairs unassisted; and that then went to bed where she still remains. She will be arrested when she can be safely removed. She makes no statement as to the paternity of the babe.

KILLED BY HIS OWN PISTOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 2.—Last night at 11 o'clock Policeman L. M. Stem accidentally shot himself. He was in the back yard of his residence on Elizabeth street. His pistol dropped from his breast pocket and struck on the hammer, the ball taking effect in the region of the heart. He was an excellent officer, and his death is much regretted.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Cook County Receives the Nomination for Speaker from Both Parties.

Illinois Senators Bolting the Caucus—Complete List of the Two Slates.

Meeting of the Ohio Legislature—Gov. Foster's Views on the Liquor Question.

Gov. Cleveland's Plea for Decisive Reform of the Primary System.

First Blood for Ferry—Other Senatorial Contests—Congressional Elections to Fill Vacancies.

Opening of the Fight at Springfield—The Caucus and Its Results.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—The principal occupation of the party managers today was to lie in wait for tardy members, check them off as soon as they showed up at the Leland, and keep track of the missing. The morning trains brought in a strong detachment of voting material, which was duly divided, taken into the two political camps, and properly marked and branded. The later trains brought in others, until the opposing forces were pretty fully represented. Two or three Republicans from the northwestern corner of the State were a little slow in presenting themselves, and late in the afternoon it was discovered that Stimming and Thomas of Cook had got lost, strayed, or been stolen. Their friends at Chicago were immediately notified by telegraph to secure their bodies and load them on the night train for Springfield. Gen. Pavey, Raum's Revenue Collector at Cairo; Ike Clements, one of the Chester Penitentiary Commissioners; Warden Salter and Alex Shall, of the same institution; and Herman Benze, one of the Joliet Penitentiary Commissioners, all red-hot for Cullom; John B. Colton, of Galesburg, who is also attached to the Governor; Mike Piggott, Quincy's Postmaster, who isn't; ex-Senator Jack Lee, of Peoria, a Bourbon to the backbone; ex-Representatives Chisholm, of Kane, and Pierson, of Greene, and a number of others elbowed through the crowd of legislators and place-hunters, and wandered in and out of the various headquarters. Gen. Rinaker put in an appearance towards noon and took possession of his headquarters, just opposit the dining-room.

GEN. OGLESBY

arrived at last on the 4:15 train, and opened up in No. 4, where he received a long list of callers in his inimitably hearty style. The Republicans bothered themselves very little during the day over the Speakership question. In fact, Collins' election had been virtually conceded the day before, and the keenest search failed to develop any other candidate or any schemes or combinations to shove him aside. Ike Morrison dropped into Collins' headquarters during the morning, and jocularly remarked that he had some friends who wanted to be taken care of. The contest for the other positions, however, raged as fiercely as before. In the meantime the Senate Republicans were badly torn up over the Campbell and anti-Campbell war, with each party alternately claiming the victory up to the hour of going into caucus. Three of them apparently held the key to the situation, and their existence for the time being was made a burden to them. While the members of the two Houses were thus busying themselves over the details of organization, negotiations of a more important character were under way in another quarter. Cullom, Raum, Henderson, and Rinaker

ATTENDED STRICTLY TO BUSINESS.

Gov. Oglesby was late on the ground, but improved his opportunities while they lasted. As Gov. Cullom's intimate backers figured it out, the Oglesby and Raum forces were almost in danger of melting away after a ballot or two. Cullom was represented as the alleged second choice of nearly every fellow with a vote to throw, and this large number of second choices, it was claimed, would sooner or later settle this amicable little dispute. It was rumored during the day that Representative Parish, of Cook, acting on behalf of Senator Hunt, Ike Morrison, and several of the dark horses in the Senatorial race, and holding an indeterminate quantity of the general public, alleged to be hungry for a new deal, whatever that may mean, had been abroad sewing the seeds of discontent and stirring up strife.

Parish's alleged offenses consisted in having dallied with a number of Democrats and interested them in a scheme to engineer a resolution through their caucuses opposing either Cullom's or Hamilton's election on the ground of their alleged constitutional ineligibility. Once out of the Democratic caucuses, the resolution was to be fired into both Houses and passed by Democratic votes and the aid of the few Republicans whom Parish was supposed to have at his back. Once passed, the resolution would at least be binding on those who voted for it, and any Republican who thus voted could raise it as a bar to his voting for Cullom in case he should become the caucus nominee. This story

WORRIED THE CULLOM MANAGERS

not a little, and was one of the principal topics for discussion and investigation during the afternoon. The Democrats did nothing to counteract a current impression that the scheme was to be broached in their evening caucuses. Mr. Parish, when tackled on the subject by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, said that no such proposition had been made either to Democrats or Republicans, and the idea of bolting the caucus, even by indirection, was simply preposterous. But there were a good many Republicans in the Legislature who had made up their minds that the State needed a new deal and who were opposed to the elevation to the Senate of any man who proposed to get there through the manipulation of official patronage. They had no particular candidate as yet but Ike Morrison himself. George Hunt, Congressman Payson, Clark E. Carr, and Gov. Oglesby had been prominently mentioned as men whose election would be a blow at the machine and which would satisfy the great mass of the people. The only proposition that had been broached among the "new-dealers" provided for a meeting at an early day to formulate a program.

The Republicans of the House

HELD THEIR CAUCUS

at the Leland Hotel this evening. The caucus was called to order by Fuller, of Boone, and on motion of Mitchell, of McLean, John N. Pearson, of Madison, was selected as Chairman. Mr. Mitchell was then unanimously nominated for temporary Speaker, after which Mr. Fuller, in a brief but graceful and eulogistic speech, nominated Lorin C. Collins Jr., of Cook, for permanent Speaker. His nomination was warmly seconded by Crews, of Jefferson, and Littler, of Sangamon; no other candidate being named, Mr. Collins was nominated unanimously on a rising vote. He returned thanks for the high compliment paid him, and displayed some emotion in alluding to the remarkable unanimity and good feeling displayed toward him. Mr. Collins pledged himself to do all in his power, not only to prevent any breaches in the party but also to bring all factions and elements into harmony.

Mr. Collins has become so well known in State politics within the past few years that any extended sketch of his career is unnecessary. He was born in Windsor, Conn., but removed with his parents to St. Paul, Minn., in 1852, residing in that State until they came to Illinois, in 1866. He enjoyed the advantages of a thorough collegiate education, graduating with honor from the Northwestern University at Evanston, in 1872. Mr. Collins studied law in Chicago with the firm of Clarkson & Van Schaack, and was admitted to the bar two years after his graduation from college. Since that time he has

PRACTICED SUCCESSFULLY

in Chicago, and has taken a very active part in politics. Residing at Norwood Park, he has for three successive terms been elected virtually without opposition to represent the Seventh Senatorial District in the House. At each of the sessions in which he has served he has made his influence felt and gained considerable reputation as an effective speaker, a ready debater, a skilled parliamentarian, and a shrewd party leader. He is the youngest man who has become Speaker of the House in Illinois, being but 34 years of age, and his nomination is all the more complimentary because it was obtained without bartering away Chairmanships of committees and the other patronage of the position in order to secure support.

Mr. Collins declares that he proposes to award those positions, as far as is possible, to the men who are entitled to them by merit and experience.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—None of the Senatorial candidates took any part in the Speakership question and none of them can claim the result as the first knock-down in the Senatorial fight. It was simply a

PERSONAL VICTORY

for Mr. Collins, and a well-deserved one at that. When it comes to a caucus on the Senatorial question Mr. Collins will vote as his own preferences may dictate. What they may be he has not yet indicated. One thing he has said he will not do—namely: use his new position to advance or oppose the interests of any Senatorial aspirant. The several candidates accepted and believed his frank, straightforward statements to this effect long before his nomination, and its unanimity was largely due to this fact.

When the matter of the Speakership had been thus satisfactorily settled, the contest for the other elective officers began. For Clerk, Crews, of Jefferson, nominated John A. Reeve, of Cairo, who was Clerk of the last House. Dr. Walker, of Du Page, nominated Willis Hawkins, of Aurora; and Bethea, of Lee, nominated Joseph Allison, of Whiteside. Reeve was successful on the first ballot, as a matter of justice to Southern Illinois, Cook County having been given the Speakership. The other successful candidates were: First Assistant Clerk, Joseph Allison, of Whiteside, a wounded soldier; Second Assistant, Bailey D. Dawson, Chicago; Third Assistant, R. C. Hitt, La Salle; Doorkeeper, Capt. Lindsey Steele, of Chester; First Assistant, Edwin Smith, of McLean (colored); Second Assistant, the Rev. Archie Ward, of Peoria (colored); Third Assistant, J. W. Heiderman, of Massac County.

Postmaster, John A. January; Assistant, Lizzie Gilmer, of Pike; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Miss Clara Patten, Quincy; First Assistant, William I. Allen, Springfield; Second Assistant, A. R. Dow, of Boone.

Messrs. Morrison, McFie, and Cooke were appointed a committee to consider the

BRADWELL CONTEST,

and report to the Chairman. This means that no attempt will be made to seat Bradwell until after the temporary organization tomorrow. The caucus then at midnight adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. It is understood that Willis Hawkins, who was defeated for Clerk of the House because he lived too near Chicago, will be Speaker Collins' private Secretary.

The Senate Republican caucus split in two a little short of the middle, but was the most interesting in the series. The anti-Campbell movement broke down owing to the wabbling attitude of some of the rural brethren, and the Campbellites, with a majority of the caucus to go on, resolved to crack through their slates. It has been the fashion for several years back to form a close corporation on the Senate patronage, pass it around among the favored few, and leave the "dummies" out in the cold. The venerable Senator Rice, of Ogle, who had a candidate to urge for some minor position, discovered, as he says, that he was to be made one of the victims of this biennial

GAME OF FREEZE-OUT,

and quietly resolved to stay out of the caucus. Senators Whiting and Snyder claim to have learned that they were to be put in the same boat, and resolved to imitate his example. Senators White, Clough, Mamer, and Ruger, who must have got an inkling of the punishment which the Campbellites are said to have prepared for them, concluded to do likewise. Senator Sunderland was not in the city. There was no politics whatever about it, but simply a question of what they called a fair divide. When the politicians about the Leland heard of the break, they were at first in considerable fear lest the split might stir up bad blood and perhaps drag itself into the Senatorial fight, and the precedent is rather an unlucky one to start out with. The caucusing Senators numbered just twenty-three, or three less than enough to carry out their slate in open Senate. They took three hours to perfect their program, and then pointed to the number of their ballots to show that the thing was

NOT COOKED UP.

Both sides are stiff, and the Senate is not likely to be organized until Mahomet goes to the mountain or the mountain gets up and walks over to Mahomet. Whether it will be more serious than that remains to be seen.

The caucus slate is as follows: President pro tem. W. J. Campbell, of Cook; Secretary, L. F. Watson, of Iroquois; First-Assistant, Frederick W. Root, of Cook; Second-Assistant, E. E. Mitchell, of Williamson; Bill Clerk, Edward L. Boles, of De Kalb; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, R. W. Gates, of Kane; First Assistant, B. W. Wright, of Boone; Second Assistant, F. D. Hitchcock, of Clay; Postmaster, J. F. Fredericks, of Ford; Assistant, Henry Gulnett, of Clinton; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. W. Wilcox, of La Salle; First Assistant, W. M. Robbins, of Coles; Second Assistant, S. S. Bayer, of Pope; Police, A. G. Anderson, Richard Taylor, and James Hollinger; Janitor of the Cloak-Room, Robert Forston.

THE DEMOCRATS,

unable to deliver anything in the shape of offices in either House, had a somewhat more pleasant time of it, though Tom Merritt did break out of the Senate caucus and organized a little bolt all by himself when the party pronounced in favor of Tom Shaw, of Marshall, as the proper recipient of a complimentary vote for President pro tem. The Senatorial question was kept in the background, and the alleged anti-Cullom resolutions failed to materialize. The Democratic Senators apparently concluded that the place to make their fight was on the floor of the Senate further on, and adjourned after appointing a committee to see that the minority secured proper representation on the standing committees.

The House Democrats met in caucus with Billings, of Madison, presiding.

AUSTIN O. SEXTON,

of Cook, received a well-deserved compliment in being unanimously chosen as party candidate for Speaker. Quinn, of Peoria, was selected as the nominee for temporary Speaker, and a steering committee to look out for the interests of the party was appointed, consisting of Linegar, Yancey, Gregg, Herrington, Day, and Quinn. No other action was taken. E. M. Haines sat in a rear pew, but his name was not called, and he opened not his mouth, either to offer any suggestions or to vote. As he afterwards dryly remarked, he had but one scheme left, and that was to get on the pay-roll. The Lone Fisherman of the House was apparently disgusted. Leading Democrats like Jim Herrington openly admit that the Republicans have shown too much grit to allow any "funny business" tomorrow, and that Collins will be elected by seventy-seven Republican votes and without any friction in the machinery.

Meeting of the Ohio Legislature—Gov. Foster's Views on the Liquor Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—Nothing out of the usual order marked the beginning of the adjourned session of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, which reassembled here today. The message of Gov. Foster was submitted to both branches of the Legislature at half-past 3 o'clock. After making a minute review of the financial condition of the State finances and the condition of the various institutions and their financial requirements, the Governor says that the report of the Board of Public Works discloses the fact that the revenues were not sufficient to provide for their ordinary care or to repair the damages to them occasioned by the floods of the last season. "The subject of the future relation of the State to the public works is one that must soon be seriously considered, and its policy definitly declared. Should it become the policy of the State to dispose of all or any portion of the public works, then I would urge the ascertaining of what the State owns pertaining to the portion proposed to be parted with, and have a careful valuation made by competent authority, and when the property is accurately described and its value determined the sale to be made to the highest bidder, but at not less than the appraised value." His Excellency says that

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

of the State has a surplus over expenditures, and that "graveyard" insurance companies have been driven out of the State. Looseness in the conduct of companies has been in the main corrected, and has given way to sound management. A most salutary influence has been exercised, and the business of insurance has been elevated and advanced to a condition of safety to the public that is gratifying in the same.

The portion of the Governor's message on railroads and telegraphs was published in THE TRIBUNE over a month ago. All the other State departments were officially referred to, and highly recommended for the way they have been managed. The Governor renews the recommendation he made last year for an Advisory Board of Pardons and the erection of a dwelling-house for the Governor of Ohio.

"THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

will bring to your attention a question that engages the thoughts of the people more deeply and seriously than any other subject that will come before you. The enormity of the evil is admitted by all, as well as its disastrous effects upon society; and the magnitude of the burdens of taxation imposed by it on the people through private and public charities was never so great as at the present time. When the present Constitution was adopted a clause was voted into it by the people under the belief that through it would be secured a greater restraint to the traffic than had previously existed. Experience has shown that, instead of greater restraint, we have practically free trade in liquor, not only six days in the week, but on Sunday also. In fact, in many localities Sunday, instead of being, as the law and well-being of society demands,

A DAY OF REST

and recreation, has become a day of rowdyism and carnivals; instead of being the most orderly, it has become the most disorderly day of the week. It is a humiliating fact that we have in Ohio today more than 16,000 places where the unrestrained traffic is carried on—taking the hard-earned wages from many thousands of our citizens, whose families need the money thus worse than thrown away. This entire traffic—the amount of which in round numbers will probably exceed $70,000,000 annually, much of the larger portion of which is profit—contributes but a tithe of the burden it imposes upon the public through the crime and pauperism created by it. The laws upon our statute-books, enacted by both of the great political parties for the avowed purpose of limiting and restraining the evil effects of this traffic, are to all intents and purposes, except in a few localities, inoperative. It is earnestly hoped that a practical measure of restraint can be enacted, and through it the evils of the traffic materially reduced. I have

GIVEN THE SUBJECT MUCH THOUGHT

and careful study, and while it is not pretended that if the recommendations and suggestions here made are enacted into statutes and put into successful operation, all of the good results desired by our people will be secured, it is nevertheless confidently believed that thereby would be secured a gratifying diminution of the evils of intemperance. I am fully of the opinion that the principles of taxation, judiciously applied to the traffic, will furnish the most satisfactory solution of the problem 'How to deal with the liquor traffic?' that is attainable. There seems to be a popular demand for the submission of a constitutional amendment, such as was proposed by the Cleveland Convention, to be voted upon in October, 1883. The following is a copy of

THE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO:

Resolved, That the public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the Constitution of the State relative to the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors as shall leave the whole matter to legislation.

"Such an amendment ought to be submitted to a vote of the people. There will probably be petitions, numerously signed, presented to you, asking for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. While I prefer the submission of the single proposition above recommended, to secure a prohibitory statute whenever public sentiment demanded it, yet it may be well to submit such a proposition also. There are certain enactments that are practicable under the Constitution, and this it is to which your attention is invited. I am clearly of the opinion that a simple law taxing the tariff at a uniform rate throughout the State and making the premises wherein or whereupon the business is conducted liable for the tax is clearly constitutional, will be found popular with our people, can be easily executed, and will operate as a practical, effective, and

SATISFACTORY MEASURE OF RESTRAINT,

and therefore I recommend the enactment of such a law. I suggest for your consideration the repeal of so much of the existing law as prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank upon the premises, and the substitution of the word 'and' for the word 'or' where penalties are imposed. I suggest further the propriety of restoring what is generally known as the Adair act to its original form, and of reviving the provision of the statutes in pursuance of which what is known as the McConnellsville ordinance was passed, so that both may again exist in their original force and vigor.

SUNDAY LAWS.

If statistics were attainable bearing upon the relative damage to society by the liquor-traffic on Sunday, compared with the other six days of the week, I am quite certain it would be found that the Sunday traffic is more harmful to society than that of the other six days of the week combined. Sunday is the day when other avocations cease, and men are idle. The saloons being open,

EITHER AT THE FRONT OR REAR,

those disposed to visit such places have the opportunity to do so. An investigation, not full and complete, but sufficient as a basis for estimate, leads me to express the opinion that more men and boys visit the Sunday saloons in the cities and villages than attend the churches, and perhaps more than three-fourths of the visitors to Sunday saloons are boys and young men. Is there any good reason why the business of saloonkeeping should be exempted from what are regarded by the great mass of our people as wholesome and necessary regulations for common labor and other avocations? The laws enacted having for their object the simple purpose of placing the business of saloonkeeping upon the same footing with other avocations upon Sunday are practically unexecuted in many of the larger centres of population. If the people in such localities neglect to place in authority officers who will execute these laws, the responsibility for the demoralization of society that is certain to ensue is with them. If in your wisdom you can add to the effectiveness of the laws upon this subject, such action will meet the hearty approval of the people."

Abstract of Gov. Cleveland's Inaugural Message in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Gov. Cleveland, in his first message, which was transmitted to the Legislature today, speaks out strongly in favor of an economical government and reforms in the civil service. His condensed statements of the general condition of the State departments possess little interest to the reader in other States, but the recommendations which outline his policy will attract general attention in view of the large Presidential possibilities which lie in the success of his administration. The key-note of the document is found in the statement that to serve the people faithfully and well "involves a jealous watch of the public funds, and a refusal to sanction their appropriation except for public needs. To this end all unnecessary offices should be abolished and all employment of doubtful benefit discontinued."

Guided by this spirit the Governor recommends the abolition of the offices of the Canal Auditor and Canal Appraisers, making an annual saving of $30,000, with no detriment to the public service. He also recommends that the Health Officer of the Port of New York, who receives fees amounting to from $50,000 to $75,000 a year, should be given a reasonable salary and the State

RECEIVE THE BENEFIT

of the surplus arising from the fees. In matters of political reform the message is certain to give satisfaction to the independent voter.

He says: "It is submitted that the appointment of subordinates in the several State departments and their tenure of office or employment should be based upon fitness and efficiency, and that this principle should be embodied in legislative enactments, to the end that the policy of the State may conform to the reasonable public demand on that subject. The formation and administration of the government of cities are subjects of much public interest and of great importance to many of the inhabitants of the State. The formation of such governments is properly matter for most careful legislation. They should be so organized as to be simple in their details, and to cast upon the people affected thereby the full responsibility of their administration. The different departments should be in such accord as in their opinion to lead toward the same results.

DIVIDED COUNSELS

and divided responsibility to the people on the part of municipal officers, it is believed, give rise to much that is objectionable in the government of cities. It to remedy this evil, the Chief Executive should be made answerable to the people for the proper conduct of the city's affairs, it is quite clear that his power in the selection of those who manage its different departments should be greatly enlarged. The protection of the people in their primaries will, it is hoped, be secured by the early passage of a law for that purpose which will rid the present system of the evils which surround it, tending to

DEFRAUD THE PEOPLE

of rights closely connected with their privileges as citizens. It is confidently expected that those who represent the people in the present Legislature will address themselves to the enactment of such laws as are for the benefit of all the citizens of the State, to the exclusion of special legislation and interference with affairs which should be managed by the localities to which they pertain. It is not only the right of the people to administer their local government, but it should be made their duty to do so. Any departure from this doctrine is an abandonment of the principles upon which our institutions are founded, and a concession of the infirmity and partial failure of the theory of a representative form of government."

The Situation in Michigan—Senator Ferry's Friends Still Confident of His Re-election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—Mr. Hubbell left for Lansing at 5 o'clock tonight solitary and alone. The *Evening News* says: "Jay Hubbell paced the office floor of the Russell House this morning neglected and alone, but holding in his hand a bunch of newly-opened letters and dispatches. Mr. Hubbell looked worse for the wear of the anti-Ferry campaign, and really is physically as well as politically unwell. A special from Lansing says: "Senator Ferry is holding continuous levees at Room No. 116 Lansing House, and the Ferry forces as yet present a solid front, and their leaders confidently assert that they have not lost a man. Diligent inquiry among Ferry members indicates this to be true, and if there is any defection it has not yet been made visible."

The *News* has earnestly opposed Ferry, but says editorially tonight: "All talk to the contrary notwithstanding, the *News* is enabled to state beyond question that James F. Joy, if elected Senator, will gladly qualify and serve the State, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, devote six years of his life, if spared to him, and whatever ability he possesses to the duties of the position." A number of

PROMINENT DETROIT MEN

are at Lansing still, hoping and struggling to elect Mr. Joy.

Another dispatch from Lansing says: "The fusionists have called a meeting of conference at the Lansing House parlors this evening. It is not exactly the nature of a caucus, but may assume that shape before it closes. O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, will be their nominee for Senator, and they propose to hold their forces in hand, so as to be able to take advantage of a break in the Republican forces, a contingency not likely to arise."

Today's CHICAGO TRIBUNE is in great demand here tonight, by reason of its exposure of

MAYOR THOMPSON'S COURSE

in demanding Collector Bell's retirement and his (Thompson's) appointment to that position. All with whom your correspondent has conversed, applaud Senator Ferry for not making any reply to the Mayor. A personal dispatch from one of the most sagacious politicians at Lansing has been shown your correspondent, and it reads as follows: "The caucus will be held at the usual time. The opposition is baffled and demoralized. The *Post and Tribune* machine will not win."

If that be true next Thursday night will be the usual time for the Senatorial caucus. The Jackson *Daily Citizen* has three columns tonight, all favorable to Ferry, including the knightly Sunderland letters, copied from THE TRIBUNE.

RESULTS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT LANSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 2.—The Senatorial question has had to give way today somewhat to the more interesting one of the organization of the two branches of the Legislature. Friends of the various candidates for officers of the Senate and House have been here in force, and the buttonholing that has been done must have been very trying to the patience of the members, if not destructive to their raiment. Republican caucuses were called at 8 o'clock in the House and Senate, and the opposition went through the ceremony at the parlors of the Lansing House without material disturbance. The contest in the Republican Representative caucus for the Speakership was very spirited and close, a number of ballots being taken. Aside from the respective merits of the two contestants, the prohibition and Senatorial questions entered quite largely into the struggle. The competitors for the position were the Hon. Sumner Howard, of Genesee, and the Hon. George H. Hopkins, of Wayne. The former was regarded as the standard-bearer of the Prohibitionists, and favorable to Senator Ferry. Maj. Hopkins was non-committal on both questions. After a

HOT-BLOODED DEBATE

on the question of receiving the vote of Representative Cook, of Muskegon, elected on an Independent ticket, which resulted in his being debarred, Mr. Howard was nominated on the second formal ballot, and the same was made unanimous. Mr. Hopkins was nominated for Speaker pro tem. The election of Mr. Howard is regarded as the first knockdown for Mr. Ferry. Daniel L. Crossman, the old and efficient Secretary, was renominated by acclamation.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Senate: Secretary, E. S. Hoskins, of Gratiot; Assistant Secretary, J. D. Sumner, of Kalamazoo; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Walter I. Hines; Assistant Secretary, William Scudder, of Barry; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Crossett, of Ionia; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Lombard, of Genesee; Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel J. Crotty, of Muskegon.

The telegram from Detroit in today's TRIBUNE regarding

EX-SENATOR CAPLIS

and his position on the Senatorial question has aroused that gentleman's ire, and he herewith wishes to say that it does him great injustice, and that he pronounces it wholly without foundation. So far from being opposed to Senator Ferry, he says he is in favor of the reëlection of the Senator. Mr. Ferry seems to be gaining in strength, and his friends feel very confident of his success. Mr. Hubbell arrived in Lansing this evening, and his room at the Lansing House is a scene of busy consultation. It is yet too early to make any confident prediction of the outcome of the fight, which will be very warm.

The Nebraska Senate Controlled by the Fusionists and the House by the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 2.—The Legislature convened today, and both Houses proceeded to organize. The Republicans caucused this morning on Senate officers and this afternoon on officers of the House. In the Senate the Democrats and Anti-Monopolists combined and elected everything from Chief Secretary to Doorkeeper. A straight Republican, G. M. Humphrey, was elected Speaker of the House by a small majority over the coalition candidate. The Republicans also elected a majority of the other officers. Both Houses are now thoroughly organized and ready for business. Having captured the Senate, the fusionists will probably stick together and run the machine their own way. As it stands now the Senate is in the hands of the Democrats and Anti-Monopolists, while the House has a small working majority of Republicans. The Senate has thirty-three members, and all are present. The House has a membership of 100, all of whom reported. The standing committees have not yet been announced. The Governor's message will be read tomorrow.

Organization of the Minnesota Legislature—The Senatorial Contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—The Minnesota Legislature met at noon today and organized by the election of Laren Fletcher, of Minneapolis, Speaker; C. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Secretary of the Senate; and J. B. Howard, of St. Cloud, Clerk of the House. No other business was transacted. The Governor's message is not yet finished. It was announced today that it would be delivered Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Senatorial question is still in abeyance. No one is here to speak or work openly for Windom, and Dunnell runs his headquarters in star-chamber fashion. The difficulty seems to be that the anti-Windom men cannot consolidate their forces so as to make a respectable opposition. There are a good many of them, but they have no common purpose, and cannot unite upon a candidate. Dunnell has only a few votes he can count on for himself. Ex-Gov. Cush K. Davis, Lieut.-Gov. Gilmour, Gov. Hubbard

Gordon E. Cole have each a few supporters, but the whole anti-Windom force is nominally of Republican membership. Dunnell's program is to prevent a caucus and make a coalition with the Democrats. It is impossible to find a candidate to unite such a heterogeneous combination, and the Democrats

WILL NOT TAKE KINDLY

to the scheme. It is believed that many Democrats, if forced to a choice between Republicans, would prefer Windom to Dunnell. Mr. Windom's friends are more confident this evening than ever before. Senator Pillsbury said to THE TRIBUNE representative that he felt certain that more than seventy-six Republicans, or a majority of both Houses, would take part in the Senatorial caucus and abide by its decision. From other sources it was learned that a number of those who had been classed as doubtful were found to be earnest friends of Windom, and the reporter was given a glimpse at a list of those believed to be certain to vote for him on the first ballot, which embraces eighty-three names. The House and Senate caucuses last night have strengthened the hopes of the Windom men. They were fully attended, and it is thought the members who went into caucus to nominate legislative offices will stay until the Senatorial caucus is held. Windom's nomination on the first ballot is certain.

Annual Report of the Indiana State-House Commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—The report of the State-House Commissioners shows the amount thus far paid for construction to be $683,961. The estimated cost of the building by the contractor was $762,207. The amount allowed by law for building is $2,000,000. The board has deemed it advisable to refund the whole amount allowed. The total amount to the credit of the State-House fund has been $968,960. The total amount expended, including construction, salaries, printing, percentage withheld, etc., is $832,514; leaving in the treasury, Jan. 1, $136,445. When to this is added $70,000 to be derived from the tax in January, and $84,000 in July, the amount available for expenditures in 1883 is $290,445. The estimated expenditures during the year aggregate $337,850, leaving an estimated deficiency of $47,404 to be provided for. The estimated deficiency for 1884 is $131,827, and for 1885 $91,239; making the sum of the deficiencies to be provided for $270,471, that is to say, a two-cent tax levy falls that much short of expenditures that ought to be made. As to the request of the contractors, that the Legislature make them an allowance to reimburse them for losses, the board

RESPONDS AS FOLLOWS:

"The board respectfully asks your serious consideration of the matters contained in this communication from the contractors, especially that part pertaining to losses already incurred, and their inability to progress any further without an increase in the price of the work still to be done. Hoping that such legislative action will be had as may be necessary to secure an early completion of the building, the board does not believe that the present law provides a sufficient remedy to meet existing circumstances, and is of the opinion that specific provisions should be made, if it is deemed best to have the work completed by the present contractors. An enlarged power should be conferred on the board if it is desired to relet the work to others. The material and workmanship of the building, they believe, will compare favorably with similar work anywhere, yet they are not aware that they have required of the contractors any more than a fair and intelligent understanding of the specifications demands. It has been the aim of the board to be as lenient to the contractors as a faithful discharge of the trusts committed to them would permit, and it is hoped that some satisfactory settlement of existing difficulties may be reached and the work carried on without delay."

Extracts from the Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Senate has chosen John E. Reyburn for its President. The soldiers' orphan schools will close in 1885, the Governor says, and provision should be now made for children who will be in the wards of the State at that time. He can scarcely contemplate that they are to be dismissed without homes or help, as such a course would make the ending of the schools unworthy the years of effort and expenditure so grandly sustained without regret by the people. He condemns the "graveyard insurance business" by saying it is not worthy the name of insurance; it is without substance, and may fail to pieces any moment. To the Legislature the Governor says: "You are legislators of no mean empire. In population almost equal, in commerce, in manufactures, and in wealth it surpasses the England of Elizabeth. Pittsburg, our second city, contains today twice as many people as London of Cecil and of Shakspeare, and Philadelphia has double the number of London of Milton and Cromwell."

At the meeting of the Senate Reyburn, Lee, and Hall were placed in nomination for President pro tem. The first ballot resulted: Reyburn, 23; Hall, 20; Lee, 7. Reyburn was chosen on the second ballot.

In the House John E. Faunce, Democrat, was chosen Speaker—111 to 88. P. Gray Meek was chosen Chief Clerk.

Both Houses adjourned after hearing the message read. At the Democratic caucus of the House James Hazen, of Allegheny, was selected as Sergeant-at-Arms and Joseph F. Fenton, of Bucks, Postmaster.

Gathering of Legislators at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—The crowd of hungry applicants for office has taken full possession of the hotels and of the unfortunate members of the Legislature who happen to belong to the majority. The Republican members console themselves over being in the minority by the reflection that their lives are not made a burden by the importunate horde. It is impossible to tell at this time what combination will win in the contest for organization. The only thing that looks at all certain is the election of Dr. S. W. Edwins, of Madison County, as Clerk of the House of Representatives. Nothing attracts attention now but the struggle for office. Even the fate of the constitutional amendments is not considered for the time, nor what shall be done with Gov. Porter's appointments on the Asylum Boards.

Gov. Hendricks is reported to have said to a reporter relative to a civil-service reform: "It has been my experience that the best way to secure such reform is to put the right men in office." He continued laughingly: "Isn't it a remorseless spectacle that the Democrats have been kept out of office for twenty years because the Republicans said they were not entitled to the places, and now when there is a chance for them to get in it is proposed to legislate them out?"

Plumb Certain of Re-election to the Senate from Kansas—Tom Osborn's Candidacy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 2.—Although the Kansas Legislature does not convene until Tuesday of next week, the members-elect are already arriving and securing rooms for the winter. Gov. Glick and family will occupy a suite of rooms at the new Copeland Hotel. Senator Plumb arrived home from the East yesterday for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of his canvass for reëlection. Very little opposition to him has so far been developed, and it is the general belief that his election is fully assured. T. D. Thatcher, of Lawrence, will have no formidable opposition for reëlection as State Printer. Outside of the Senatorial election, the greatest interest is manifested in the question of redistricting the State for Congressional purposes. The railroad and temperance problems also add a degree of interest, but no information is furnished of the action to be taken in regard to this matter. The temperance people will hold a convention during the first week of the session. They expect 1,500 delegates. This meeting was called for the purpose of strengthening the prohibition element in the Legislature and mapping out a program for prosecuting the temperance work throughout the State.

Meeting of the Missouri Legislature Today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The Missouri Legislature will meet at Jefferson City tomorrow, and members are arriving by every train. The permanent organization may be delayed one or two days. Caucuses will be held Wednesday evening to name candidates for Speaker of the House and other offices. Indications are that there will be a strong prohibition lobby present, and that the question will be earnestly pressed on the Legislature. Gov. Crittenden's message will be long, and will treat of State subjects in extenso—education, immigration, suppression of outlawry, and public expenditures being the chief among them.

Special Elections to Fill Congressional Vacancies in Ohio and Alabama.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 2.—The election in the Seventeenth District of Ohio to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. T. Updegraff was held today. It is conceded that Taylor, Republican, will have 1,500 majority over his opponent, Alexander. A very light vote was cast.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Democrat, defeats McClellan, independent, for the unexpired term from the Eighth Alabama District in the Forty-seventh Congress, by 2,000 majority. The Republicans took no interest in McClellan's election.

Elections at Frankfort, Ky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—Edmund H. Taylor Jr. was tonight reëlected unanimously by the Council Mayor of the city for the next two years. Franklin V. Gray was elected City Clerk. Mr. Taylor, who is one of the largest distillers in the United States, is well known in Chicago, and is quite ill at his home in South Frankfort.

Nominations in the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—The Republican caucus nominated John L. Cutler for President of the Senate and J. Manchester Hayes for Speaker. The Fusionists nominated William M. Rust for President of the Senate and C. A. Spofford for Speaker.

OBITUARY.

Death of O. W. Goit, the Coal Merchant.

Another of Chicago's best known and one of its oldest citizens is called away. Mr. Orson W. Goit, the coal-dealer, died at noon yesterday, at his residence, No. 58 Throop street, after a long illness, his disease having been a complication of rheumatism, contraction of the liver, and disease of the kidneys. Mr. Goit had been more or less a sufferer from rheumatism and rheumatic gout for ten years past. Upon several occasions he went to the Hot Springs in Arkansas. The water of which always greatly benefited him. Last September he was taken with one of his rheumatic attacks, and he hoped to recover sufficiently to enable him to try again the benefits of the waters. He was better one day and worse the next, and he was unable from that time on to attend to his business. The worst came about four weeks ago, when he was compelled to take to his bed, his disease having taken on a more dangerous form, involving, as it did, his stomach, liver, and kidneys. For nearly three weeks prior to his death he was unable to take any nourishment, as his stomach would retain no food. He gradually sank, until he fell into a sort of comatose state last Friday, from which it was not expected that he would rally. Saturday afternoon, however, consciousness returned sufficiently for him to recognize every member of his family, whom he kissed. His only wish was that he could live longer, so as to make his children more comfortable, but of the future he had no dread. Later on he became somewhat delirious, and in this state he continued almost to the time of his death, when he passed peacefully and quietly away. Through all his suffering he bore up with great fortitude, but he realized from the time that he took to his bed that he would never recover.

Mr. Goit was born in Oswego, N. Y., fifty-three years ago, and he came to Chicago twenty-five years ago, when he at once went into the coal business. At one time he was in partnership with Mr. Curtis, and at another with Mr. McRae, but of late years he carried on business successfully by himself. He was the first President of the Chicago Coal Exchange. During his long illness he had the kindest and best attention, and his faithful and loving wife has not left the sick room for nearly four weeks. He has four children, the oldest, a daughter, being married to Mr. Rufus Bixby, of this city. One of his sons, Edward, is employed in the National Bank of Illinois. The other two are young children. Mr. Goit will leave his family in comfortable circumstances. He was a large vessel-owner, and his coal business was purely his own. At his home Mr. Goit was an affectionate husband and an indulgent father. As a friend there were none truer. A man of pure morals and the strictest business integrity, he ever had a helping hand for the poor and distressed. His charity was unostentatious, but there has been many a ton of coal sent from his yards to warm the poor.

A Daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne—Ex-Delegate Hooper, of Utah—Dr. Charles Porterfield Krauth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Miss Elizabeth Manning Hawthorne, eldest daughter of the novelist, died at Salem today, aged 80 years. She had lived a retired life for thirty years at the old homestead, which has always been a delightful resort for people of culture. Her last illness was very brief. There were only three in the family—Nathaniel, the novelist; Mary Louise, who was lost on the steamer Henry Clay; and Elizabeth. The latter was a lady of pronounced literary taste and liberal culture. Her brother often remarked that she could obtain greater fame than he had by diligence. So far as known, however, she has never given any of the fruits of her knowledge to the world.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 2.—Capt. W. H. Hooper, formerly Delegate to Congress from this Territory, died on Saturday. He had grown too liberal for the church ten years ago, and Brigham Young relieved him in favor of Cannon. Hooper was long aware that he might have created a material division in the church, but felt that he was too old to undertake it. He had outgrown Mormonism, but social and business ties bound him to it, and he exerted all his influence in its favor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—Dr. Charles Porterfield Krauth, D. D., Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, died today.

SALEM, Ala., Jan. 2.—Harry W. Bell, assistant editor of the *Morning Times*, died this morning from an accidental overdose of chloroform.

QUARANTINE FEES.

The Louisiana State Board of Health Enjoined from Collecting Fees from Morgan's Boats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—Some time ago Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company applied for an injunction restraining the State Board of Health from collecting charges imposed by the quarantine laws upon vessels entering the Port of New Orleans and from detaining their vessels on account of the non-payment of these quarantine fees. The company claimed that the laws under which the fees are demanded were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States in their several respects. In the Civil District Court today Judge Monroe delivered a lengthy decision in this case. In concluding his opinion he said: "It is remarkable, in view of the fact that the convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States distinctly determined, after the most elaborate and earnest discussion, that the States should not be allowed, without the consent of Congress, to levy duties on tonnage for any purpose whatever, that it should still be considered a matter of discussion as to whether such duties may not be imposed for the support of a police or quarantine regulations established by a State for the protection of the health of its citizens. There is no reason for requiring that the quarantine service should be supported by those who are under no legal obligations so to do." The injunction was made perpetual restraining the Board of Health from the collection of quarantine fees. This will be a fatal blow to the local health board, as a payroll of some twenty employés has been maintained on these collections, and the State and city have made no provision for the maintenance of the board.

LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Saratoga *Evening Journal* has been sued for $10,000 damages by John W. Hill, a mechanical expert, of Cincinnati, O. Hill was the expert employed by the Saratoga Board of Water Commissioners to test the new and improved Holly machinery here. The *Evening Journal* has for some little time handled Hill and his official report in severe terms. The case will come before the United States District Court.

Guard against any lung or throat disease. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

NEW YORK.

Vacation of the Injunction Preventing the Pooling of Mutual Union Stock.

Continued Litigation Between the Elevated Roads Over the Consolidation.

Serious Shooting Affray Between Police and Hoodlums in a Disreputable Saloon.

Dismissal of the Charge of Murder Lodged Against Mrs. Wall, the Actress.

MUTUAL UNION.

VACATION OF THE INJUNCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Judge Barrett today vacated the injunction in the suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Jay Gould against John J. Moore, George F. Baker, and others, the Mutual Union Telegraph Company and the Central Trust Company. In this suit the plaintiffs charge the defendants with conspiracy. The complaint alleges that the individual defendants entered into an agreement with Jay Gould and his associates, one of which associates is declared to be the Western Union Company, the purpose of which was to have 50,000 shares of Mutual Union stock, under the control of Jay Gould and George F. Baker, as trustees, and that they had violated that agreement by entering into a combination to pool the Mutual Union stock for five years in the hands of George F. Baker, George William Ballou, and Asa P. Potter, as trustees. This pooling, the plaintiffs assert, will hurt them, and they therefore sue to prevent it, and to compel the individual defendants to carry out the agreement made between them and

JAY GOULD AND HIS ASSOCIATES

in March last. The defendants deny that they have violated the agreement of March last. That agreement was violated by Jay Gould when he sold and conveyed his 30,000 shares of Mutual Union to the Western Union Company, which corporation was not one of his associates in the matter, having been explicitly excluded from association. The preliminary injunction granted by Judge Van Brunt, of the Court of Common Pleas, acting on account of the absence of Supreme Court Judges, or their disqualification by reason of their ownership of Western Union stock, restrained the consummation of the "pooling" scheme. In deciding to vacate the preliminary injunction, Judge Barrett says: "I see no way of sustaining this injunction. The sale by Mr. Gould of his shares to the company was an independent transaction. This is clearly evidenced by the company's own records, and it seems to me to be too clear to admit of argument that this independent sale—especially to the plaintiff company—put an end to what may be called the pooling arrangement. Each of the other parties was thereupon remitted to his original rights, and the speculative agency of Messrs. Gould and Baker terminated."

THE STOCK

of the Mutual Union, comprising a majority, which was pooled, was said today by John G. Moore, the President of the company, to remain intact, and nothing remains to complete the pool but to issue the certificates, which have been engraved and are nearly ready for delivery. No changes have been made in the plan, which is for the stock to be taken up at five cents a share and placed in the hands of the three trustees.

ELEVATED ROADS.

CONTINUATION OF THE LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—On Friday last a preliminary injunction was granted by Presiding-Judge Noah Davis in the suit of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and the New York Elevated Railroad Company. The purpose of that suit is to prevent the carrying out of the agreement made in November, 1881, between the former Directors of the Metropolitan and the same persons as Directors of the Manhattan for the swallowing of the former corporation by the latter through the exchange of Metropolitan stock for that of the Manhattan. The injunction order restrains the Manhattan from doing anything in fulfillment of this which is known as the "Merger agreement of Nov. 1, 1881," and particularly from paying dividends upon Manhattan stock issued to replace Metropolitan or New York stock surrendered in accordance with the "Merger agreement." An application was made to Judge Davis today by Mr. David Dudley Field, counsel for the Manhattan Company, for a modification of the injunction on the ground that as it stands it prevents the Manhattan Company from performing its obligations to the Metropolitan and New York companies. Judge Davis refused to modify the order.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

RIOTING IN A TOUGH SALOON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—About 12 o'clock today Roundsman Delaney, of the Tombs police squad, entered a liquor store at No. 144 Hester street, armed with a warrant for the arrest of "John Doe." This warrant was issued on complaint of a man who said that Saturday night he tendered $20 in payment for drinks, and was given change for only $1. The license for the house is issued in the name of Michael Ross, but James Kelly, the man who has been arrested a number of times for violating the excise law, is the real owner. When Delaney entered the barroom he did not see the man whom he wanted, but learned he was up-stairs. The barroom was well filled with friends of Kelly, and among them was James McGowan, barkeeper in Billy McGlory's saloon, and Cooney, another barkeeper. These two men tried to prevent Delaney from going upstairs. Finally Cooney pulled him to the floor and McGowan

STRUCK HIM IN THE EYE

with his pistol. The roundsman then decided to arrest McGowan, who ran through the saloon to the sidewalk, where a carriage was in waiting, in which was a woman named "Tillie" Cavanagh, who was in the saloon with McGowan when the officer arrived, and who ordered the carriage. As McGowan reached the door of the carriage he fired at the roundsman, and at the same time Delaney fired at McGowan. The ball from McGowan's pistol struck the officer in the right eye, and, passing downward, lodged in the cheek. The ball from the roundsman's pistol struck McGowan in the left side, passing through the upper lobe of the heart. He fell dead in the carriage, which was driven at once to the Sixth Precinct Station-House. Great

EXCITEMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

of the saloon followed the shooting, and the wife of the owner ordered the doors to be barred. Suddenly the doors were burst in, and a party of detectives, under charge of a Sergeant, entered the place and arrested all hands, including several reporters. Mrs. Kelly was requested to rearrange her toilet, and then the place was thoroughly ransacked by the officers. All the occupants were escorted to the station-house, where they gave their names as James Cooney, bartender for Kelly; William Kelly, brother of the proprietor; Mrs. Andrew Kelly; and a drunken man, covered with blood, named Solomon Bomminghelmer.

The statement of Roundsman Delaney is that, not finding the man he wanted in the saloon, he said to the man who had secured the warrant, "We'll go up-stairs and see the boss." On going up the steps we met the man who shot me. He said: "Get out, you —— —— of a policeman, and you too!" I told him to leave us alone, but he pushed the old farmer down-stairs, hurting him, and then attacking me. He pushed me down-stairs, and I

FELL ON MY KNEES.

He escaped from me, and I shouted for aid and said I wanted to have the room up-stairs searched. Then the man who shot me appeared suddenly, pulled me aside, and sprang for the street. There was a hack waiting, and he made for it. I seized him, but he beat me over the head with the butt of a pistol. He then broke away, and, as he was getting in the hack, in which was a woman, I attempted to catch him again, but he presented a pistol at me and got in, telling the driver to "go it." I shouted that I was an officer, and ordered the hackman to stop, but he only whipped up his horses. I began to run and saw a man in the hack pointing a pistol at me through the glass door. I fired at him the same second his pistol went off, and here I am."

A fatal result of the officer's wound is feared. The Coroner

BEGAN AN INQUEST.

Tillie Cavanaugh testified that the cab was sent to take her home. She got into the vehicle, McGowan following, when Roundsman Delaney appeared with a pistol in his hand. McGowan immediately drew his pistol and fired. The witness fell to the bottom of the hack, and heard or saw nothing till McGowan fell back, exclaiming, "Oh, Tillie, I am dying." The girl showed no emotion while testifying. The body of her dead lover lay at her feet.

James Cooney, bartender at Kelly's place, was charged with participation in the affair. He, the girl, and four other witnesses were sent to the house of detention. The inquest was adjourned till tomorrow.

AMONG THE WITNESSES

are two highly-respectable ladies, whose names are at present withheld, but who saw the whole occurrence. Roundsman Delaney has been an officer nine years. He has been mentioned honorably three times, last for the rescue of a drowning boy. He may recover. McGowan was bartender for Billy McGlory, the notorious dance-house keeper.

MRS. WALL.

THE CHARGE THAT SHE KILLED HER HUSBAND DISMISSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A nolle prosequi has been entered in Brooklyn in the case of Mrs. Lizzie McCaull Wall, the actress, who killed her husband, George Barnes Wall, a lawyer. This singular tragedy occurred Feb. 27, 1882. After the shooting, Wall, the husband, was conveyed to the Presbyterian Hospital, of which his father, the Rev. Thomas G. Wall, is Chaplain and Superintendent. Justice Charles W. Church, of Fort Hamilton, took

MR. WALL'S ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT,

which was as follows:

I, George Barry Wall, of the Town of New Utrecht, having been wounded by a pistol-ball, and suffering under the injuries thereby caused, being advised and believing that the said injuries are likely to prove fatal, and that I am about to die therefrom, do make the following statement:

My wife is a woman of violent temper, losing control of herself frequently. Yesterday morning she attacked me, saying that I was cold, and had no affection for her, and was untrue to her, and therefore she would revenge herself, and would leave me. She went out, and started for the 10 o'clock train, and missed it, came back and said that I had been the cause of her losing the train, and

SHE THEN STRUCK ME IN THE FACE,

was exceedingly violent, and shouted. Then she insisted on my leaving this room until after 1 o'clock. To avoid any more trouble I left the room and walked a short distance up the street. She immediately came after me, continuing her conduct. We reached this room. I sat down in the rocking-chair at the little table now at my right. She made some talk about her miserable condition, etc. I don't know exactly what it was. Without a word of warning the pistol lying on the table was seized by her, and, before I could collect a thought,

SHE DISCHARGED IT

and I fell over on the floor. She was on her knees in an instant with fright, talking with great rapidity. Among other things she said: "Tell them it was an accident," and she begged me to assure her it was an accident. At that request, I believe I did tell two or three people it was an accident, chiefly to avoid scandal. The pistol-ball from the pistol which she fired, as I have said, took effect in my throat. I don't want to be misconstrued in telling the truth now, and in trying to calm my wife as I did before.

G. B. WALL.

THE UNFORTUNATE YOUNG MAN

was rapidly rising in his profession, and was held in high regard by all who knew him for his business capacity and social traits of character. Mrs. Wall's maiden name was Lizzie McCall, and her parents live in Buffalo, where she was formerly a soprano in different church-choirs. Her voice, however, gave out, and she went upon the stage, where she played with Dion Boucicault in the "Shaughran." As Little Em'ly she was a prime favorit. In one of the New York theatres she was seen by Mr. George Barry Wall, who was so much struck by her pretty face and figure that he sought an introduction, which resulted in marriage. They state that her husband agreed that this marriage should not prevent her from remaining upon the stage, but that she learned that her connection with the dramatic profession was estranging her husband from his parents, and voluntarily resigned herself to a domestic life.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

VANDERBILT PROPOSES TO PRESENT NEW YORK WITH A GREAT PICTURE-GALLERY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—William H. Vanderbilt, I was told today by a gentleman living near him, said a week ago nearly as follows:

"If I can get from the City of New York the square of ground on which stands the Catholic Orphan Asylum, nearly opposit my house, I will spend $5,000,000 in building and in buying pictures for a New York gallery of the best paintings to be had, and make a gift of it, in effect, to the people of New York."

I asked the gentleman who told me if I might use his name. "Not till I ask Mr. Vanderbilt," he said. "He might think it was some self-seeking on my part for the honor of announcing the fact; but I give it to you, and it is the first intelligence of such a matter being on his mind."

"What is the situation of that property?" I asked.

"The square belongs to the city of New York, and is leased, I understand, for $1 a year to the Roman Catholic Benevolent Society. The lease was obtained from the Common Council in 1846. There were 450 feet in the front of the lot. The Catholics put up an ugly four-story building there in 1851, which is the last great eye-sore on Fifth avenue. At that time Fifth avenue was a street of shanties. In 1857 the Tweed element gave another piece of ground on the same nominal lease. Here a building 200 feet long was finished in 1868. The Legislature gave the Orphan Asylum $10,000 a year. Mr. Vanderbilt probably expects that the city will in some way compromise with the Orphan Asylum authorities and give them another situation, and lease the ground to his art directors. I am only guessing at this feature of the subject; but he told me that if he could get the plot he would spend $5,000,000 on an institution of art. This would make one of the noblest picture galleries in the world."

"What is Mr. Vanderbilt worth?"

"I think about $150,000,000. He has just had his twenty-second grandchild—a Webb—born. Not one of his sons is a scapegrace. He has a kind disposition, and wants to be considered a good neighbor and lover of his race."—*Gath.*

ITEMS.

DODGING THE TAX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A concerted movement by the amusement managers of the city to relieve themselves from the compulsory payment of a license fee of $500 a year—not to the city, but to a charitable association, which has for its ostensible purpose the reformation of juvenile delinquents—is in progress.

A FATAL FIGHT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—George Weinhardt, dealer in wine, was probably fatally beaten in a fight tonight. One of his assailants, Bernard Ruff, was arrested.

THE RIFLE MATCH.

The National Rifle Association has a letter from the British Rifle Association, announcing that, in the coming match, the use of the wind-gauge and permission to change the entry will be conceded, but no change in the shape of the "barley-corn" foresight will be allowed.

OBITUARY.

Edward J. Hale, the publisher, is dead. He was for forty years editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer.*

Martin Bates, fur importer, is dead, aged 80.

A RUBBER SYNDICATE.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The leading rubber interests of the country are considering the question of consolidation. If they unite the capital stock will be $20,000,000 or $30,000,000. One manufacturer said: "We want to have a combination of capital of such great strength that we can go into the Brazilian market and buy all the rubber we want at as low rates as any syndicate of capitalists can do."

Harry Thomas wants his friends to know that he is now with F. M. Atwood, successor to A. J. Nutting & Co., 104 and 106 Madison street.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Signs of Trouble in Pennsylvania—Baltimore Glassblowers—A Pleasant Surprise in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—There are signs of trouble between river coal operators and miners. At a meeting of the former, which was largely attended, the opinion was nearly unanimous in favor of abolishing the four-cent rate for digging. Operators said the condition of the trade rendered it impossible to pay this price. The large stocks afloat, the low prices prevailing at all river ports, and the encroachment of coal from other fields were elements which contributed to the present dullness. To meet this it was necessary to insist on a rate for mining at least the same as that ruling in the railroad pits of this district—three and one-half cents. This sentiment was embodied in a resolution which passed, and a committee was appointed to prepare a statement embodying this decision, to be presented to the miners for their consideration. Inquiry at the office of the miners' association developed the fact that, in order to meet this action of the operators, a convention will be called. No formal notice has yet been received by the officers of the association. From a member of the operators' committee referred to, it was learned that notice to the men would be given by each operator to the diggers in his employ, and not through the miners' association. Opinion is divided as to the result of the proposed reduction, but it is almost certain there will be a strike. The river coal trade of this city employs 5,000 miners when business is active, and no less than seventy-four pits are kept busy.

BALTIMORE GLASSBLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—The union window-glass blowers, who are on a strike here, continue to receive new accessions to their ranks from the Belgian blowers, who are being imported by the manufacturers to take the places of the strikers. More of the foreigners arrived last Saturday, and quite a number of the best workmen among them, when informed today of the strike, refused to go to work. They tell the strikers that the agents for the manufacturers in Belgium misrepresented matters to them, and that they expected to be paid the Western rates. They will return home by the next steamer to Antwerp, and meanwhile are cared for by the strikers, and the union will pay their passage home. For several months these strikers have seriously impeded the Baltimore manufacturers, and, although they go to the expense of advancing the Belgians money to come to America, as soon as they arrive, a few at a time, they are induced to join the strikers and receive the benefits of the union.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—The action of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company today has had the effect of encouraging the men, who had concluded they were to be idle for some time. The plate-mills, wire-mills, and rod-mills were started up on regular runs. The company yesterday made an important contract with the New York Central Railroad to furnish 4,550 tons of fish-plates or irons for holding rails in position. It will take six months to complete the contract running single turn. The contract price is about $40 a ton, and will amount to between $180,000 and $200,000. The rail mill will remain idle and repairs be made.

THE SITUATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—No conference has as yet been had between the management of the St. Louis Ore & Steel Company and the striking workmen, and this morning there was no promise that one would be held today. Your correspondent this morning investigated the reported assault made yesterday upon a *Globe-Democrat* reporter by one of the strikers, and found that the officers who had looked into the affair were of the opinion that the reporter's story was correct. At the same time it was believed that the man Dawson, who used his knife upon the newspaper man, represents a clique of the dissatisfied workmen, for whose actions, although they are members of the union, it would be unjust to hold the body of strikers responsible. After Dawson's arrest a charge of disturbing the peace was preferred against him, and this morning he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined $5. This will probably be the end of the affair, as a criminal prosecution will hardly be pushed.

HEAVY FAILURE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 2.—Francis Carville & Sons, of Liverpool, England, with a branch in this city under the name of Carville, McKeon & Co., brokers, lumber dealers, etc., have failed. Liabilities, $300,000.

RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The hollow-ware glass-furnace of Bodine, Thomas & Co., Camden, N. J., resumes operations.

LIABILITIES, $218,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The schedule of Edwin H. Sampson, lately doing business under the name of Edwin H. Sampson & Son, shows liabilities of about $218,000.

THE SHERMAN EXTENSION BILL AND THE ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange adopted a resolution asking Congress to at once pass the Sherman Extension bill in view of the fact that if this is not done there will be great financial distress to distillers and wholesale dealers in liquors. The annual report of George H. Morgan, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, shows a most prosperous condition of that institution. It has now a reserve fund of $335,770, and, after paying all expenses of the year and passing to the reserve fund $84,000, it has a cash balance of $11,800. Its membership numbers 3,565.

A MODERN CAIN.

Arrest of a Man in Minnesota Charged with Killing His Brother.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—An old man named Henry Rechfus was arrested at Watson, ten miles from here, today for the murder of his aged brother, Gustav Rechfus. The murder was committed on the night of April 1, 1881. The circumstances were as follows: Gustav Rechfus, the murdered man, had been living with his brother, Henry Rechfus, and wife, in a house about one mile from Watson Post-Office, Clayton County. About 8 o'clock in the evening, when the three old people were sitting by the kitchen table reading, so the testimony ran, some one fired a gun through the window and killed the elder brother, Gustav. The shot splintered the window-glass and lacerated the hands of Henry Rechfus, who started for the nearest neighbor, a mile away, for help. The murdered man was known to be worth a large amount of money, as he was a miser, and had loaned to farmers around sums amounting to $20,000 or $30,000. Suspicion as to who performed this apparently motiveless murder fell upon several, and after an active search for a month one George Ellinger, of Monona, was arrested upon the charge of murdering Rechfus. A long trial followed. The prisoner refused to prove an alibi, but was finally discharged. A good deal of suspicion was cast upon several parties during the Ellinger trial, and detectives were again employed to work up the case, as the result of which Henry Rechfus was arrested. He is a man over 60 years of age, a native of Germany, an old resident of this country, and reputed to be well off.

SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The body of a dead man was found in a room in Hunt's Hotel this morning. He had registered as Dr. Thorne, of Indiana, but left a letter to the proprietor of the hotel saying his name was Dr. B. S. Thompson, of Saulsbury, Conn., and directing the hotel proprietor to telegraph his wife at that place, and his sister in Brooklyn. He had $150 in money and a gold watch on his person. He died by morphine.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Arrived, the Gallia, from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2.—The steamer Beran, from Galveston for Liverpool, has arrived for coal.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The State of Nebraska, Rhein, and Wisconsin have arrived out.

LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—Vice-Chancellor Simrall decided an important suit today. Atkinson & Blakemore brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company to recover damages for an error in the transmission of a message sent in cipher form from St. Joseph, Mo., last June. The error was the substitution of St. Louis for St. Joseph. Translated, the message read: "Can buy one hundred thousand thirteen and a half average winter shoulders at eight forty. These are bottom figures." The change in the date line caused delay, and in the meantime prices of provisions went up and prevented a transaction at the figures specified, plaintiffs thereby losing their commission. The defense set up that the message was an "unrepeated" one, and therefore under the contract printed on every telegraph blank defendant was liable only for the cost of transmission. The Vice-Chancellor delivered a lengthy opinion in favor of the telegraph company.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Four Members of One Family Murdered by a Man-Servant—The News Budget.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAWKESBURY, Ont., Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, of Little Rideau, were brutally murdered, and their sons George and Willie and daughter Emma dangerously wounded, by their man-servant between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. The murderer first attacked Mr. Cooke at the barn with an ax, killing him there; then Mrs. Cooke in the shed adjoining the house. Entering the house, he attacked George, who was in bed, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Willie, Emma, and Maggie coming to the rescue, the two first were dangerously wounded. The latter, however, succeeded in wrenching the ax from him, and kept him at bay until on the approach of a neighbor he fled and has not yet been arrested.

FURTHER DETAILS

go to show that the murderer first attacked Emma Cooke in the up-stairs store-room adjoining the house, strangling her with a rope. Mrs. Cooke, evidently having come to her daughter's assistance, was next strangled in the same way. He next attacked Mr. Cooke, who had gone to the barnyard, where he killed him with an ax, literally chopping his head to pieces. Then entering the house he proceeded up-stairs to the room occupied by George, who was asleep, striking him, inflicting two fearful wounds in the temple with an ax, from which he shortly afterwards died. Then rushing into Willie's room, he struck him upon the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. Willie, although disabled, grappled with him. The noise alarmed his sisters, Maggie and Fannie, and brought them to his assistance. In

THE STRUGGLE WHICH ENSUED,

Maggie secured the ax. The murderer then seized a lamp and struck Fannie with it, wounding her severely on the head. He then fled down the back stairs. The two girls, going by the front stairs, met him in the dining-room, armed with a poker, when he struck at them with it. They defended themselves and closed a door on him. Maggie ran to the front door, where she hailed a passer-by, who summoned assistance, upon hearing which the murderer fled and was seen to cross the river, going in the direction of the St. Philip station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Nothing further has up to this been heard of him. The house presents a most ghastly spectacle, the bodies of the four victims—Mr. Ruggles W. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Emma, and George—being laid out in it. The floors, walls, and doors are bespattered with blood. Willie's wounds are so serious as to afford but slight hopes of his recovery. The murderer, Frederick Mann, a young Englishman lately out from London, had been but three months in their employ.

THE MONTREAL BOARDING-HOUSE SQUABBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—The preliminary examination in the conspiracy case brought by Mr. G. Aylwain Creighton against John Napier, Fulton, his wife, and others, was commenced in the Police Court this afternoon. The complainant gave an account in detail of his troubles in his boarding-house. He further testified to the complicity of the two gentleman lodgers in the carrying out of the plot to harass plaintiff and his wife out of the house. A shovel containing a mass of Cayenne pepper partly consumed was produced as evidence. Mr. Creighton states that when the proceedings already related for incommoding him were in progress he served a notarial protest on his landlord, warning him of the peril he was likely to get into by the course he and his companions were pursuing. All the defendants, who belong to the best society here, were present, the lady of the house seeming to feel her position acutely. All the defendants are English, and are highly connected. The examination was very brief, and complainant's evidence was not half given. The examination will be resumed tomorrow. Letters from Fulton to Creighton were read and put in evidence. The first was formal notice to leave, and the others peremptory demands for him to go at once.

AN ENGLISH SHARPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 2.—Some weeks ago an English "blood" calling himself George Thorneycroft, alias Thomas Heatherley, son of a British clergyman, created a sensation here. He beat the American Hotel out of a large board bill, and secured from J. W. Fralick $23 on a fictitious check for £100. For the latter offense he was arrested, but was released. He confessed everything and threw himself upon the mercy of Mr. Fralick. Letters were sent to England, but, the answers failing to arrive in reasonable time, the young man disappeared. A gentleman has just arrived from England for the purpose of securing Heatherley and taking him home. The stranger was sent to Canada by the Rev. Dr. Heatherley. Heatherley's place of residence is not known at present.

SMALL-POX.

The Ravages of the Scourge in Baltimore Alarming the People.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—The small-pox, which has more or less existed in this city for the last year, has been on the increase the last three months. It is the general opinion that last summer the health officers had an opportunity of stamping out the dread disease, as it was then confined to the Bohemian tenement quarters, in the eastern section of the city. This, it seems, was not done effectually, and during the last week the disease has so spread that the citizens are alarmed, and unless it is speedily checked an epidemic may be the result. During the last month there were 217 deaths from the disease, and the last week there have been over seventy deaths. Forty new cases of the disease were reported to the Health Department yesterday by the police. Under the penalty of the law everybody is required to be vaccinated, and ninety vaccine physicians have been appointed to go from house to house and vaccinate the inmates. While the disease has not yet assumed very alarming proportions, it is scattered throughout the city, though now that the health authorities have been more thoroughly aroused it will be promptly checked. Communications from citizens have been received by the newspapers that there are as high as 2,000 cases in the city, while the Mayor and Health Commissioner declare there are not one-fourth that number. Two cases of the disease being reported at the jail yesterday the Board of Managers held a special meeting, and, by order of the Supreme Bench, released over 300 of the prisoners who were not held on very serious charges. The two sick men were sent to Quarantine Hospital.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

HENDERSON, Tex., Jan. 2.—There was a shooting affray at Clayton between Capt. Ross, and George Carlher and one McDonald. The two last named were seriously and Ross fatally injured.

MACON, Ga., Jan 2.—Aleck Harrell murdered Blonnt Outlaw near Eastman Saturday. Both are negroes. They had a dispute about a bottle of whisky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The grand jury of the Jefferson Circuit Court today indicted Thomas Crittenden for the willful murder of Rose Mosby (colored) at Anchorage Dec. 13, 1882.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS-BANKS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—The Bank Commissioners' report shows eighty-four savings-banks; assets, $88,915,875. The Commissioners recommend legislation to prevent savings-banks buying commercial paper.

A MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

Probable Murder of a Young Man Belonging in St. Paul, Minn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—One of the foulest and at the same time one of the most mysterious of crimes occurred in St. Paul last night, Richard A. Pierce, son of S. L. Pierce, the well-known St. Paul attorney, being the victim. Yesterday afternoon young Pierce went to Minneapolis to see about a position in a wholesale store which he was expecting, it having been his intention to return to St. Paul on a late train. When he did return is not known, but this morning an overcoat, coat, collar, cravat, handkerchief, a shirt-sleeve, and a pocket-knife were found near Elevator "A," at the foot of St. Peter street, on the railroad track. The coat-sleeve was nearly torn off, and the other evidences around indicated a terrible struggle, which undoubtedly ended in his death and the

CONCEALMENT OF HIS BODY

by throwing it into the river. It is supposed Pierce left the train at Eagle street, a switch station in a lonely and disreputable part of town, two blocks above the place where the struggle occurred. How he was got down this distance is a mystery, as his home lay the other way. No signs of a struggle existed in the vicinity, and it may be possible he was waylaid above and taken to the mouth of the sewer and thrown in. Pierce, or perhaps all who were engaged in this deed, was there, as the snow was covered with blood within two feet of the man-hole caused by the sewer-flow; but if his body had been thrown in, or if he had went down the bank to wash his own wounds and fainted at the brink and tumbled in himself, no marks of broken ice were left. The clothes that were found indicate that in the struggle

HE RECEIVED THREE WOUNDS—

one in the back about three inches below the neck, one in the arm, and one in the throat, the latter being the one which proved fatal, if any. This cut was made by a sharp knife, as it cut the collar and cravat in two, and was probably cut from the left side and into the jugular vein. The collar was saturated with blood, and was in the vicinity of the rest of the clothing found. No duplicate cut in the overcoat was made by the knife that slashed into his back, and this indication, together with the fact that his own knife was open and covered with blood, which he no doubt used to good advantage against his assailants, shows that he was prepared and had made a desperate defense of his life. The left sleeve of his coat was torn nearly off, but

THE CUT IN HIS ARM

was made after it had been taken from his body. One sleeve of his shirt was found covered with blood, but whether it was torn off in the struggle or whether he himself tore it off to stop up the wounds will probably ever remain a mystery. There is not the smallest clew to the body or the murderers. Some believe that he may yet be found alive; that after the struggle he went to the house of a friend so as not to disturb his own family; but wherever it would be possible for him to be taken has been investigated, and his friends have given up all hope of ever seeing him again alive. The police are vigilantly following the singular and baffling traces that exist of the mysterious crime.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—1 a. m.—Indications—For the West Gulf States, warmer, partly cloudy weather with local rains, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, lower pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain or snow, southerly veering to westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, generally lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, followed by occasional light snow, warmer southerly veering to westerly winds, generally lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional light snow, southerly veering to colder northwest winds, higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, colder fair weather, northwesterly winds, higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary. Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, and Ludington.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Middle States and lowest in the Upper Lake region, where a storm of some energy is central. Occasional light snow has fallen in New England, the Middle States, the Lower Lake region, and the extreme Northwest. Southerly winds prevail in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, northeast on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States, northwest in Minnesota and Dakota. The temperature has risen from the Upper Lake region to the west Gulf coast and fallen in the Atlantic coast States. The cold wave pressing to the South and East has entered the Northwest. A minimum temperature of 30 degrees below zero is reported in Manitoba. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 38; Norfolk, 47; Savannah, 60; Atlanta, 48; Jacksonville, 60; Pensacola, 57; New Orleans, 56; Galveston, 47; San Antonio, 32; Tucson, 66; Los Angeles, 46; San Diego, 56.

Fair weather is indicated for Thursday in the Atlantic Coast States and the Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	19	16	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Bismarck	1	—13	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Buffalo	23	20	S	Brisk	*	Fair.
Cairo	38	34	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30	29	W	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	23	19	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	33	27	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	38	30	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	29	20	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	27	23	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Duluth	11	3	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Escanaba	15	23	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	26	24	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	24	19	S	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	15	22	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	40	24	S	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	11	12	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	17	18	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	21	23	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	29	11	N	Brisk	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	28	20	N.E.	Light	0	Foggy.
Springfield, Ill.	25	22	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	25	28	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	13	8	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	23	19	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	31	6	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.467	7.0	76	W	7	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.447	15.0	70	S.W.	8	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.327	23.1	56	S.W.	14	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.247	20.6	64	S.W.	8	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.156	19.5	53	S.W.	13	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 25.3.
Minimum temperature, 7.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.319.
Mean daily thermometer, 16.5.
Mean daily humidity, 61.3.

THREE LABORERS KILLED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Nimrod Owen, Michael Lorgeven, and Matthew Harnett, laborers, were killed this morning by the caving in of earth upon them while cutting through high land for a new street.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST WESTERN UNION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Attorney-General Russell has filed a summons and complaint against the Western Union Telegraph Company for neglect to pay State taxes on dividends for 1881.

Prince Bismarck a Martyr to Neuralgia.

London Standard.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The neuralgia from which Prince Bismarck has been suffering in the head and face lately has now become so severe that he is scarcely able to articulate. Privy-Councilor Fredericks, a physician frequently consulted by the Chancellor heretofore, delivered his opinion that the pain arose not improbably from the teeth. Prince Bismarck, though he has never yet undergone a dental operation, was quite willing to submit to one now if it were necessary. On examination, however, by an experienced dentist, no trace of any fault could be discovered among the teeth, and accordingly Prince Bismarck, who himself calls his malady "tic douloureux," has escaped being augmented upon for the present.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Annie Pixley in "Miss." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Mrs. Langtry in "The Honeymoon."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Nat Goodwin and E. F. Thorne in the "Black Flag." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Milton Nobles in "The Phoenix." Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Tom Thumb and Troupe at 1:30 and 7 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

PARTLY cloudy weather and occasional light snow for the Upper Lake region today.

THE decrease in the public debt during the month of December was $15,413,223, and in the last six months of the year $81,370,783.

WITH much difficulty a quorum of the House of Representatives was secured and retained yesterday. The work performed was mostly of an unimportant character and the House adjourned early.

THE Minnesota Legislature organized yesterday, and Loren Fletcher, of Minneapolis, was elected Speaker of the House. The Senatorial outlook is strongly favorable to Mr. Windom. Many Representatives heretofore classed as doubtful are now counted in his favor, and his nomination on the first ballot is considered certain.

GOV. FOSTER, of Ohio, yesterday recommended to the Legislature of that State the passage of a uniform liquor-license law, under which the premises and not the individual will be licensed. He confesses the failure of the existing law, which places the liquor trade under the ban of prohibition, and believes that the plan suggested will prove acceptable to all parties.

AT a caucus of the Republican members of the Illinois House of Representatives last night Mr. L. C. Collins, of Cook County, received the unanimous nomination for Speaker. Only twenty-three Senators took part in the caucus of that body, which placed W. J. Campbell, of Cook, in nomination for President pro tem. The Democrats in caucus assembled complimented Austin O. Sexton, of Cook, with a nomination for Speaker, and Thomas M. Shaw, of Marshall, with that for temporary President.

ONLY three members of the House Special Committee on Civil-Service Reform could be got to attend a meeting specially called for yesterday to consider the Pendleton bill. Mr. Calkins, the newly-appointed member, was one of the three, and has prepared some amendments which he will submit at a meeting today if the committee can be rallied together. The friends of reform are encouraged to believe that the chances for a favorable report on the Pendleton bill are improving.

A VERY light vote was cast in the Seventeenth Ohio District yesterday at the election for a successor to the late J. T. Updegraff. Returns are not yet complete, but it is universally conceded that Taylor (Rep.) has a majority of at least 1,500 votes over Alexander, his Democratic competitor. In October Mr. Updegraff's majority over Alexander was only 900. Gen. Joseph Wheeler (Dem.) was elected for the unexpired term in the Forty-seventh Congress from the Eighth Alabama District, defeating McClellan the independent candidate.

SINCE there has been much good-natured pleasantry indulged in at the expense of Mr. Murat Halstead and Mr. Richard Smith and their approaching partnership, it is proper to notice that the personal relations between them have always been friendly, and at times even cordial. They have never permitted differences of opinion expressed in their newspapers respectively to work a personal estrangement. It will not be so difficult for them to get on pleasantly together as some of the facetious paragraphs in the newspapers may lead the public to suppose.

THE Naval Advisory Board recommends and Secretary Chandler concurs in the report that Congress shall appropriate $1,528,500 for the completion of the monitors Terror, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Puritan. Bureau officers asked almost exactly double that amount for the same purpose. The board back up their claim that the expenditure will be justifiable by pointing to the facts that the Puritan has been successfully launched and the Miantonomah, a vessel of the same class, has shown that it possesses sufficient buoyancy to float in salt water.

GOV. CLEVELAND in his message to the Legislature of New York yesterday took strong ground in favor of an economical administration of State affairs and of reforms in the civil service. He recommends the abolition of some superfluous canal officers which will effect a saving of $30,000 a year, and proposes that the Health-Officer of the Port of New York, who receives from $50,000 to $75,000 a year in fees, shall be paid a reasonable salary and the surplus covered into the State Treasury. He declares that the appointment and tenure of office of subordinates in the State departments shall be based on fitness and efficiency, and recommends the passage of laws to attain that end. On the question of protection of the primaries he is equally outspoken.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a timely communication on the subject of preserving game in the Yellowstone National Park, addressed to Senator Vest by Gov. Schuyler Crosby, of Montana. The writer draws a graphic picture of the destruction which pot-hunters and miscalled sportsmen have wrought among the larger fauna, and begs for Federal legislation to preserve the bison, elk, deer, and Rocky Mountain sheep. He is in favor of an increase in the territorial limits of the park, and of an absolute prohibition, for the time at least, of any molestation of the game within its borders.

WE publish this morning a telegram from Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, who is temporarily sojourning in Texas, which will be read with great interest. Mr. Washburne, as all will remember, filled the position of American Minister to Paris during the stormy days which witnessed the downfall of the Second Empire, the establishment of the Third Republic, the siege of Paris, and the rule of the Commune. His personal reminiscences of the great statesman and orator whose loss France mourns are given in graphic words, and his account of his personal acquaintance with M. Gambetta is full of interest at this time.

SENATOR LOGAN again claimed and held the attention of the Senate yesterday while he delivered a powerful three-hours' speech in opposition to the Fitz John Porter bill. Referring to Gen. Grant's change of front on the question he read a letter from Gen. Pope to Gen. Grant written in 1874, in which Pope directed the President to the new evidence which Porter claimed to have obtained, and recommended that if the President thought it proper a new inquiry should be held. To this President Grant replied that he had read the testimony, could not see that any new facts had been brought out, and was doubtful whether the Executive had the power to order a new trial. Senator Logan said that it would have been impossible to crowd more than 950 wagons into the road which Porter claimed was obstructed by 2,000. He showed also that from Aug. 27 until 3 a. m. on Aug. 30 Porter did not obey a single order given him by either Pope or McDowell, and that with 12,000 infantry under his command he allowed a single brigade of cavalry to block his way. Porter occupied a seat in the gallery during a part of the day, but left when the sturdy Logan declared that if a volunteer officer had acted as Porter did he would have been driven from the country.

ENORMOUS BETTING ON FUTURE PRICES.

One of the difficulties in the way of accurately gaging the effect on prices and so on the welfare of the people of that comparatively modern institution, the produce exchange, with its preëminently modern facilities for colossal speculation, has been the lack of definit information as to how much of the business done was speculative and how much real. This is furnished for the Chicago Board of Trade for the first time in a careful calculation made in our annual review.

It is shown that the purely speculative dealings here amounted to the enormous sum last year of $9,900,000,000, or more than *fifteen times* the value of the grain and meat received, including the pork product manufactured in this city. Corresponding figures for the New York Cotton and Produce Exchanges are fortunately made accessible, for the first time also, by the Legislative investigation into corners. Secretary Moore, of the Cotton Exchange, testified that between May, 1881, and May, 1882, the "future" sales on the exchange were 32,700,000 bales, which was more than six times the whole cotton crop of the country, and *thirty times* more than the actual cotton sold in New York. Mr. E. H. Walker, statistician of the Produce Exchange, gave figures proving that every bushel of grain that came to New York was sold twenty times over; that the sales greatly exceeded the entire crop of the country, and that the speculative gambling business was nine times the actual. Only 11 per cent of the actual business was not betting on futures. The sad fact revealed by these figures that our Board of Trade "boys" are much more furious gamblers and speculators than the New-Yorkers, who only "go" the crops 900 per cent better against our 1,500 per cent, is the least important news to be got out of these statistics. It is evident that if the speculators have the money and facilities to turn over the whole American cotton crop six times in a year, or the wheat crop fifteen times, it is an easy thing for them by combination to control the marketable surplus of a crop, and so to dictate the prices of food to the world.

This explains the increasing tendency to corners on these boards, and makes it certain that the growth of capital and speculative facilities will accelerate this tendency. By the apparatus of the exchange it is now possible almost in one day for a syndicate to obtain speculative possession of a whole crop, and to insist that it all be delivered to them within an impossible time, under a ruinous penalty, or to put it out of reach and then demand an impossible delivery under a ruinous penalty. They can make a football of any price they choose, kicking it up and kicking it down, and doing as much harm by artificial declines as by artificial rises.

Here is the anomaly. Speculative wheat and speculative cotton can be grown on the exchanges from six to fifteen times as fast as in the fields, and the speculative wheat and cotton fix the price of that raised by the sweat of the brow. The telegraph and the exchange bring the wheat-raisers of the Russian steppes, the valley of the Ganges, and the prairies of Dakota into daily competition at Chicago and Liverpool, but they do more. They enable new men with new forces to overlay the agriculture of the farmer with an agriculture of prices that is vastly more profitable than the old-fashioned kind of tillage. They get the profit on fifteen bushels while the farmer is selling one.

The produce and stock exchanges are working out their results a great deal more rapidly than the people are thinking them out. The control of the prices of the great staples of human production throughout the world by the concentration of news, capital, and middlemen in a focus called an exchange is a phenomenon as yet but half understood by those whose welfare it affects most vitally. The fittest survive; and the fittest in the world of prices are those who know how to run the machinery of the exchanges. These institutions will surely, if slowly, shift the property of the masses into the hands of those who know the magic art of the manufacture of prices. The process is now going on before our eyes. Put your finger on one of our great fortunes, and nine times out of ten you will feel underneath it the cold heart of some one who has mined on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, or packed pork on the Chicago Board of Trade, or built railroads in Wall street.

The New York Stock Exchange, where meet the forces which determine the credit of the United States and the value of thousands of millions of railroad property, is a private association of gentlemen who are not incorporated and have no legal status except that of a voluntary partnership. It is kept in this position avowedly to reduce to a minimum the points of legal contact between it and the community. Like the Stock Exchange, our Board of Trade, though incorporated, and the New York Produce and Cotton Exchanges are practically free from all supervision by the courts or the Government. The "Settling Committee" of the Board of Trade and the Arbitration Tribunal of the Produce Exchange show the tendency of these institutions to adjust their differences by methods outside ordinary legal procedure. But these exchanges, although allowed the fullest *laissez-faire* by the Government, affect the welfare of the people in many very practical ways more tangibly than it does. To a large extent, it is true, they act negatively as mere registers of prices. But they have also more positive functions. Without their machinery, cornerers could not carry out their conspiracies to rob, and a conspiracy to rob the people of their food is a conspiracy to kill.

One of the strongest arguments for law reform is that both the definitions of the law and the apparatus of the court cannot reach these abuses, which, though old, are overcoming us with a new portentousness. If these wrongs cannot be righted through the courts of justice the public will demand some more active interference by the Legislature, and this will plunge us into a maze of socialistic legislation which no one can look forward to without apprehension of the gravest kind.

PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL TERMS.

THE TRIBUNE has advices from Washington to the effect that Mr. Springer intends to submit the proposed changes in the election of President and Congress in two separate amendments. In one of them it will be proposed to elect the President for a term of six years, making him ineligible to a reëlection for the next ensuing term, and to elect the House of Representatives once every three years, making the Congressional term begin with the January following the election. The other amendment will incorporate Mr. Springer's plan, already fully explained in THE TRIBUNE, for doing away with the Electoral College and giving to each Presidential candidate a number of votes in every State corresponding to the proportion of the popular vote cast. The separate submission of these two amendments will enable Congress to agree to one without the other. It is highly desirable that this opportunity shall be afforded, for it is very possible that a constitutional amendment can be passed through Congress and can subsequently obtain the approval of the States providing for an extension of the Presidential and Congressional terms which would fail if attached to another scheme for a radical change in the method of electing a President. There is nothing naturally in common between the two propositions, and the warmest advocates of the one might abandon it rather than assent to the other.

The extension of the Presidential term to six years under the condition that the incumbent shall not be eligible to reëlection except after an interval of one term has long been felt to be one of the surest guarantees that may be adopted for civil-service reform. Such a change would probably accomplish more to bring about a divorcement between the civil service and partisan control than the adoption of a dozen such bills as that which has passed the Senate. The character and efficiency of the civil service is mainly determined by the President, who is vested by the Constitution with the appointing power, and who calls about him and selects as the heads of the departments the men who give direction to the practical administration of Government affairs. Under the present system—a short Presidential term with the privilege of reëlection—every incumbent of the office of Chief Magistrate is naturally tempted to intrigue for reëlection and to prostitute the vast patronage at his command in order to further his ambition. This practice has become the more common because it has received the tacit indorsement of the people—to the extent at least that it is not regarded as disgraceful or reprehensible. At the same time it is felt universally that the manipulation of the Government patronage in the interest of a President seeking reëlection is injurious to the business interests of the Government and demoralizing to American politics. But this is not all. The same motive which prompts a President who hopes for reëlection to use the offices for his own ends prompts all the other public men whose eyes are fastened on the office of President to organize and intrigue against the incumbent. As a rule there is not only an Administration and anti-Administration party, but also an Administration and anti-Administration faction within the party which elected the President, and frequently there are several factions in and about the National Administration, which, pulling in different directions with selfish purposes, cannot fail to impair and weaken the administration of affairs. If the hope and expectation of a second term were shut off from every President by constitutional inhibition, all this intrigue would die out for lack of reason, and the ruling motive of every President would be to maintain the civil service at the highest possible efficiency; changes of a merely partisan, personal, or experimental character would be avoided as likely to injure the public service. The common aim of every President would be to leave to his successor an improved condition of public affairs, and the very men who would seek to undermine the Administration as a means to defeat the President for reëlection would be eager to sustain and assist him when reëlection should be forbidden by law.

The proposed change in the term of Congress is almost necessary to the realization of the advantages expected from the change in the Presidential term. The scheme contemplates the inauguration of the new Congress in January following its election. This would enable it to get to work under the impulse of the popular instructions at the late election, instead of waiting, as now, some thirteen months after the voice of the people has been heard. Under the present system, more than one-half the term of a Congressman expires before he takes his seat if he is a new member, and the work for reëlection begins before he has had time to familiarize himself with the duties and responsibilities of a Congressional career. Under Mr. Springer's plan the Congressman elected in November will take his seat in the following January, and thus serve three full sessions before appealing to his constituency for reëlection; this gives ample time for testing the capacity and character of every member. It is of the highest importance, too, that the term of Congress under the new system would correspond in fact as well as in theory with the Presidential term. The Congress elected in the fall of 1884 would thus enter upon its career in January, 1885, and have abundant time to count the Presidential vote. As it is now, the vote of the people for President is passed upon and construed by a Congress which was elected two years before; under the new system the people would enjoy a certain warrant of fairness and good faith in the knowledge that the Presidential vote would be counted by their Representatives elected at the same time with the President and not by Representatives chosen two years earlier under conditions that were perhaps radically different. There would also be a better guarantee than now that the President and Congress chosen at the same time by the people would act in harmony and proceed with energy to the public work outlined by the drift of the popular vote.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Springer will find warm support for these two propositions from both parties in Congress, and we think this will prove to be the case when he shall separate them from his plan for voting for President, which is by no means essential to the reform involved in a change of Presidential and Congressional terms. The proposed change should be urged at the present session, for the next Congress will not be disposed to shorten its own life by two months, which will be necessary in order to inaugurate the new Congress with the new President, and in time to admit of its passing upon the next Presidential vote. The members of the present Congress can treat this question with more *sang froid* than members of the next Congress will be able to summon; indeed, we suspect that members of the present Congress who have not been reëlected would a little rather than not cut off a couple of months from the life of the next Congress.

GERMANY ON GAMBETTA.

A little less than a year ago Gen. Skobeleff, the dashing Russian General and the brilliant hero of Plevna, suddenly died. He was a hater of Germany and the recognized leader of the Slavs, and the dream of his life had been the construction of a vast Slavic empire which should unite all the peoples of that race and dominate Eastern Europe. Rash, impulsive, and bombastic as he was, Germany feared him, and the hot-headed speeches which he made in his cups produced such an excitement among the German people and consternation among their rulers that upon the demand of Prince Bismarck the Czar of Russia publicly disavowed his sentiments and censured the speaker. Germany feared even this shadow of a menace from Skobeleff though his declarations were uninspired and unauthorized. They feared the effect they might have upon the Russian people and the Slavs of Austria. Her armies were as large as ever, but her great Generals had disappeared. Manteuffel was dead and Von Moltke, the brains of her military force, the head which planned and executed the campaign against France, had retired, and only the Crown Prince would have been left to have faced Russia on the one side. She drew a breath of relief when Skobeleff and his brilliant companion in arms, Kauffmann, died. One danger was removed.

Another danger at the same time confronted her on the other side. Skobeleff did not hate Germany as cordially as Gambetta. The latter had been the soul of resistance to her in 1870, and out of the ruins of war he had built up a Republic which paid off its war indemnity, and then cherished its scheme of revenge, only waiting the opprtunity. So long as Gambetta lived this scheme of revenge was alive. When he died that danger was lessened, and Germany and Austria now stand upon a more even footing as regards Russia and France. She has drawn another breath of relief, and the press of the Empire does not care to conceal its great satisfaction that this source of danger is removed. The *National Zeitung* says: "Germany has lost her greatest enemy. Gambetta knew his reputation in the future was bound up with a war of revenge, and his whole energy was directed in preparing therefor. He may be said to have constituted himself a permanent danger to the peace of Europe." The *Tageblatt* still more plainly and frankly declares: "The man of uncompromising revenge is dead. His decease affords us better security for peace than any sort of an alliance. His grandly-constituted character commanded a certain respect even from his enemies, but now there is no necessity to conceal the fact that the peace of Europe appears to be more lastingly secured than for a long time."

The *Tageblatt* is unquestionably right in its assumption that the death of Gambetta is a more certain guaranty of peace than any alliance. Neither Russia nor France, separately or together, is now in any condition for war with Germany and Austria, and their vast armies will lie idle until new men come to the front, urged on by new emergencies. The hope of France, the only remedies for her present distracted condition, are rest and peace, and with Gambetta dead there is more chance for quiet than with Gambetta alive, cherishing revenge and inspiring Frenchmen with the same desperate feeling. It will be difficult to fill Gambetta's place as a Republican leader, but so long as the Republic is quiet and at peace it needs no leader. When the emergency comes the man usually comes with it.

TAXATION AND WAGES.

Nearly twenty years ago Congress, in 1864, in the darkest hours of the Rebellion, invented and put in operation the most searching and overshadowing system of taxation that was ever invented in any government of modern times. The desperate need of money necessitated such an extraordinary measure. This war-tax was justified at the time on the ground that it was intended merely to cover the time needed to wind up the War. It took several years, however, to remove so much of those taxes as were collected from the business of manufacturing, but in time they were removed, leaving only the taxes collected from consumers on all the products of manufacturing industry. This tax was intended to be doubly protective. It aimed to protect the home manufacturer from competition by foreign manufacturers, and it was intended that this protection should also compensate the protected persons for such exactions as protection demanded of them. The tax needed for this purpose, it can readily be understood, was excessive, and so frequently duplicated as to be difficult to estimate. In 1867 Congress made an enormous addition to the protective tariff on woolen goods, nearly, if not fully, prohibiting the importation of various classes of wools and woolens.

We give a list of the rates of tax on some of the articles of prime necessity as they were under last year's importations:

Articles.	*Per cent of tax.*
Cotton cloths	44 to 58
Cotton thread	78
China and earthenware	40 to 50
Glassware	40 to 50
Common window-glass	57 to 80
Iron goods	54 to 74
Steel	45 to 80
Silk goods	60
Soap	47
Starch	116
Varnish	67
Wools	55 to 64
Carpets	50 to 98
Woolen dress-goods	
Blankets	90 to 98
Flannels	65 to 102
Woolen hosiery	55 to 89
Knit goods	80

These taxes extend to every variety of the various classes of goods—the cheaper the quality of the goods the greater the rate per cent. These taxes are collected on nearly the entire product of the American manufacturers, so that the American producers of iron, steel, and copper goods, the manufacturers of woolen, cotton, and silk goods, are able by law to extort from consumers this enormous bounty or tax on all they purchase. As none of this tax is paid into the Treasury, but is collected by the manufacturers direct from the consumers, the aggregate tax thus collected amounts annually to a greater sum than all the other taxes imposed by the Government, including the whisky and tobacco tax, and if it formed part of the revenues of the Government it would be sufficient to pay the whole National debt in a few years.

The recipients of this bounty are now declaring at Washington through their attorneys that if Congress shall interfere with these taxes by reducing them they will close their business, refuse to make any more goods, and force their mechanics to go out from their workshops to raise corn and wheat upon the farms, and thus ruin the farmers.

At Pittsburg and in other manufacturing districts they are passing resolutions at public meetings and conventions declaring that even with this bounty of 50 per cent voted them by Congress they cannot make iron and steel, nor cotton or woolen cloth, and live; and hence they announce a reduction in the wages of their labor of 25 per cent. They plead that the consumption of their goods has declined, and that they cannot pay the wages they have been paying. It is notorious that the cost of labor does not exceed 25 per cent of the cost of manufactured goods, and that the wages paid the American workmen do not, in many branches, exceed those paid in England, and in others do not exceed an average of 25 per cent. The American workman therefore gets a nominal advance in wages on the product of 25 per cent of the value of manufactured goods, and pays for the manufactured goods he uses 50 per cent more than does his foreign competitor. No wonder, therefore, that the American workman is, under this system of wages and taxation, reduced to the bare means of subsistence in the plainest form of living.

Under the pretext that the average tax on the necessaries of life was collected for the purpose of distribution among the workmen in the form of higher wages this enormous tax has been collected annually for twenty years. The wages paid to the workmen are now reduced 25 per cent, but the cost of living is maintained. The average wages paid during the last year on all classes of occupations has been $346. This is now reduced $84, or to a total of $262 a year or $5 per week. While thus remorselessly reducing workmen to starvation rates of wages these same protected and privileged classes threaten the country with ruin if the enormous tax levied on their behalf is reduced, and are now actually urging a revised tariff which increases the tax from 15 to 30 per cent.

More taxes and less wages are the outcome of twenty years' enormous protection. The reduction of wages strips the workmen of the means to pay the taxes. An annual compensation ranging from $240 to $360 a year for laborers who pay a tax of 50 per cent on all the manufactured articles they need, from a straw-hat to an overcoat, from a pair of children's shoes to a pair of woolen blankets, can hardly be reduced without a corresponding reduction of taxes. The fraud of protection is, however, now acknowledged. Protection has no real interest or concern in wages—the men and women who are laboring for a mere existence may live or perish; the iron and steel manufacturers, the makers of cotton and woolen goods, insist upon their protective tax of 50 to 80 per cent. The laborer must take care of himself. Protection was designed for manufacturers, and not for workmen.

CHICAGO HURT BY THE TARIFF.

No part of THE TRIBUNE'S annual review of the business of Chicago will attract more attention than that which gives the facts of its manufacturing development. People who have become accustomed to think of this city simply as a greater Odessa or a magnified Saginaw must learn that it is growing to be a greater Birmingham. Our totals show that the manufacturing product of Chicago is fast creeping up to the enormous figures of its business in food. And a study of the details of these manufacturing statistics will convince any one not fatally biased that the tariff is acting as a heavy drag on the realization of our manifest destiny to become the largest manufacturing centre in the New World.

The value of the farm produce handled here in 1882 was $382,000,000; that of our manufactures was $311,000,000. But while the trade in farm produce gained 4 per cent during the year and our wholesale traffic went up from $428,000,000 to $435,000,000, or 2¼ per cent, the increase in manufactures was not quite 2 per cent. A difference of 1 per cent on such large figures means a difference of millions of dollars in the sums themselves. Relatively to the other grand departments of Chicago's activity, our manufactures lost ground. This should not have occurred when new population was streaming at an unprecedented rate into the territory we supply, nor in a year remarkable even in Chicago for the transfer to this point of manufactures from places less favorably situated.

The cause of this relative backwardness was clearly pointed out a few days ago in an interview which one of our reporters had with the very intelligent French Consul at Chicago, M. Bruvaert. Like most of the members of the French diplomatic service, M. Bruvaert has made a close study of the commerce and manufactures of the countries with which France does business. He has just forwarded to his Government an exhaustive report on the industries of this city. In it he states not only that Chicago must become the first city in the country, but more specifically that it will, if the tariff is reduced, become the first manufacturing city on the continent. But now the tariff is pressing on it with a dead weight.

Everything our manufacturers produce is made more dear than it otherwise would be by the tariff. Our meat-packers, who are the leading manufacturers, have to submit to a tax of nearly 50 per cent on foreign salt for the "protection" of Saginaw and Syracuse salt-makers. All their machinery is taxed on the same principle for the benefit of some other manufacturer. The tin they can their beef in is heavily taxed; so is the labor they employ. This is one of the industries that will flourish, tariff or no tariff, on account of our advantages of position, but the extent of its market, especially abroad, depends distinctly upon the cheapness of its prices. The tariff on salt, machinery, on the rails that do its transportation, and on the necessaries of life used by labor, all cut into the foreign market of our meat-packers. What is true of them is still more true of other manufacturers who have not their overwhelming advantage in a cheap and untaxed raw material.

Our makers of car-wheels, stoves, of brass and copper goods, of agricultural machinery, of furniture, of clothing all pay taxes through the tariff to Eastern manufacturers, who demand Government help to keep them going.

Beside hurting the manufactures that we have, the tariff prevents the development of new industries here. Chicago will some day be the seat of a great cotton manufacture. If the raw material can be profitably carried 3,000 miles to Manchester to be made up, this city can bring it 500 miles and manufacture it at a good profit for distribution in our vast Northwestern market, and perhaps in Asia by the short route across the continent. But that day will never come as long as the burden remains of which the cotton manufacturers in the South are now bitterly complaining—the burden of paying tribute to almost every other manufacturer in the United States.

The manufacture of sugar from sorghum at Champaign in this State has been brought to such perfection that in M. Bruvaert's opinion it is in the power of this country to supply itself within a few years with the $90,000,000 of sugar it now imports. This means the erection of 18,000 refineries like that at Champaign and an expenditure on them of $45,000,000. The establishment of this great industry would make Chicago the largest sugar market and the heaviest manufacturer of refining machinery in the world. The Illinois farmer can always raise a crop of sorghum, and, as it pays better than any other article, would need no protective duty. But nearly every line of our tariff cries, "I object!" to the creation of this new source of wealth.

There is this difference between the manufacturing industries of Chicago and those that maintain the protectionist lobby at Washington: Ours are what theirs pretend to be—infant; but though so young they are fully able to take care of themselves. All that Chicago needs to become a great exporter to Europe—and Asia—of manufactures of iron, wood, leather, wool, and countless other articles is to be released from the assessments it now has to pay to the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New England.

THE annual report of the Mississippi River Commission was presented to the Senate yesterday. The Commissioners stick to their plan of contracting the river in order to make a deeper channel, but own that they cannot furnish even an approximate estimate of the probable cost of their mud-bank system. According to the report the work has already passed beyond the experimental stage, and results justify the correctness of the levee and embankment plan. The sum of $4,573,000 is asked for the improvement of the harbors of Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans, the rectification of the Red and Atchafalaya Rivers, and the closing of crevasses and outlets. The Commissioners declare that "the plan of improvement should include the control of floods in order to secure such general improvement as is described in the organic act creating the commission." By the time they have dissipated a few score millions they will probably come to the conclusion that it will take something more than an organic act to control the floods to which the Mississippi is periodically subject. One member of the commission, Gen. Comstock, sees this already, and dissents from the absurd conclusions reached by the majority. His opinion, which will be very generally shared by all who have not an interest in the wasteful expenditure of public funds for the construction of dikes over night to be swept away in the morning, is that levees are of little aid in improving low-water navigation, and he doubts the advisability of raising the levees above present grades. Incidentally it may be noted that the appropriation of $4,123,000 has been drawn upon very largely, while the Commissioners own but very little work has been done, owing to the floods and malaria.

THE debate on protection between Denslow of Chicago and Sumner of Yale College the other evening at Cleveland could not easily have been made less interesting than it became in their hands. Both the disputants were Professors, and their only raw material, like that of disputatious schoolmen from of old, appears to have been theories. They were both successful in proving how a live topic can be desiccated into a dead and dull dust-heap of doctrine. Anti-protectionists can afford to leave hypothesis and theorizing to their opponents. They can do more demolition with such a fact as that noted in the press reports of the reduction of wages in the overprotected iron-mills of Pittsburg in the very nursery of prohibitory protection than can be effected with any dose of the mixture of logic and metaphysics that passes in our colleges for political economy. No one who has ears to hear is so dull that he cannot be made to see in the iron, steel, cotton, woolen, glass, and general manufacturing depression, and, worst of all, in the widespread reduction of wages in ultra high-protected industries, that "protection" has collapsed in mid career and gone to pieces like the Deacon's one-horse shay—all at once and nothing first.

A RESIDENT of Madagascar for seven years recently surprised his London audience in the course of a lecture for the benefit of a hospital at Tananarivo, the Capital of the island, by describing the civilization of the Malagasy. He found Tananarivo to be a really splendid city, with magnificent public buildings. The house he lodged at was as good as any in London, and there was a Roman Catholic Church which would not disgrace Paris. The Prime Minister, who was, curiously enough, husband of the Queen, and almost the most intelligent, astute, and clever man he had ever met, occupied a splendid official residence. The Premier knew precisely how far he could advance in the path of civilization, and where to stop. No outside people could so well control the Malagasy as the present Prime Minister. During the Queen's reign of ten years he had publicly abolished idol-worship and embraced Christianity. The nobles of the land, as well as the mass of the population, were now Christians. The Premier was an educational reformer, and had established numerous schools. He had abolished "trial by poison"—a superstitious rite which used to decimate the country. It was intended to make the Queen de facto as well as de jure the monarch of the island, and it was a great pity that any disturbance should come to the existing state of things. Among other beneficent changes which the Prime Minister had wrought was the abolition of the introduction of slaves from Africa. He did this with one stroke of the pen, and in doing it he did away with what might be called the "material wealth" of Madagascar. A man had before been considered richer or poorer in proportion to the number of slaves he owned. A natural anxiety prevailed that a country which had so far advanced in civilization should not go back.

THE total immigration to the United States for 1882, at all ports was about 735,000. This estimate is based on custom-house official returns for all months excepting December, the arrivals in which month are placed at 30,000. The total immigration at all ports for 1881 was a little over 719,000, showing an increase of about 16,000 in the last year. The countries from which the immigrants came and the number contributed by each were as follows: Germany, 232,000; England and Wales, 81,000; Ireland, 70,000; Scotland, 17,000; Sweden, 59,000; Norway, 27,000; Canada, 89,000; all other countries, 160,000. The arrivals in the last three months show a decided falling off, those of December showing a decline of about 20 per cent.

Those who have been close observers of immigration for many years think it has reached its maximum. It is believed there may be an influx of Russians in the present year, and they are the most enterprising people who come, going immediately to the West and establishing new homes. Their powers of endurance are wonderful. The tide of immigration which has set in from the mountain districts of Hungary is beginning to occupy the attention of the Hungarian Government. Many take advantage of the Galician frontier to get across without passports. In order to prevent this the Hungarian authorities have requested Austria to arrest the passage of such Hungarians as are not provided with proper documents, and especially of those who have not performed their military service. The immigration from Germany shows a material falling off as compared with the arrivals in 1881.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 17 says: "It is currently reported on excellent Conservative authority that the Sultan offered this summer to admit a Russian army into Constantinople if the Czar would help him to oppose England in Egypt. The Czar, having confidence in Mr. Gladstone, refused, but it is obvious that if Lord Salisbury had been in office the offer might have elicited a very different response. A satisfactory outcome truly that would have been of the Russophobist fever which drove Lord Derby from the Foreign Office in the spring of 1878!"

THE venerable "Almanach de Gotha" for 1883 contains engravings of President Arthur, King Milan I. of Servia and Natalie, his Queen, and the interesting group showing four generations of the imperial family of Germany, the Emperor seated with his great-grandson in his lap and his son and grandson standing on either side. There is almost invariably some mistake in those pages of the Almanach which are devoted to the United States. The current issue remarks that when the Vice-President becomes President the Senate is presided over by the temporary President of that body, who takes the title of actual Vice-President. "Acting Vice-President" is probaly meant, but even that is not correct. The official title of David Davis is "President pro tempore of the Senate."

THE venerable English Constitution is suffering another strain, in the abolition of the time-honored office of tubman to the Exchequer. On taking possession of the new Law Courts, it was thought by those high in authority that the experiment of abolishing that functionary might be safely made, and thus far the Empire still exists. The name of the officer rose many years ago, because he took charge of the tub at the bar of the court, which was the measure of capacity in excise cases, while his colleague, the postman, took his name from the post which was the measure of length. These officers had the privilege of moving the court in precedence of the Attorney-General except in "the Queen's business."

CONGRESSMAN POUND, of Wisconsin, is opposed to civil-service reform, has not made up his mind on the tariff question, and doesn't like to have Congress criticised when it goes wrong. He told a reporter that the first measure was impracticable, that harmony on the second would be difficult to reach, and that criticism of public men, if indulged in too much and believed by the people, would undermine the fabric of the Republic. Mr. Pound is evidently in a sad frame of mind, but that is generally the case when a man is about to take his departure from public life. It was clearly high time for him to step down and out.

"JUDGE, your Honor, I have been locked up for the last seventeen Christmasses, and I was trying to spend this one outside; but it seems that it is no use trying any more." Such was the despondent observation with which Richard Murray answered to his name in a Washington police court last Saturday. The trouble with him was that he had been celebrating the day with premature ardor, and the Judge gave him thirty days. "Thirty days!" exclaimed the culprit; "great goodness, here it is again! Well, I suppose it's all right," and he departed to spend his eighteenth Christmas in jail.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Björnstjerne Björnson believes that he will live to very old age. If some American printer runs across Björnstjerne he will discover his mistake.

The Garfield monument fund of Cincinnati now amounts to $9,699.77. The arrival of somebody with a three-cent stamp is anxiously awaited.

"There is no man," said the poet Whittier on his 75th birthday, "who ought to write much after he is 70." Mr. Whittier is correct, except in cases where the girl will agree positively to destroy the letters.

The statement is made in a New York dispatch that "the last year has been an unusually bad one for fire-insurance companies." It is understood that one $5 bill which they were after managed to get away.

Some rude fellows nailed up the door of a building in Centreville, Prince Edward Island, in which a lecture was being held. This was indeed a brutal atrocity, the only mitigating circumstance being the fact that the lecturer was not Eli Perkins.

A California reporter recently had an interview with Nilsson, and remarked in his paper the next day that "during the brief conversation with her the reporter realized that she was one of those children of song who make the world holier and happier by the mellifluous strains they bring to us from the far-off realms of beauty and love." Nilsson, it will be remembered, went direct from Chicago to California.

Over the lawn romped Kittie and I—
Kitty, with eyes of velvety sheen,
With her pearly teeth and her winsome ways—
The prettiest ever seen.
There was none like her in the wide, wide world—
Kitty, my love, my queen.

But Kitty's a matron now, my boy,
And I am a bachelor lone—
For she ran away with Tom, you know,
And the days and nights have flown
Since I saw her last in the mountain, pale
Kitty, my pearl, my own.

How did it happen? Don't ask me now;
It is useless, mind you, to tease;
And I couldn't tell you the reason why
If you begged me on your knees;
But I was a willful, wayward boy,
And Kittie—a pure Maltese!
—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

"Pass the wassail bowl."

The speaker, a broad-shouldered, ruddy-faced man, with piercing brown eyes and a tawny beard of heavy growth, leaned over the oaken table that stood in the centre of the room as he spoke these words, and across his face there flitted a smile whose presence seemed to illumine with a kindly light the rugged outlines of his countenance. It was a merry party that had assembled this New Year's night in Coastcliffe Castle, and as the bright flames from the great wood fire sent their reflection along the walls, bringing into view the ancient tapestry that overhung the windows, and the suits of armor standing like grim sentinels in the niches of the room, it seemed as if the ghosts of long ago had returned to celebrate with drink, and song, and jest the triumphs of their youth.

Valdimir Johnson shoved a black bottle across to Eric McCloskey as the latter spoke the words with which this chapter opens, and for an instant the silence was broken only by the low moaning of the wind as it whistled among the turrets of Coastcliffe Castle and the solemn, almost painful, shuffling of the poker-deck. Presently the loud clanging of the church-bells, proclaiming the death of the old year and the birth of the new, fell upon the midnight air, and instinctively the men, rude of speech though they were, turned to a little altar that had been erected in one corner of the apartment hundreds of years before, and murmured a silent prayer. Eric McCloskey did not join in these devotions, but when the others had finished a close observer might have noticed a cold, cynical smile on his face.

* * * * *

Two minutes later a solitary footman might have been seen raking in all the money in the party over to his side of the table. The game had indeed been a fearful one, but none of them knew that while their eyes were closed in prayer a fearful tragedy had been enacted. But it was so.

Eric McCloskey had brought a cold deck with him.—*From "Daisies and Buttercups," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

The Paris *Gaulois* relates an absurd story to the effect that M. de Neuville was officially requested in London to keep Lord Wolseley very much in the background in his panorama of Tel-el-Kebir, and to confine himself to the delineation of the deeds of prowess performed by the British infantry.

A person who called on Gustave Doré the other day to confer with him about the design for a monument which an American wished to obtain from his pencil, was unsuccessful, as Doré positively refuses to furnish any design for work to be executed by another hand. "I am a sculptor myself," he remarked, "and if any other artist were to attempt to carry out my ideas he would probably make a mess of it, and then I should get the blame, and my reputation would suffer on account of the shortcomings of some one else."

A constant source of unhappiness to Louis Blanc was his dwarfish size. The wife of an English church dignitary once almost drove him into a state of suicidal frenzy by asking him, when he was detained in her country house by a storm, whether he would mind sleeping in a child's bed? Recently at Brighton he was rendered wretched because he was taken at the Pavilion for Gen. Tom Thumb. An old lady said to him, "You darling! I must really kiss you." He took his short stature from the Corsican side of the house.

Maj.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, now a Colonel on the retired list, wrote to Gen. Sherman some time ago, stating that certain army business was at loose ends in Arizona. After investigating the matter Gen. Sherman found that Gen. Hinks had made a mistake. The other day the latter received from the acting Adjutant-General the following note: "I am directed by the General of the Army to inform you that he is constrained to advise you to mind your own business and not meddle in the affairs of the lawful military authorities of Arizona."

GAMBETTA.

The People of Paris Will Be Denied a View of the Remains.

There Will Be a State Funeral Friday—Temporary Burial in Pere la Chaise.

Autopsy Showing the Existence of Chronic Disease—No Gunshot Wound in the Body.

Ex-Minister Washburne's Tribute to the Memory of the Distinguished Dead.

The Extraordinary Sensation Produced Throughout Europe by the Death of the Patriot.

THE DEATH-CHAMBER.

VIEWING THE BODY.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—It is estimated that 3,000 persons visited his house at Ville d'Avray yesterday. The people were admitted by groups of five or ten into the hall, whence they ascended to a small bed-room, where the body is lying. The visitors included Ministers, Senators, and other functionaries. The room is poorly furnished. The body lies on a small iron-bedstead, completely covered by sheets except the head, which rests on two pillows. The face is pale, the hair grayer than formerly, and the beard is entirely gray. Gambetta appears fifteen years older than he really was. There were a few flowers on the post of the bed. Otherwise there were none of the emblems usual in France on such an occasion. A painter was seated at the foot of the bed sketching the scene. Other artists for illustrated papers were similarly occupied in the room.

THE AUTOPSY

shows that the death of Gambetta was the result of hepatophthisis and pericarditis. Any surgical operations would have been dangerous and unjustifiable. No lesion was discovered in any organ except the intestines. The post-mortem examination was held in order to contradict the rumor that his death was caused by a bullet in the abdomen. Fifteen Professors and physicians performed the autopsy. The top of the head was removed and the brain extracted. The latter will be given to the Anthropological Society. The official report of the autopsy shows there had been a long-standing inflammation of the bowels, which led to a contraction of the small intestine, bringing about infiltration in the rear of the colon in the very wall of the abdomen. The autopsy proved that the pistol-wound inflicted a month ago had no connection with the cause of Gambetta's death. The embalming process has begun.

THE DECOMPOSITION OF GAMBETTA'S BODY, hastened by muggy weather, has been fearfully rapid. The aspect of the face has become so shocking that the idea of having the body lie in state in the Palais Bourbon has been abandoned. The watchers by the corpse have to keep wadding saturated with a disinfectants to their noses.

THE COFFIN

is made of fir wood and lined with satin. It will be incased in a leaden casket, festooned with the tricolor flag, and the casket will be placed in an oaken coffin with silver mountings.

BONNAT

sketched Gambetta on his deathbed, and will paint a portrait. The death-chamber was sketched for the painting.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Paris special gives the following version of the causes leading directly to the death of Gambetta as related by the friends of the dead statesman:

Setting aside the old story of the pistol-shot fired at him by the mother of his son, which is strongly denied, the most plausible version is that, after having received an accidental wound in the forearm, he became impatient at his detention at home, which was intensified by the alarming stories regarding his condition which filled the press, and others of a more alarming nature which his enemies indulged in.

THE WOUND

was healing nicely, but his desire to appear in public to silence his enemies grew so that he requested Dr. Lannelongue to stop the suppuration, which he did, although he pointed out the danger Gambetta was running, but to which he was deaf. He only desired to appear in the Chamber once, or at least in the room of the Commission of which he was the Chairman, which he believed would put an end to the outrageous reports in circulation. The doctor, against his better judgment, did as requested, and in a few hours the pus from the wound, being

DEBARRED ITS NATURAL OUTLET,

took another turn, burrowing under the skin toward the shoulder, and soon manifested itself in two large phlegmons under the armpit. They caused him the greatest pain. He had arisen from his bed next day, hoping to be able to take a trip to Paris, but he had to retire at once, when a slight fever appeared. This was subdued in two days, and hope began to revive, but on the Sunday night before Christmas, Gambetta, who was always a great eater, dined heartily, and, becoming excited during a political discussion, suffered a relapse, the fever again appearing. In the meantime the pus had worked its way downward, and now showed itself in an abscess in the stomach. Later another abscess appeared, grew in size, and nearly blocked the cæcum. This presaged the end.

OBSEQUIES.

THE CABINET.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Cabinet has decided that the funeral shall be similar to the funerals of Thiers and Cremieux as members of the Government of National Defense. It will devote 20,000 francs to meet the cost of the funeral. The whole of the troops at Paris and Marseilles are ordered to attend.

The Parisians have decided to close their shops on the day of the funeral.

THE FAMILY.

Gambetta's sister has gone to Nice and obtained her father's consent to permit a State funeral. The family have consented on condition that the body be eventually removed to Nice.

THE INTERMENT

will be in the Cemetery of Père-La-Chaise. The members of the Diplomatic Corps ask leave to attend the funeral.

PALAIS BOURBON.

The body will be taken tomorrow to the Palais Bourbon, and remain in a closed coffin until Friday, when the funeral will take place. The hall of the ground floor of the Palais Bourbon will be transferred into a chapelle ardente.

HIS FAME.

THE PARIS PRESS.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The *Figaro* says: "Gambetta was a trumpet, of which the sound expires when the instrument is broken."

The *Gaulois* says: "Gambetta was beginning to see that Radicalism, not Clericalism, was an enemy. Revolutions are abscesses which end by poisoning the blood of the nation, unless the surgeon resorts to the lancet at a favorable moment. Gambetta's case terribly resembles that of France."

The reactionary papers express the opinion that the French Republic died with Gambetta.

The *Debats* declares that much will be forgiven Gambetta in consideration of his love for France.

The *Clairon* (Royalist) sees the finger of God in the death of Gambetta. That journal revives the old story that Gambetta was shot by a woman.

Henri Rochefort, in the *Intransigeant*, publishes an article headed "End of a Savior," reminding those whom Gambetta threatened at Belleville that they can now sleep in peace.

The *Voltaire* and *Telegraph* express grief at Gambetta's death, and refer to his deeds when the country was endangered.

The *Soleil* (Orleanist) dwells upon the blow that Opportunism has received, but refrains from saying anything against Gambetta's memory.

THE BERLIN PRESS.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The *North German Gazette* says: "In German eyes Gambetta has ever appeared the personification of revenge. His name was associated with the sound of the war-trumpet. But there has also ever existed in Germany a generous appreciation of foreign merit and greatness of character. Germany does not hesitate to lay a wreath on the bier of the enemy with whom she victoriously wrestled in a brave and honest struggle. German military authorities unreservedly acknowledged the high talents of the deceased. It is not our affair to analyze his political career, but only to sympathize with the fate of the patriot who did not despair of the star of his fatherland."

The *Borsen Courier* is certain that the death of Gambetta delivers France and the peace of Europe from great danger.

The *National Gazette*, referring to the death of Gambetta, says: "The Republic being regarded as a pledge of peace, the death of its principal supporter will be regarded as a political loss."

Other journals express sympathy and praise Gambetta's patriotism, the *Germania* alone uttering a word of censure, saying: "He knew how to amass riches in the years of his country's misfortune."

THE VIENNA PRESS.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The *Deutscher Zeitung* says the death of Gambetta momentously increases the chances of peace and will disturb the warlike plans of Russia.

THE ST. PETERSBURG PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, without disputing the good part played by Gambetta, says his greatness was on the wane and his position seriously menaced.

THE MADRID PRESS.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—All the newspapers refer to the death of Gambetta. The Democratic journals express the opinion that democratic France has lost her most vigorous champion.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE.

HIS TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MAN'S MEMORY.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 2.—The news of the death of Léon Gambetta, which is announced this morning through the press dispatches, comes to me almost as a personal grief. A great light has gone out in France, and the world loses one of the most gifted, the most brilliant, and the most eloquent men of the age. It is not my present purpose to give a full review of this remarkable man, whose sad and early death must create such a profound impression in all parts of the world where intelligence and civilization have made his name known. I will simply give some of my impressions and reminiscences of

THE GREAT TRIBUNE

now, alas, no more. When I went to France, in the spring of 1869, Gambetta was a young member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Seine already distinguished for the reputation he had acquired for eloquence and ability in a political trial before one of the tribunals of Paris. He took a position in the Chamber in the front rank of that little band of able, courageous men who made face against the Empire, then in all the pride and arrogance of its power. He was a prominent actor in

ALL THOSE TURBULENT AND EXCITING SCENES

which took place in the Chamber before the declaration of war and up to the fall of the Empire. I saw him in the hall of the Chamber on the historic 4th of September, 1870, when the people of Paris entered it and drove out the Deputies. Though naturally impetuous, in that supreme crisis he was cool and collected. After the people had entered the hall, and most of the members had left it, President Schneider still occupying his chair, Gambetta mounted the tribune to address them. The President made an appeal for him to be heard, complimenting him in delicate terms, saying he was a Deputy whose character and position entitled him to consideration. But it was too late. The watchword had been given, "To the Hotel de Ville," where

THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE EMPEROR

was to be pronounced and the Republic proclaimed. Then towards that grand and historical old palace did the Opposition Deputies take their way, and thither swiftly flowed, under the empire of the most profound emotion, the people of Paris. I followed the surging masses of men, women, and children, to find 60,000 people in the Place de Grève, in front of the palace. It was one of those extraordinary scenes of which history can give but few examples. The day was bright and beautiful, all was quiet and orderly, and there were no unseemly demonstrations. While there was anxiety, sometimes tinged with sadness, yet hope filled all hearts that the day had at last come when the hour of

THE HATED REIGN OF NAPOLEON

was finally to strike. The Opposition Deputies had been admitted to the palace—Gambetta, Jules Favre, Cremieux, Garnier, Pages, Jules Simon, Jules Ferry, and others. The crowd waited silently and respectfully until the appearance of Rochefort and Raspail. These men had been imprisoned under the Empire for political offenses, but released immediately at the very first moment of the outbreak of the insurrection. They were brought from the prison of the Pelagie to the Hôtel de Ville in an open one-horse cab, and, covered all over with tri-colored flags, reached the Place de Greve. They were received with transports of enthusiasm. The crowd gave way and they approached the palace, whose heavy door swung back on its hinges to give them entrance. They appeared at a window to be again vociferously acclaimed. But all of this was

ONLY A PRELUDE

to what was to come soon. Gambetta appeared at one of the windows of the palace and proclaimed the Republic of France, and threw out to the crowd below the little lists containing the names of the Deputies of Paris who were to constitute the Provisional Government of France under the name of the "Government of the National Defense." Then, from the vast multitude, there went up such a shout of deliverance as was rarely ever heard in the world's history. A dynasty had fallen, and a Republic had been proclaimed. A stupendous revolution had been accomplished, and without the shedding of one single drop of blood. Gambetta was delegated to the Ministry of the Interior, Jules Favre to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the old Hebrew advocate and life-long Republican, Cremieux, to the Ministry of Justice. They all started instantly to take possession of

THEIR RESPECTIVE MINISTRIES.

In the hurry of the departure and the excitement of the moment, the venerable Cremieux forgot his hat, and, taking an open voiture, he rode rode bareheaded from the Hôtel de Ville to the Ministry of Justice in the Place Vendôme. When the Empire went down all the Ministers fell with it, and when the new Ministers delegated by the Government of the National Defense appeared at their respective Ministries, they were all accepted as the proper representatives of the new Government, and they at once took the reins of their departments. Two days after

I MADE THE PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE

of Gambetta at the Ministry of the Interior, Place Beauvois, having been charged with the protection of the Germans in France. I had a great deal of trouble with the Government of the Empire in respect to German subjects leaving France. The action of the Ministry of the Empire touching that matter was not only utterly inconsistent, but in derogation of the well-known principle of international law which allows the subject of a belligerent Power a reasonable time to depart with his effects. The ground first taken was that no German capable of bearing arms should be allowed to leave France. The excuse for that arbitrary disregard of international law was that Paris was full of young German subjects, who would, if permitted to leave, go home and join the German army to fight against France. The discussion of this question involved a long correspondence with the Foreign Office, which resulted in the abandonment of the ground taken, to be followed by

AN INHUMAN ORDER

expelling instantly from French territory every German in it. This cruel determination to drive out from Paris some 30,000 Germans, men, women, and children, could in any event but bring ruin and desolation to thousands of families enjoying the hospitality of the French Government and the people of Paris. The difficulties and distress were greatly aggravated. It was therefore with the advent of the Government of the Republic that I determined to appeal to Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, in whose department all this matter rested. Without experience in executive affairs, it was a question how he could meet the immense responsibilities thrust upon him. In calling upon him officially for the first time

I FOUND A YOUNG MAN

of ordinary hight and size (he afterwards became very heavy). He had fine manners and a most agreeable address, a handsome face, long black, glossy hair, and a full beard. I went over the whole question of the expulsion of the Germans with him, and was astonished with his grasp of the subject. He fully concurred with me in respect to the grounds I had taken with the Government of the Empire, expressed sympathy for the situation of the expelled German population, said he would do all in his power to facilitate their departure, and would give orders to have every German who held my passport transported to the German frontier at the expense of the French Government. That was done immediately, and my labors and responsibilities greatly lessened.

FOR THAT PROMPT AND ENERGETIC ACTION

I have felt under great obligation to Gambetta. When, after the siege of Paris had commenced, the Government at Paris found it was necessary to strengthen their delegation at Tours, Gambetta was selected as its representative for that mission, so vastly important. Besides the vast responsibility to be undertaken, it was a most dangerous and hazardous adventure to go out in a balloon. But Gambetta did not hesitate to take the risk. I well recollect the day of his departure, for he had as his companion

IN THE BALLOON

an American resident of Paris, Mr. Charles L. May, of New York, and a member of my legation went to the starting-place of the balloon to see him off. Most fortunately the balloon descended in French territory, and Gambetta soon found his way to Tours to join the delegation sent out from Paris before the siege. Inflamed by the most intense patriotism, with his iron will, his enthusiasm, his courage, his resolution, his eloquence, he soon subordinated his colleagues to his own imperious domination. He soon became, in truth, in fact, what has so often been charged—

THE DICTATOR OF FRANCE.

The true history of that dictatorship has yet to be written, and it will become one of the most interesting episodes in the history of France. Single-handed and alone he aroused the drooping spirits of the people, raised and equipped armies, and accomplished all that mortal could in stemming the tide of diaster which was overwhelming his country. He disbursed the millions which he had raised by a loan in England through the American house of Morgan & Co. When the War was over his enemies in the National Assembly, then strongly reactionary, raised a commission to examine into his administration of affairs at Tours. Pursuing him for months, tracking him with pimps and spies, they found his hands clean and his records unstained.

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

Gambetta retook his place in the National Assembly, there to help to build up the broken fortunes of his country. He was a born leader and a tower of strength to his party. More than any other man was his advice sought and followed. He was always in the breach and was always at the helm when the wind blew highest. His views, originally radical, became more and more modified as responsibilities were thickly clustered around him, and as time went on he was less and less disposed to give up to party what was meant for mankind

AS AN ORATOR

at the tribune he had no equal. Never was he so great as on the occasion when he was called upon to speak for the Republicans in the Assembly on the occasion when President MacMahon had dismissed his Republican Ministry and replaced it with a Ministry of avowed enemies of the Republic. The excitement in Paris at this time was intense, and the indignation of the Republicans, even the most conservative, was terrible. I met

IN THE SALON OF M. THIERS

that evening many of the most prominent Republicans of Paris, and it is difficult to describe the excitement that prevailed among them all. I shall never forget the emphasis with which Mme. Thiers (who was a great politician) denounced the action of MacMahon, "Un veritable coup d'etat." Gambetta had been selected by the Republican Deputies to speak in protest of MacMahon's action the next day. That fact being known,

THE CROWD THAT WENT TO VERSAILLES,

where the Chamber then sat, to hear him was immense. I went early to get a good seat in the Diplomatic tribune. Never had a speaker a more brilliant and sympathetic audience, and never was Gambetta in better condition to meet the high expectations of his audience. I think the speech there made must stand out as the greatest of his life. I have heard nearly all the most eloquent and distinguished men in our own country since 1840, and some of the most celebrated in both England and France, and I can truly say that I never heard anything that could begin to compare with the speech of Gambetta on the occasion.

IT WAS NEVER SURPASSED BY MIRABEAU

in his proudest days in the Constituent Assembly, nor by Danton when he thundered at the Jacobin Club, nor by Vergniaud when rising to his highest flights of eloquence in the national conventions of France. From this time I met Gambetta frequently, and, I am proud to think, I enjoyed his friendship. He always expressed the greatest interest in everything connected with our country, and it was his desire one day to view it. He consented to sit to Healy for his portrait for me, and our great artist surpassed himself in bringing out most accurately all his marvelous features. The portrait adorns the wall of my library.

NOW THAT THE GREAT TRIBUNE IS NO MORE

it has a value not to be expressed, and will be treasured as a souvenir of one of the most remarkable men of his time. The last time I saw Gambetta was at the house of M Thiers Sept. 8, 1877, on the day of the funeral of that distinguished man. He was bowed down with grief, and in eloquent accents spoke of the loss which France was then called upon to mourn. About to return to my country, I bade him good-by and pressed his hand for the last time.

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

GEN. MEREDITH READ.

HIS TRIBUTE TO HIS FRIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gen. Meredith Read, "the friend of Greece," has arrived here after a residence of fourteen years in Europe. Knowing that Gen. Read was a warm friend of M. Léon Gambetta, a reporter called upon him yesterday afternoon with the view of eliciting some bits of information of a personal nature regarding the dead statesman. The General was found in a spacious room, surrounded with the portraits of many home and foreign celebrities, and in the act of sending a cablegram expressive of

HIS PROFOUND GRIEF

at the death of M. Gambetta. On one side of the table at which Gen. Read was working was a large portrait of Prince Bismarck, with the following inscription in the Prince's own hand: "To Gen. Read, with the compliments and thanks of Bismarck." On the other side of the table was an equally large portrait of Gambetta, with the following words in the dead statesman's handwriting:

To my dear friend, Gen. Meredith Read, praying him to believe that I desire to be counted in the front rank of his friends.

LEON GAMBETTA.

Gen. Read was asked to give some of his personal reminiscences of the deceased. He assented quite willingly. "I was a welcome guest at his little apartments in the Rue Montaigne," said the General, "where he lived with his maiden aunt, his mother's sister, just after the war.

NOTHING COULD BE MORE MODEST

than this residence. A narrow doorway on the second floor of the house opened into a small entrance-hall paved with common brick tiles, which was also the dining-room. On the left was a diminutive room furnished with half a dozen rush-bottomed chairs, into which all callers were first introduced. Beyond was a larger room looking upon the street,

WHERE GAMBETTA WORKED

with his private secretary, and where he gave audience to his numerous visitors. On one occasion I remember he showed me a great case containing his war correspondence, and after he had pulled out many minute 'pigeon dispatches' I recollect that he was greatly surprised that I could read many of them without the aid of a magnifying glass, although he was aware that I had had much practice in that line."

"Do you remember the time when Gambetta left Paris by balloon?"

"Yes; it seems only yesterday that I saw him, then Minister of the Interior, sail away in his balloon, with his friend and assistant, to take charge of the Government interest at Tours, and yet that was as long ago as the 7th of October, 1870, during the German siege.

THE BALLOON

was called the Armand Barbes. Gambetta had a very narrow escape at this time, as the balloon passed over the German army at a very low elevation, drawing their fire."

"I suppose there were numerous exits made from the besieged city by means of the balloons."

"Quite a number, but it was a hazardous undertaking and fatal accidents were common. This experience of Gambetta's reminds me of an equally critical one which befell

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY OF M. JULES FAVRE

a little later during the siege. He had come to take leave of me, and to say that his departure might be delayed by the high winds. He got off, however, but in spite of all precautions his balloon was eventually caught by a tremendous gale, which hurried him along at a terrific pace. In attempting to descend, the balloon was swept through a forest and he was launched in the branches of an enormously high tree from which he could only descend through the assistance of the peasantry who had gathered about it."

"WHAT POSITION IN FRENCH AFFAIRS did Gambetta hold after his escape from Paris?"

"He was virtually the dictator of all those provinces of France which were free from the German invaders. He immediately urged the people to continue resistance, raise the Army of the Loire, and from Bordeaux issued a proclamation advocating resistance even to complete exhaustion.

WHEN I CAME OUT OF PARIS,

just before Jules Favre came out to make the terms of capitulation, I found that the man whose name was in every man's mouth, both German and French, was Gambetta, and no one has forgotten the excitement which ensued when he resigned his functions in consequence of a decree signed by all the members of the Paris Government annulling the proclamation to which I have already referred."

"Did you see much of him after his retirement?"

"Not at first. After his retirement, in February, 1871, he resided in Spain, and did not return to Paris until after the close of the Commune. I then met him frequently, and formed

A STILL HIGHER OPINION

of his character as a man and a patriot. His whole mind seemed to be bent in the direction of the definitive establishment of the Republic. To this all his indomitable energy and all the resources of his capacious and virile brain were given. At this time I again heard him speak in public, and no one who has enjoyed this privilege can ever forget the magnetic force of his sonorous yet penetrating voice, nor the indescribable sense of great and exhaustive power which he seemed to convey without an effort."

"HOW DID HE COMPARE WITH BISMARCK?"

"I was just about to say that the two men who, in personal intercourse have the most impressed me by their individuality and strength are Prince Bismarck and M. Gambetta. Both were unequaled in certain lines of effort, which, although apparently dissimilar, constantly brought them face to face as public men. The one spoke with difficulty, but each word seemed to fall with the force of a sledge-hammer. The burning eloquence of the other rushed from his lips with uninterrupted force, while his whole individuality seemed to dominate and rule the masses before him. There is something grand and massive in the presence and intellect of Prince Bismarck. There was something essentially great and especially magnetic and courageous in the person and attitude of Gambetta. Both were men worthy of the century in which they lived. One was the guide of a great Empire; the other was the voice and the right arm of a great Republic."

"WAS GAMBETTA A FAVORITE SOCIALLY?"

"A great favorit. After my resignation of the post of United States Minister my intimacy with Gambetta was of a still closer nature, and I shall never forget the memorable hours I spent with him at the Palais Bourbon when he was residing there as President of the Chamber. As I sat at his hospitable table, I recalled the days when this sumptuous residence was the abode of the Duke de Morny, and later of M. Schneider. The interior, with slight exceptions, remained unchanged from their time. His 11 o'clock breakfasts were frequented by the leading men of his party, and the topics of conversation were not always confined to public questions, but, under the inspiration of the host, literary, artistic, scientific, and classical subjects were frequently discussed. In all these various fields Gambetta exhibited his characteristic eloquence, which was fortified by a range and accuracy of knowledge which often astonished even those who knew him best. When I heard of the sad wound which brought about his death my first grief was the thought that

HIS INIMITABLE RIGHT HAND

was maimed, for the great orator had two organs of speech—one of voice and one of gesture. It is impossible to imagine a more graceful, a more persuasive, a more expressive, a more emphatic hand, and when at the end of some glowing argument he brought down his strong palm upon the tribune before him it seemed to enforce beyond question the fiery words with which he had set forth his propositions."

"Was not Gambetta a prey to infirmity in his later years?"

"Yes; owing to his increasing stoutness and some threatening symptoms he was obliged to take active exercise on foot, and he averaged in ordinary weather not less than seven miles a day. Some years ago when with him on the Lake of Geneva, we rowed together from Clarens to the Castle of Chillon, and back, and nothing could exceed the power and precision of his stroke. It was at this time that he began to interest himself in dogs, in horses, and hunting, because these all gave him occupation in the open air."

"Do you remember anything of

HIS FAMOUS DUEL

with M. de Fourtou in 1878?"

"That was before he had had much practice with firearms. Some of his enemies have even hinted that blank cartridges were used on that occasion. Nothing could be more false than this absurd assertion. I remember well the second of M. de Fourtou giving me a detailed account of this duel, and he took occasion to stamp this lie with merited contempt. As showing the inexperience of Gambetta at that time, he mentioned that after the word had been given the principals insisted that they had not fired, and they were not convinced of their error until the attention of each was drawn to the smoke still issuing from both pistols."

"I suppose you were aware of Gambetta's serious indisposition some time ago?"

"Yes, but I thought, as many others did, that he would recover. However, the French papers dated Dec. 21, which I have received today, indicate that the greatest anxiety was then felt with regard to Gambetta's condition, but his death ten days afterward seemed to have astounded and dismayed even those about him. In thinking of this, however, we must remember the terrific strain under which he lived for many years and the enormous efforts which he put forth to found and consolidate the Republic. Dying in the prime of life, he has left behind him a record and name in some respects unrivaled in the history of France. His friendship for America was of the most ardent nature, and he often expressed to me his intense desire to visit the United States and shake hands with his friends across the sea."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A FEARFUL GAP.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Some new element will probably be introduced into the Duclerc Ministry, bringing up the Ministerialists in the Chamber of Deputies to 300 or 350, thus hiding for the time the fearful gap which the death of Gambetta made.

AN UNLUCKY YEAR.

Further details of his death state that Gambetta was impatient to see the end of the year, which he considered had been unlucky for him.

HIS FORTUNE.

Gambetta's fortune is estimated at 750,000 francs. The money he leaves principally accrued from his newspaper.

EFFECT OF HIS DEATH.

A correspondent who made a tour of the streets of Paris yesterday says there was real consternation in bourgeois and trading quarters. In the artisan districts there was stern indifference among the groups of workmen.

CLEMENCEAU

will probably take Gambetta's place.

A BAD FRENCHMAN.

John Grevy, While Drunk and Trying to Get at His Family, Who Had Taken Shelter in a Neighbor's House, Stabs August De Voto, Who Stood in His Way.

John Grévy, a brutal Frenchman who bears a bad reputation among his neighbors, made a murderous assault upon August De Voto, an occupant of the same house, last night, stabbing him dangerously. There was no provocation in the matter whatever. Grévy, who is rather a hard drinker, returned to his home on the second floor in the rear of No. 604 West Fourteenth street last night, and after smashing some furniture and half scaring the wits out of his children drove his wife and nine of the children out of the room. The tenth child, a little boy, he beat and put to bed. He then began sharpening a huge clasp-knife for the avowed purpose of killing his eldest daughter, who is really the support of the family. This daughter, with her mother and the other children, had taken refuge with a down-stairs family named De Voto, where they intended to remain until the father had either gotten over his drunken frenzy, or had gone to bed and quieted down. Grévy, after finishing the knife-sharpening process, ran down stairs and began pounding upon the door leading into the De Voto apartment, where his frightened family cowered in a corner fearful of their lives. Young De Voto, who is something like 22 years of age, went to the door and asked what was wanted. Grévy, foaming with rage, demanded admittance to the room containing his family, but this demand was refused. Grévy then succeeded in pushing the door partially open, and as it opened wide enough to admit his arm he made three vicious cuts at De Voto, the third blow being effective, driving the knife into his left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. De Voto pushed him outside, closed the door, and with the assistance of his wife held it against the infuriated man, who soon went away to his own apartments, where, according to the statement of the child he had put to bed, he wiped the blade of the knife on a piece of paper which he burned, remarking: "I just stabbed that fellow down-stairs." After the cutting Grévy's daughter climbed out of a side-window and ran across the street to the office of Dr. Synon, whom she notified of the affray, and who notified the police. Officers Conray and Monahan, upon going to the door of Grévy's apartments, found the door closed, and were told that the first policeman who showed himself inside that door would be served the way De Voto had been. As he still refused to open the door, the officers placed their shoulders against it, and with a crash the door gave way, knocking Grévy, who had been standing against it half way across the room. Before he could recover himself they jumped upon him, and after a short and desperate struggle managed to disarm him, whereupon he gave up and went with them without further trouble. His wife, in telling how he treats her and his family, stated that he had on several occasions thrown her to the floor and with a razor or knife raised over her head threatened her life. From what could be learned of him in the vicinity of his dwelling it would seem that he is a quick-tempered, ugly fellow, who would use a knife as he did last night with little or no provocation.

A TRIBUNE reporter, who visited the scene of the stabbing, had a talk with Dr. Synon, who says that the blade of the knife penetrated the lung and pleural cavity, and that there was some internal hemorrhage. He does not apprehend any immediate fatal result, but fears local complications which will cause death. The wounded man was sleeping quietly at that hour—2 o'clock—and the doctor held strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. Grévy, who was locked up at the Twelfth Street Station, denied having done any cutting, and said that he had had no trouble with any one. Late this morning he was transferred from the Twelfth to the Hinman Street Station, where he will be held to await the result of De Voto's injuries.

A Bashful Young Policeman.

New York Sun.

Policeman John H. Repper of the Forty-seventh Street Station, arrested Michael Munn on Saturday night for disorderly conduct, and brought him up in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He said that the prisoner, together with some other young men, had used very bad language at Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue.

"What did he say?" Justice Powers asked.

"I wouldn't like to repeat it, sir."

"How long have you been on the force?"

"Only two months."

"Well, you need not be bashful before this court."

"He said go to h—l."

His Honor fined Munn $10.

FOREIGN.

Repetition of the Destructive Floods in Austria and Germany.

An Intimation from Bismarck that He May Soon Resign.

Horrible Ravages of the Small-Pox in South African Regions.

Death at London of the Earl of Stamford—Biggar Charged with Treason.

Thirty-five Persons Drowned in Germany—Von Wimpffen's Suicide Due to Insanity.

THE FLOODS.

IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—All traces of the quays and the banks of the Danube are lost here. Their places are merely marked by eddies in the torrent. A great quantity of water is still expected from the upper river.

The Danube is still rising. The race-course is flooded as far as the Exhibition Building. At Frankenthal, Bavaria, 6,000 persons have abandoned their homes.

IN GERMANY.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 2.—From Mayence downward the entire plain between Mannheim and Worms is an immense lake.

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2—The northeastern portion of North Brabant is submerged. There are hundreds homeless. Five hundred houses were destroyed by the floods in the villages around Worms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Viscount Enfield has resigned the Under Secretaryship for India.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD.

George Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford and Warr, who succeeded to his title in 1845, died today aged 54. Although married, he leaves no direct heir. The Rev. Harry Grey, a gentleman 70 years old, succeeds him as Earl of Stamford and Warr.

BIGGAR CHARGED WITH TREASON.

WATERFORD, Jan. 2.—Biggar, Member of Parliament, was committed for trial on the charge of high treason, for utterances in a recent speech. Bail was accepted.

ARREST OF A PLAIN-SPOKEN MAN.

SLIGO, Jan. 2.—An ex-suspect named McDermot has been committed for trial for declaring that innocent blood had been shed by partisan Judges and drunken jurors.

FIGHT BETWEEN BAILIFFS AND PEASANTS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—While three Emergency Bailiffs were approaching Upper Cross, County Tipperary, going for provisions, they were attacked by some peasants, and a struggle ensued. The Bailiffs fired at their assailants, killing one named Gleason, and wounding some others. Five of the attacking party were arrested.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—At the Imperial reception on Monday Bismarck said that in the present position of politics, and now that parliamentary institutions are working satisfactorily, it would cause no misfortune to the country if he gave place to other men.

THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.—A boat conveying passengers today from Oppan to Ludwigshafen was dashed against a tree. Thirty-five persons were drowned.

AUSTRIA.

VON WIMPFFEN'S SUICIDE DUE TO INSANITY.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The suicide of Count Von Wimpffen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, was entirely due to insanity. The financial and other private affairs of deceased are in perfect order.

SOUTH AFRICA.

HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE SMALL-POX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Advices from Cape Town to the Board of Health state that during the last two months 9,000 people have been stricken with small-pox, and 2,400 died. The negroes object to vaccination.

EGYPT.

POLITICAL OFFENDERS AMNESTIED.

CAIRO, Jan. 2.—The remaining political offenders have been amnestied.

Gone Forever.
Corns, bunions, warts go, never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggist's, 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure affords instant relief and certain cure. As effective in cases of twenty years' standing as in ordinary colds. One package is generally sufficient. $1, of all druggists.

Blair's Pills. Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Of druggists.

The Homeopathic Pharmacy of Boericke & Tafel was removed in May from 35 Clark st. to 234 Wabash av., corner Jackson st.

Russia Salve is unrivaled for its speedy healing qualities. Ask your druggist for it. 25c.

THE CONTRAST!
While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK
has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.
A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
Made by
STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
Muslin Underwear!
Season 1883.
We are now prepared to show the largest and best made stock of
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, Infants' Wardrobes, AND Bridal Trousseaux,
Ever introduced to this city,
"At Prices the Lowest"
Consistent with the high standard of the goods.
Drawers from 25 cts. to $5
Chemise " 25 " $10
Skirts " 75 " $18
Gowns " 75 " $12
Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, Infants' Cloaks and Emb'd Flannels, Long and Short Dresses,
In great variety.
A SPECIAL LOT OF
$10,000 Worth,
Broken Sizes,
The Finest Goods,
Lace and Emb'y Trimmed,
One-Third Less
Than Former Price.
The Best Values And Choicest Goods
Are to be found in this Department.
Chas. Gossage & Co.

West End Dry Goods House
OF
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison & Peoria-sts.
2,000 PAIRS
OF
BLANKETS
SLAUGHTERED!
250 pairs 10-4 Good White Blankets, $1.35.
250 pairs 10-4 Good White Blankets, $2.00.
250 pairs 10-4 Good White Blankets, $3.00.
250 pairs 11-4 Good White Blankets, $3.50.
200 10-4 All-Wool White Blankets, $4.50.
200 11-4 All-Wool White Blankets, $5.25.
200 11-4 All-Wool White Blankets, $6.50.
200 11-4 all-wool Blue Blankets, $5.50.
200 11-4 All-Wool Red Blankets, $5.50.
Attention Hotel Keepers!
Attention Boarding-House Keepers!
Attention Housekeepers!
An early call is recommended to prevent disappointment, the above being genuine bargains.

DR. PEIRO
Devoted, as for years past, special attention to
Catarrh,
THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.
The only office in Chicago where the
Compound Oxygen
is freshly generated daily and administered.
Offices, 83 East Madison-st.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre. Hours, 9 to 4.

BEATTY'S ORGANS [illegible]

THE RAILROADS.

Soft Coal Rates on Illinois Lines Raised by the Railroad Commissioners.

A Revolution in the Baggage Business—Meeting of Managers of Southwestern Roads.

Discussing the Matter of the Overissue of Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Stock.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners' New Rates on Soft Coal to Go into Effect Jan. 11.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have agreed upon an advance in rates on soft coal for all railroads owned and operated in the State of Illinois. The advance is only on distances of thirty-five miles and over. On distances less than thirty-five miles the old rates will continue in effect. The new maximum rates which go into effect Jan. 11, 1883, are as follows:

Distances.		Soft coal per ton.	Distances.		Soft coal per ton.
35 miles and over	30.	$ .84	145 miles and over	140.	$1.58
40 miles and over	35.	.90	150 miles and over	145.	1.60
45 miles and over	40.	.95	155 miles and over	150.	1.62
50 miles and over	45.	1.00	160 miles and over	155.	1.64
55 miles and over	50.	1.05	165 miles and over	160.	1.66
60 miles and over	55.	1.10	170 miles and over	165.	1.68
65 miles and over	60.	1.15	175 miles and over	170.	1.70
70 miles and over	65.	1.20	180 miles and over	175.	1.72
75 miles and over	70.	1.25	185 miles and over	180.	1.74
80 miles and over	75.	1.30	190 miles and over	185.	1.76
85 miles and over	80.	1.34	195 miles and over	190.	1.78
90 miles and over	85.	1.36	200 miles and over	195.	1.80
95 miles and over	90.	1.38	210 miles and over	200.	1.84
100 miles and over	95.	1.40	220 miles and over	210.	1.88
105 miles and over	100.	1.42	230 miles and over	220.	1.92
110 miles and over	105.	1.44	240 miles and over	230.	1.96
115 miles and over	110.	1.46	250 miles and over	240.	2.00
120 miles and over	115.	1.48	260 miles and over	250.	2.04
125 miles and over	120.	1.50	270 miles and over	260.	2.08
130 miles and over	125.	1.52	280 miles and over	270.	2.12
135 miles and over	130.	1.54	290 miles and over	280.	2.16
140 miles and over	135.	1.56	300 miles and over	290.	2.20

The New Baggage Agreement—A Radical Departure from the Old System of Handling Baggage.

The General Baggage Agents of the roads leading west from this city held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Dixon's office, and completed their arrangements for carrying out the new baggage agreement recently adopted by the General Passenger Agents of those roads. This agreement, which goes into effect Feb. 1, is a radical departure from the system for handling baggage heretofore in vogue. The text of the new agreement is as follows:

First—No more than 150 pounds of personal baggage shall be checked free for any ordinary traveler on a full ticket, nor more than seventy-five pounds of baggage on a half ticket; and all weight in excess of this amount shall be charged for at the regular excess baggage tariff rates.

Second—No pieces of baggage weighing more than 250 pounds will be accepted for transportation as baggage, or will be transported in baggage cars.

Third—No more than 200 pounds of commercial travelers' sample baggage will be carried free for any one commercial traveler.

Fourth—No more than 750 pounds will be carried as sample baggage for any one commercial traveler.

Fifth—On all commercial travelers' baggage weighing over 200 pounds the regular excess baggage tariff rates shall be charged, it being agreed that the excess baggage money book shall be adopted, and that to commercial travelers they shall be sold at nothing less than a net rate of four dollars ($4) per 1,000 miles per 100 pounds, and that nothing less than 25 cents per 100 pounds shall be accepted for fifty miles or under. It is also agreed that the General Baggage Agents shall meet at once and agree upon uniform excess baggage rates to and from competitive points. The above-named excess baggage money books shall be made to have a face value of $12.50 and $25 each. The regular excess baggage tariff shall not be less than one-half cent per mile per 100 pounds, and nothing less than 25 cents per 100 pounds shall be accepted for fifty miles or under.

Sixth—This agreement shall be printed at once and sent to all of the General Baggage Agents and heads of the passenger departments of all connecting lines as notice to them that in checking baggage by them over our respective roads, they will be expected to conform to the above rules.

Seventh—These rules shall be signed by the General Baggage Agents of our respective roads, and approved by the General Passenger Agents thereof, and shall then be so distributed as to reach the traveling public as speedily as possible.

Eighth—The present form of excess baggage book, sold from this date, shall be limited to expire with Jan. 31, 1883, and after that date none will be sold.

Important Meeting to Be Held Today—Final Action to Be Taken Regarding the Formation of a Southwestern Passenger Pool—Breakers Ahead.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the Southwestern roads will meet at Commissioner Midgley's office this morning to take final action regarding the proposed formation of a pool or an ironclad traffic arrangement on passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City. As far as can be learned, the idea of forming a pool at present has been abandoned. The Committee of General Passenger Agents at their meeting last Saturday, it is understood, found it impossible to draw up a satisfactory plan for pooling the business. Instead they will recommend the adoption of an ironclad agreement for the strict maintenance of rates, and a penalty of $1,000 is to be provided for a violation of the agreement. Each road is to take all the business it can, and the business done during the year is to be taken as the basis upon which to base a pool next year.

It is very doubtful whether this plan will meet the approval of the General Managers. The Alton and Rock Island Roads are said to be strongly in favor of such an agreement, but the Illinois Central and Burlington are said to be strongly opposed to it, and the Wabash will probably take sides with them. The latter lines demand that the business be pooled now, and contend that such a traffic agreement as is proposed will not in the least do away with the abuse which it is sought to correct. Under such an arrangement, they say, some of the roads will use all the means in their power to secure the bulk of the business in order to make as big a showing as possible at the end of the year, and then claim that percentages for a pool should be based on those figures. The continued efforts of two or three of the roads to keep the good will of the ticket sellers and scalpers by insisting that large commissions should continue to be paid to them is held to indicate such a desire on the part of those roads. Another road has also announced that it means to substitute chair cars for all its first-class coaches, which, it is claimed, is simply a bid for the bulk of the first-class business, as some of the other roads are not yet ready to make similar improvements. The meeting today will no doubt be a hot one, and the indications are that no arrangement of any kind will be made. Appearances point strongly to another serious war on Southwestern passenger business.

Subsequent to the passenger meeting there will be a number of other meetings of Western General Managers and General Freight Agents to try to adjust various freight complications in the Southwestern Association, Iowa Trunk Line Association, and Colorado Traffic Association.

New Extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

Mr. F. C. Nims, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, announces that during 1882 this company constructed 217 miles of new road in Colorado and 144 miles in Utah, besides 39 miles purchased, making a total addition of 400 miles to its system. A large portion of this construction has been in the most rugged section of the mountains, where the work has been slow, difficult, and expensive.

The value of the new sections opened to commerce and settlement has been commensurate with the expenditure. In the four months following the completion of the line to Silverton, in the San Juan, the ore shipments from that point increased tenfold over previous production. The extension of the trunk line to the Utah border has opened the Valleys of the Gunnison, Uncompahgre, and Grand Rivers, with their million acres of arable and grazing land, where little more than a year ago the "dusky savage wooed his dusky mate." The addition to the Crested Butte Branch has carried the rails into the anthracite coal mines of the Elk Mountains. In Utah, a new line into Pleasant Valley has rendered more accessible and available the inexhaustible beds of the best bituminous coal in the Territory; and the fertile Salt Lake Basin has been stimulated by a healthy competition in transportation. The production of the mineral regions tributary to the system in Colorado and Utah has increased 40 per cent, while the development work indicates a still greater progress for the future.

The new through line to Ogden approaches completion. At this date but ninety miles remain to be built westward to form the connection. The material on hand, force employed, and condition of the work, warrant the assertion that through trains will be running between Denver and Salt Lake by March 1st prox.

The Del Norte Branch will be extended fifteen miles to Wagon Wheel Gap, a health and pleasure resort second only to Manitou, and two other important and valuable feeders will be built in Colorado during the year. Connecting roads will be asked at an early day to prepare a generous ticket representation via these new routes.

The Bee-Line, the Nickel-Plate, the Three C.'s & I., Vanderbilt, and Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—Gen. Devereux and Judge Burke, accompanied by Gen. Barnett, all Bee-Line Directors, and the two former at least interested in the Nickel-Plate, left for New York tonight to attend to some important business for both roads. Thursday there will be a Directors' meeting of the C., C., C. & I. The most important part of that meeting will be the consideration of a dividend. Without definite authority for stating it, it is believed one will be declared of about 2 per cent. The cash that has been earned for this purpose has gone to the purchase of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road, and the dividend must now be supplied by the disposition of bonds of that company. Friday a meeting of the Directors of the Nickel-Plate occurs. It seems to be pretty well settled that Gen. Devereux will be elected President of the company, and that few of the present Directors will remain. Judge Burke was asked whether Vanderbilt really had full control of the Nickel-Plate. The Judge appeared to consider it a startling question, for he answered cautiously: "No one can tell what the future may develop, but it is proper to say that Mr. Vanderbilt has no such control at present." The corps of engineers who have been laying out the gilt-edge line from Brocton to Cleveland parallel to the Nickel-Plate struck the rim of this city and stopped there. It is stated that they will now return direct to Brocton to map out another line from that point west. The new line is to take a more southerly turn to a point near Corry from Brocton, and then follow the old Clinton Air Line, a road which was nearly completed some thirty years ago. It is stated that this new survey contemplates a combination of this gilt-edge, the Clinton Air-Line, the Pittsburg & Western to Akron, and the extension of this latter road from Youngstown to Toledo. Rumors are numerous and complicated.

The Overissue of Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Stock—Marietta & Cincinnati Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway is in receipt of a letter from London, which is said to lay the responsibility for the Doughty overissue of bonds to Theodore Cook, the President of the company. The letter is reported to further say that Mr. Cook will not be continued as President of the company, and the Directors satisfactory to the London stockholders, regardless of the wishes of the Cincinnati interest. Mr. Scott refuses to divulge the exact contents of the letter. Mr. Cook refuses to talk upon the subject further than to say that he does not expect to be continued. He says that the London stockholders are in a majority, and can turn him out, and the whole board with him, if they choose. So far as he is aware, the London people have not yet determined what their policy will be regarding the overissue of stock.

Private letters received here announced that "Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore" has been determined upon as the new name for the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway. Receiver J. H. Stewart, formerly General Superintendent, has been appointed General Manager by the Purchasing Committee, and will control the road until reorganization is completed, and very probably afterward. Receivers Samuel Woodard and J. H. Stewart will continue to work together until the affairs of the Receivership are wound up.

First Regular Train Over the New Broad-Gage Tracks of the Pittsburg & Western.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—The first regular train passed over the new broad-gage tracks of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad this morning from Allegheny City to Newcastle Junction, about sixty miles northeast from Pittsburg. This road since the change embraces both the narrow and broad-gage systems, the former branching from the latter at Callery Junction and running to Foxburg and beyond, and the broad-gage running to Newcastle Junction. Both eastern and western connections are secured by the new road. Connection is made at Newcastle Junction with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road for Youngstown and Newcastle, but the Pittsburg & Western Railroad will soon have an all-rail route to both of these places, as they are laying tracks to Newcastle and own an interest in the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad from Newcastle to Akron through Youngstown. This will open up connection through the west. At Newcastle connection is made for Eastern points with the Oil City & Chicago and Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western Railroads. The narrow gage connects at Foxburg with the Pittsburg, Bradford & Buffalo narrow-gage line, and at Kane with the Philadelphia & Erie, the Great Western, and the New York, Erie & Western Railroads. Thus the Wabash system is practically at our doors.

The Troubles of the St. Louis and Western—Denial of the Motion to Appoint a Receiver.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 2.—A motion to appoint a Receiver for the St. Louis & Western Railway was argued before United States Circuit Judge McCrary in chambers today and overruled. An injunction was granted restraining defendants from disposing of the property until the final hearing of the case, and the matter is referred to Gov. Reynolds, of St. Louis, as special Commissioner to take testimony. The application was made by mortgage bondholders amounting to about $400,000, and resisted by parties having supply and mechanic liens, which were alleged to be prior to the mortgage.

A Transportation Bureau to Be Established at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—Some time this month the Board of Trade will establish a transportation bureau for the purpose of adjusting freight rates between the members and the railroads. It will be in the nature of a general freight agency, and members can obtain freight rates, adjustment of claims, etc., and it will be the duty of the agent in charge to secure special rates upon application. It is hoped by this means to adjust satisfactorily the discrimination against the city in freight rates. The bureau will be modeled after the freight bureau just going into operation in St. Louis.

Dividends Declared.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the last six months' business, and the Belt Railroad & Stock-Yards Company a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent for the same time.

Correction.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—It appears that Col. Thomas McKissock has been appointed General Manager of the Madison County Ferry & Car-Transfer Company, instead of the Venice & Carondelet and Illinois & St. Louis Railroads, as previously announced.

The New Bridge Across Niagara River.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—The new Suspension Railroad bridge for the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Railroad Companies will be constructed below the falls.

The Hartford & Harlem Road.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Arthur M. Billings, of Chicago, is a Director of the Hartford & Harlem Railroad Company. Articles of association were filed today.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western Ordered to Pay a Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court gave a decision in favor of the orators in the action of T. Nickals and others against the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and others. The defendant corporation was reorganized by the holders of preferred and common stock and security holders, provision being made for the issue of preferred stock to an amount equal to the preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company, entitling the holder to non-cumulative dividends at 6 per cent per annum. The Directors of the company decided to expend the profits of the year 1880 in improving the road and refused to declare a dividend. The court ordered a dividend paid.

Miscellaneous Items.

The total receipts of live stock in this city during 1882 by all the roads amounted to 177,237 cars. Of this the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy hauled 49,872.

Mr. Sumner Hopkins, heretofore Northwestern Freight and Passenger Agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, has been appointed General Northern Agent, with headquarters at 95 Clark street, Chicago.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad yesterday brought in three car-loads of European emigrants. The Lake Shore brought in two car-loads and the Michigan Central two car-loads.

Mr. V. M. Came has resigned the position of General Agent of the Freight Department of the Union Pacific Railway at Denver. Mr. D. B. Keeler has been appointed acting General Agent at Denver in place of Mr. Came.

Mr. R. B. Hazlett, formerly of the Northern Pacific Railway, who was reported as having sold some passes to scalpers, claims not to be guilty of the charge. He says he lost the passes which thus found their way into the hands of the scalpers.

Mr. Harry White has been appointed Western Traveling Agent for the passenger department of the Denver & Rio Grande, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. His territory will comprise all the country west of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, will be in the city this morning to perfect arrangements for transacting the through freight and passenger business in connection with the Canada Southern, which will hereafter be operated by the Michigan Central.

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad (Kankakee Line) has opened a general office for the transaction of freight business in this city, with Mr. J. M. Johnson, Assistant General Freight Agent, in charge. The office is on Washington street, corner of Board of Trade alley.

Mr. W. B. Cobb, heretofore Traveling Passenger Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, has been appointed Eastern Passenger Agent of that company, with office at 135 Randolph street, Chicago. He will have supervision of the Denver & Rio Grande's passenger interests, including ticket representation, east of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad New Year's Day received seventy-one cars of grain and millstuff from Western roads for transfer, weighed the empties, transferred the loads to its own cars, weighed up the loads, and had them all on their way East before 5 p. m., although it was New Year's Day, when most of the employés might be expected to be off enjoying themselves.

Vice-President R. S. Hayes, of the Missouri Pacific system, makes the following official announcement of the consolidation of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad with the Missouri Pacific: "On and after Jan. 1 the duties of the heads of the several departments of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will include the operation of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, and the City of Galveston be considered the terminal on the Gulf coast."

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway gives notice that on and after Jan. 1, 1883, it will operate the extension of the Maple River Railroad from Sac City to Holstein with the following stations: Early, Ia., 230 miles from Elmore; Schiller, 238 miles; Galva, 244 miles; and Holstein, 253 miles. Stations in Iowa will use local distance tariff of April 21, 1879. Other stations will use the above distances and waybill subject to the inter-State tariff and classification unless they have been otherwise specially instructed.

Mr. John C. Gould, Second Vice-President of the Wabash, has issued the following circular announcing the appointment of Mr. M. Knight as General Freight Agent: "Mr. A. C. Bird having resigned his position as General Freight Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway to take effect Jan. 1, 1883, Mr. M. Knight has been promoted to fill the vacancy and will assume the duties of the position on that date. Mr. G. L. Wellington has been promoted to the position of First Assistant General Freight Agent, and Mr. E. S. Macken has been appointed Second Assistant General Freight Agent." The promotion of Mr. Knight to the position of General Freight Agent gives general satisfaction. He is an able and efficient freight-man, and has earned the promotion by years of long and faithful work in the service of the Wabash. A man better qualified to follow Mr. Bird could not have been selected.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Is Villard to become a northwestern Jay Gould? It is reported that control of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad has been bought by his party, and, if it be so, the Northern Pacific management has substantially got control of traffic in the Red River Valley. The road acquired has two lines running northwesterly from St. Paul, one connecting with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent, at the northwest corner of Minnesota, and the other bearing more to the westward and running up the other side of the Red River in Dakota to Devil's Lake, where the season's construction ended. Over 1,000 miles of the road are in operation, and considerable extensions are proposed. Heretofore the lines have made a necessary outlet for the Canadian Pacific, but the recent completion of the Thunder Bay Division of that road makes it independent, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba would find the Northern Pacific its natural ally, even if the ownership were separate."

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Traffic held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at Commissioner Moore's office. The proposed formation of an association for weighing car-load freight being shipped east from this city was further considered, but no result was reached. Mr. Moore is to call another meeting to be held some day this week to consider further this matter. The following circular regarding weight on cattle shipments destined to points west of the western termini of the trunk lines was ordered to be sent to live-stock agents: "The minimum weight of 19,000 pounds on cattle shipments, as per circular No. 31, does not apply to shipments of cattle destined to points west of the western termini of the trunk lines; such shipments being subject to a minimum weight of 20,000 pounds. All in excess of that minimum on such shipments should be charged actual weight, and all shipments destined east of the western termini of the trunk lines should be charged actual weight above 19,000 pounds minimum."

The representatives of the five roads entering the city over the Western Indiana, which recently became the owners of this road, will meet at the office of the Western Indiana this morning to complete the work of reorganization and to elect new officers. Mr. Robert Harris, Vice-President of the Erie and Chicago & Atlantic Railways, will arrive here this morning to participate in the proceedings of the meeting. It is generally understood that Mr. Harris will be President of the reorganized company and Mr. Andrew Crawford will probably be prevailed upon to accept the position of Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. J. B. Brown, ex-President of the Western Indiana, arrived here yesterday, after an absence in New York and the East of about six months. He was busy all day signing papers and documents to be turned over today to the new owners. Mr. Brown, who still remains President of the South Chicago Dock Company, and is largely identified with coal-mining interests in Indiana, has rented a suite of commodious offices on the second floor of the First National Bank Building, where he will hereafter have his headquarters.

Mr. P. S. Eustis, General Ticket Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, announces that, commencing Jan. 1, his company will sell 500 and 1,000 mile passenger tickets, good only on its lines in Kansas and Nebraska east of McCook Station at two and a half cents per mile. These tickets are issued only to business-men and their traveling representatives doing business with the company. They are placed in the hands of ticket agents at all the principal junction stations, but will be sold only upon an order from the General Freight Agent. All parties will therefore have to obtain the necessary order in advance of any trip. Mileage tickets are issued in the name of one individual only, are not transferable, and are limited in time to six months for 500 miles and one year for 1,000 miles. Between the Missouri River and Colorado, and between junction points in Nebraska and Denver a commercial rate of $19 will be made for the same class of business-men. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage will be carried free on any of these commercial or mileage tickets, and all weight in excess of that will be charged for at the rate of $2.25 per 100 pounds.

The New York *World* says: There was a good deal of amusement in Wall street yesterday over the suit against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The penal code has extended as far as Iowa, for a cow of irreligious habits, while wandering about on the Sabbath, walked upon the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road in front of a train and perished in her sins. The owner very illogically undertook to punish the railway company for his cow's Sabbath-breaking by bringing suit for damages, which he endeavored to increase by citing a statute which provides that any person found performing any labor on the Sabbath day, the work of charity and necessity excepted, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $5. The lower court found for the plaintiff, but the Supreme Court now reverses this decision, declaring that while it is true that the cow would not have been killed if the train had not been running on Sunday it is also true that she would not have been killed if she had not got on the track, so the proximate cause of the injury was not the operation of the train, but the result of an accident, for which the company was not responsible, and no other liability attaches to the company than is imposed by the statute—$5 fine. So the company will have to pay $5 to satisfy an obsolete law, cited for mercenary purposes; but the owner of the wicked cow will have to stand the consequences of her Sabbath-breaking.

A YOUNG WIFE'S FATE.

She Attacked Her Aged Husband with Knives, and He Killed Her.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Word reached here this afternoon of the murder of Mrs. Joshua Gifford by her husband at South Granby, a little hamlet about fifteen miles from here, in a remote part of Onondaga County. The reports that first reached the Sheriff were to the effect that Mrs. Gifford had murdered her husband, but this seems to have been reversed. No one saw the bloody deed, and the statement made by Gifford is the only story of the crime to be obtained. When taken into custody by Sheriff Bennett he refused to make any statement, saying that he wished to consult counsel. It was late this evening before he would tell anything of the crime or what led to it. He is a farmer of means, and has always been active and robust. His first wife died about twelve years ago, and very shortly he married Mrs. Mary Burnet at Baldwinsville. She seems to have

MADE HIS LIFE MISERABLE.

She gained the ill-will of his children and friends, and finally, when she found that it was impossible for her to gain possession of his property, she left him. After being absent some time she returned. Gifford is now in his 80th year, but she was only 40. His statement, which is corroborated in many particulars, was made to the District-Attorney and Coroner, and is as follows:

"Yesterday morning Mrs. Gifford ordered the best turnout on the farm and left home, driving toward Baldwinsville. She would make no reply to my inquiries as to where she was going and when she would return. Life had become such a burden to me that I determined to end it. I drove to Little Utica and bought the largest and best revolver I could find. I was about to start for home again when I met my son, and foolishly

TOLD HIM OF MY PURPOSE

and intention. He took the weapon from me and went home with me. Just as we drove into the yard Mrs. Gifford returned. She saw my son with me and became very much excited. He immediately left the premises. After we had entered the house my wife charged me with having some conspiracy with my son. She stepped into the pantry and came out with a keenly sharpened knife in each hand. She drove me into a corner and cut me on the left cheek, and before I could recover myself she cut me on the left side of my neck. I managed to get hold of the stove-poker, and hit her on the head, killing her instantly."

GIFFORD SUFFERED FROM THE LOSS OF BLOOD,

but managed to reach the street, and notified some of the neighbors. When they entered the house Mrs. Gifford was lying on the floor dead, with a huge knife clutched in each hand. The furniture and floor were covered with blood, and Mrs. Gifford's brains were oozing out on the carpet. As soon as he was able after receiving medical treatment Gifford gave himself up to the authorities. He is now locked up at the jail. Mrs. Gifford is described as a woman of very violent temper, and would hesitate at nothing. She had stated to some of her friends that she would kill Gifford some time.

ART MATTERS.

The Fanning Collection of Water-Colors.

Mr. W. H. Fanning is making his annual visit to Chicago with a large and really important collection of foreign water-color paintings, bought by himself while abroad during the past season. They are shown at O'Brien's gallery, on Wabash avenue, and although not so gayly-attractive a display as the dashing and brilliantly-colored figure studies and sketches of the students of the florid Spanish school exhibited by Mr. Fanning last season, they are deserving of more serious consideration from the fact that they are for the most part careful and finished productions by artists of good reputation, embodying some subject of interest and treating it with all the strength and freedom or all the clever care and minute detail of the school to which they may belong. The collection comprises about 400 works; and includes the names of such men as Fortuny, Sir John Gilbert, Josef Israels, David Cox, Simonetti, Tenkate, Brissot, De Penne, and W. Mavis, as well as many others of note. Although there is only one example of each of the three first named artists, a great deal of interest is manifested in a small single figure of a cavalier by Fortuny, bearing, as did all his pictures sold from his studio after his death, the stamp of the French Government; also "Marmion's Defiance of Douglas," by Sir John Gilbert, A. R. A. This picture was bought from McLean's gallery in London, and is a spirited work, showing breadth of treatment united to the most precise reproduction of detail. Even the jeweled spurs and saddle-cloth seem to radiate light, as does the steel armor of Marmion, who is portrayed at the moment when, having defied Douglas—

Lord Marmion turned—well was his need—
And dashed the rowels in his steed,
Like arrow through the archway sprung,
The ponderous grate behind him rung.

And one can almost seem to hear him as

He halts and turns with clenched hand
And shout of loud defiance pours,
And shook his gauntlet at the towers.

Little as this picture is—only 16x20 inches—it is considered worth at least $1,000. But better than all the others, perhaps better than any aquarelle ever brought to Chicago is the "Sultan's Favorit," by a young Spanish artist scarcely out of his teens, named Ruiz, who has already won the gold medal of Rome. The son of a noted artist, he has chosen to use, not his own, but his mother's name, and it is said that this mother, still young and beautiful, posed as the model for her son in this delightful dream of Oriental magnificence and luxuriousness. The scene pictures a room in the interior of an Eastern palace replete with rich surroundings. In the centre of this room is a couch upon which reclines the "Sultan's Favorit." Her bare feet rest upon a floor strewn with roses that have fallen from her couch; one hand just touches a mandolin, the other holds the stem of a narghili between the taper fingers. The face and head is partially covered by a filmy veil. The work is most perfectly and beautifully handled with the greatest tenderness and freedom throughout, and the result is most satisfactory. Only five colors are apparently used—venetian red, madder lake, burnt umber, and a very little blue and green—no Chinese white at all. "Hunting Dogs," by De Penne, is a fine example of the artist's skill, and is very generally admired; while for richness of color and strength and vigor of handling no better example could be wished for than "The Arab Scout," by Alorda. There are six pictures by Indoni of varying merit, several by Simonetti, and a strong sketch by Munkaczy of a "Blacksmith." The sale of these pictures begins Thursday and will continue until next week.

Please note it! Harry Thomas is now at 104 and 106 Madison street, with F. M. Atwood, successor to A. J. Nutting & Co.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Sensational Career of an Indiana Clergyman Whose Hobby Was Matrimony.

A Victim of the Coercion Act on His Death-Bed in Milwaukee.

INDIANA.

SEVEN TIMES MARRIED AND ONE TIME LYNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 2.—The following statement came from Morristown today and will add another chapter to the great sensation at Springfield, Mo., caused by the hanging of the Rev. James Rector by a mob: The highly-sensational story about the hanging of the Rev. James Rector in Springfield, Mo., by Judge Lynch has claimed the attention of most of our citizens, to whom he was well known, having served as pastor to one of our neighboring churches, and having owned and lived on a farm near here for several years. He was a man of learning and a great revivalist. He married a daughter of William Handy, of this place, a beautiful and refined lady of good family, who discovered after the marriage that her husband had three living wives. In consequence of ill-treatment she obtained a divorce and is now the happy wife of an influential farmer. The Rev. Mr. Rector was evidently a much-married man, as rumor says he has had three wives since his divorce from the one mentioned, making seven in all. The universal verdict here is that he has at last met his just dues.

ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 2.—George B. Irwin, milliner, today made an assignment to George W. Ely; liabilities $25,000, due mostly to Eastern creditors. Mr. Irwin formerly traveled for a New York millinery house.

BOTH COLORED—BOTH DRUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 2.—William Tondy was shot dead at Vevay, twenty miles above Madison, by Louis Ford Sunday night. Tondy leaves a wife and child. The murderer fled to Kentucky. Both colored and both drunk.

JAYEAUX—DENNETT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind. Jan. 2.—At the residence of the bride's parents last evening, Miss Annie Jayeaux, one of Elkhart's fairest daughters, was married to Mr. H. W. Dennett, of Boston, Mass. The Rev. R. E. Neighbor pronounced the words which made them one. They take a trip to Concord, N. H., and thence to Boston, where they will reside.

KNIFED HIS RIVAL.

A jealous Swede, named John Miller, last night attempted to kill his successful rival, Jacob Troxel, by plunging a knife in his back while accompanying the young lady home. He was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. The wound is severe and may result fatally.

AGRICULTURAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—The delegates of the State Board of Agriculture met today and were addressed by Gov. Porter and Dr. G. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture. Tonight Dr. Loring delivered a public address upon the work of the bureau.

A TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENT.

Judge Francis Adkinson, of Lawrenceburg, filed his official bond today as Register of the Land-Office at Helena, Mont., vice George W. Friedley, who declined the appointment to take the position of General Attorney of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 2.—The Coroner's inquest today indicates that William Hall, whose dead body was found Saturday night, was murdered by Schaefer Southerly, who is under arrest.

MURDERED BY ROUGHS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 2.—The little son of Policeman Smock was shot last Sunday night by one of three roughs, who were with difficulty captured by the police. They are from Cincinnati, and gave their names as John Behrman, George Hirchenberger, and John Krauss. The boy died yesterday. The men took offense at a remark made by some of Smock's little companions, and drew a pistol and fired.

MICHIGAN.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 2.—News received today from Fitchburg states that Mrs. P. Tinker, 80 years of age, last Saturday evening was frightfully burned by her clothes taking fire as is supposed from the stove while preparing supper. Her husband, who was at the barn, hearing her cries, ran to her assistance. She had thrown herself upon a bed in her frantic efforts to smother the flames, and before they could be subdued nearly every rag of clothing was burned from her body. The bed was instantly in flames, but the promptness of neighbors soon brought them under control. The unfortunate woman died Monday.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 2.—Late last evening T. S. Applegate and J. H. Fee, editors and proprietors of the Adrian *Times*, were arrested upon a capias issued at the complaint of Willis Merritt, the former law partner of the absconding Navin, on a charge of libel. Bail was fixed at $5,000. Col. H. A. Colvin and Dr. Charles Rend promptly offered the necessary surety, and the gentlemen were discharged. Merritt's grievance lies in a statement published in the *Times* on the 16th of December alleging that Merritt and Navin retained $813 out of a policy of life-insurance due Mrs. J. J. Lowe, of Ridgeway, paying her but $1,425, and that Merritt, shortly after the late election disgorged the money under the persuasive power of a capias. The amount of damages claimed by Merritt is not stated, but report puts it at $25,000.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 2.—The boiler in the sawmill of H. P. Hollister, three miles northeast of the Village of St. Louis, exploded yesterday, killing S. R. Goodwin, and injuring J. Richter severely and H. Myer slightly. The cause was low water. The engineer has been arrested.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 2.—This afternoon at about 1 o'clock the flour and saw mill at Filmore Centre, Allegan County, about eight miles southeast from here, blew up. It is supposed to have been caused by too high pressure of steam. It blew out one end of the mill, without taking fire, throwing the boiler across the railroad track over the depot, some thirty yards beyond. Seven men were badly hurt, whose names could not be learned, and they will probably recover. The son of the proprietor, H. Telman, was injured fatally, dying a few moments afterwards.

DEATH OF JEREMIAH ROGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Jan. 2.—Jeremiah Rogers, proprietor of a country hotel at Orangeville, in this county, died this morning of consumption. He was for a number of years a local politician of considerable influence in this city and county, and several times received favors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He was formerly much known about the State as an officer of more than ordinary detective ability, but of late years he had lived a life of seclusion.

ILLINOIS.

THE PARDON MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 2.—A petition to Gov. Cullom for pardon of Edward Goodspeed, who was sentenced to thirty-four years in the Joliet penitentiary, for the murder of Stalz, at the fair grounds in this city in 1879, is being circulated here for signatures. Goodspeed has been in prison at Joliet since March, 1880, and has made a remarkably fine record. Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton was his attorney. It is thought the petition will be presented soon.

REFUSED A PASS.

Simeon H. West, elected a few days ago by Democrats to a seat in the Legislature, today publishes an open letter to General-Manager J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton, refusing to accept a free pass over the Alton, on the ground that to accept it would be improper. West expatiates quite patriotically on the duties of the legislator. He is quite wealthy and a prominent farmer of this county.

THE DEATH OF DR. J. T. B. STAPP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 2.—The news received here yesterday of the death of Dr. J. T. B. Stapp, at Decatur, caused universal regret among his many acquaintances. The deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of Fayette County, having moved here as early as 1825. Although being a graduate in medicine he practiced but little, and finally gave it up altogether before he left here. Besides being State Land Agent at this point for a period of four years, he also held various other positions of public trust. He accumulated wealth rapidly, and at one time owned the entire block on the south side of the public square. He was noted for his charitable acts and the interest he took in public matters generally, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In 1855 he moved to Decatur, where he resided until his death.

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS AT JERSEYVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—A meeting of the Southwestern Medical and Surgical Association with the Jersey County Medical Society took place in this city today. Among those present were Drs. Snobe, Barry, Van Horn, D. Hadway, and Shumrall; Drs. Chapman, Potts, and Redwine, of Whitehall; Dr. Day, of Winchester; Dr. Clement, of Brighton. Dr. E. L. H. Barry, of this city, read an essay on alcohol as a food to the nervous system, taking the ground that the regular and moderate use of this stimulant was conducive to health and human happiness, from a purely scientific standpoint. Dr. Chapman also read an essay upon gynecology. The election of officers for the Southwestern Society resulted as follows: President, Dr. Martin, of Greenfield; First Vice-President, Dr. E. L. H. Barry, of Jerseyville; Secretary, Dr. Chapman, of Whitehall. The society adjourned to meet April 1, 1883, at Whitehall.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 2.—Frank E. Nelson, son of A. Nelson, one of Rockford's prominent merchants, died this morning. He was at Beloit College, but owing to ill health was obliged to come home. He was just 21 years of age and much respected by his acquaintances.

IOWA.

A SENSATIONAL SERMON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 2.—It is stated in a local paper this morning that Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, who preached in St. Ambrose Catholic Church, in this city, Sunday morning, chose for the subject of his discourse the sending of Catholic missionaries among the Indians. In the course of his remarks the Bishop referred in an emphatic and condemnatory manner to what he denominated the "Grant policy" in dealing with the Indians, by which the chaplains of all Protestant denominations had free access to the different tribes, but no Catholic priests were allowed to visit any of the agencies. This policy, the Bishop said, was continued under Secretary Schurz, but he spoke very favorably of the measures taken by Secretary Kirkwood while in charge of the Interior Department, through whose instrumentality the Indians under the control of the Government were allowed access to ministers of every denomination, Catholic and Protestant. The sermon created quite a sensation, being wholly unexpected. At its close a large collection was taken up, to be used for the sending of Catholic missionaries to the Indian agencies opened to them through the Kirkwood policy.

STRUCK.

The miners in all the mines tributary to Des Moines, except two, ceased work today, and it is expected those in the remaining two will stop work tomorrow. The cause of the cessation of work, briefly stated, is that in May last a contract was made with the miners binding them to work throughout the entire year at four and one-half cents per bushel, with the further understanding that a voluntary raise of a half cent per bushel would be given them by the operators whenever business justified it. This advance was made about Oct. 1, but trade becoming somewhat dull a reduction to the former price was asked by the operators. This the miners refused to concede. The supply of coal on hand will last three weeks, and in the meantime efforts will be made to induce the miners, some 800 in number, to return to work.

WISCONSIN.

A VICTIM OF COERCION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—Martin O. Sullivan, the ex-suspect, late of Ballyduff, County Kerry, Ireland, is now confined to his residence in this city, suffering from lung-disease contracted during his confinement in Limmerick jail, he being one of the first "suspects" incarcerated there under the Coercion act. The physician who is attending him has little hope of his ultimate recovery, and advises his return to his native land.

BEER.

All of the brewing establishments of the city have formally notified their customers that from and after Jan. 1 the price of beer will be $8.40 per barrel. It is understood that where the article is paid for on delivery the price will remain at $8.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 2.—The annual meeting of the State Historical Society was held in the rooms of the society in the Capitol this evening. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the friends of the institution, and a meeting of great interest was held. In the place of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, deceased, the Hon. John Rice, of Merton, was elected President, and Gen. David Atwood, of Madison, was elected Vice-President, to succeed Mr. Reid. The Treasurer's report showed the disbursements of the year for books and binding to be nearly $16,000. The Secretary's report showed that the number of volumes belonging to the society was over 100,000, an increase of 5,000 since the last meeting.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

WEST BEND, Wis., Jan. 2.—The house of Ernest Frankenberg, a banker, was entered by two masked men tonight, demanding the combination to the safes in the bank. The safes having time locks, the robbers ransacked the house, took two gold watches, jewelry, and money, and decamped.

KANSAS.

FOUR GRAINS OF MORPHINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 2.—The 4-year-old son of James E. Hall obtained four of his mother's morphine pills today, being as many grains, and took them. The doctors tried every remedy known, but without success. He died in great agony this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His father is a well-known conductor, who came home on a special train from St. Joe in time to witness little Jim's death.

TOM OSBORN'S MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 2.—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, present Minister to Brazil, arrived at his home here today. It is said that he comes in the interest of the re-election of Plumb to the United States Senate, but it is not unlikely that Osborn himself will become a candidate. He has a strong following of devoted friends among the Republicans in the State, and many of them are in the Legislature.

MINNESOTA.

SHOT AN OFFICER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—At Faribault, Minn., tonight Chief-of-Police Shipley, while trying to arrest L. M. Sage, was shot in the groin by Sage. The wound is probably fatal. Sage fled, and the Faribault Guards turned out to assist the officers in hunting him down.

FRANK LUMBARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—Last evening, after the crowd around the corridors of the Leland had thinned out and the majority had gone to roost, a congenial company of prominent legislators and politicians gathered by chance in the headquarters of Mr. Collins, of Cook, where everybody has felt at home because he was the only candidate for the Speakership. A number of songs had been sung when some one proposed "Old Shady." This brought "Long" Jones, who was stretched out on a bed, to his feet. He referred briefly to Frank Lumbard and the fact that the well-known singer, who had done such valuable service to the Republican cause, had left his family in needy circumstances, and the result was a subscription which netted $125, and efforts are to be made to secure a more substantial sum.

THE LACKAWANNA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 1.—A letter just received here from Lieut. H. F. Fickbohm, of the United States steamer Lackawanna, says that his vessel left Callao, Peru, on the 16th of December last for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to participate in the coronation ceremonies of King Kalakaua, to take place on the 12th of February. From Honolulu the Lackawanna will go to San Francisco. All hands on board were reported well.

HOME COMFORT.

After a Rainy Ride a Country Physician Tells What He Thinks of Some People.

"I wish to gracious some people would learn when they need a doctor and when they don't," exclaimed Doctor E——, as he entered his house in a cozy little village in the interior of the State of New York, after a tedious night ride of many miles. "I have been down among the mountains to see a man who the messenger said was very sick and not likely to live 'till morning unless he had immediate help; and found him suffering from a rather sharp attack of colic, which his family might have relieved in ten minutes if they had a grain of sense and two or three simple remedies in the house. But no; they must remain ignorant as pigs, and, when the least ache or pain takes them, send for a doctor, whether they ever pay him or not."

"Why, Doctor, what kind of simple remedies, as you call them, do you expect people to keep in the house?" asked his wife, as she poured him a cup of hot tea.

"In this case," answered the Doctor, "if they had only put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on the man's stomach he would have been all right in an hour, and saved me a dreary ride."

In all ordinary complaints it cures at once.

All diseases are eliminated from the system by what may be roughly called expulsion or extraction, or by a union of the two processes. Benson's Plaster promotes both. It incites the torpid organs to act, and sends its healing, soothing influence through the myriad pores of the skin. All other plasters oblige the patient to wait. They give him hope for tomorrow. Benson's plaster gives him help today. Which is better, do you think? Buy the CAPCINE and keep it in the house. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York.

Swift's Specific Cures Scrofula.
Swift's Specific Cures Sores.
Swift's Specific Cures Ulcers.
Swift's Specific Cures Boils.
Swift's Specific Cures Eruptions.
Swift's Specific Cures Catarrh.
Swift's Specific Cures Eczema.
Swift's Specific Cures Rheumatism.
Swift's Specific Cures Skin Diseases.
Swift's Specific Cures Blood Diseases.
Swift's Specific Removes All Taint, HEREDITARY OR OTHERWISE.
Swift's Specific Is the Great BLOOD REMEDY of the age.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. $1 to $1.75 per bottle

Trade supplied by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts.

Corticelli Sewing Silk.

Unequaled for Hand or Machine Sewing.
Every Spool Warranted Smooth, Strong, Full Length.
"CORTICELLI"
Is absolutely the best Sewing silk made.
WESTERN HEADQUARTERS:
207 and 209 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.
R. W. HARE, Manager.

PAPILLON SKIN CURE.

CURES Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Burns, Cuts or Bruises, Itching, Pimples, Hives, Piles, Carbuncles, and all Diseases of the Skin.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

GEO. E. MARSHALL AND CO. STATIONERS.

167 MADISON STREET.
BLANK BOOKS FOR 1883.

TRADE E.&W. MARK
EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Joshua Emery is admitted as partner in our firm this day. The business will be continued under the style of Henry, Hatch & Emery, at 174, 176 and 178 Adams-st. HENRY & HATCH.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1883.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Property to the Value of $125,000 Destroyed at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Effective Work Prevented by a Local Squabble—Losses and Insurance.

Several Business Buildings Burned at Manistee, Mich.—Loss About $50,000.

Fires at Ottawa, Ill., Forest City, Ark., and Elsewhere, Entailing Considerable Loss.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Again the Victim of a Big Blaze—Loss $125,000.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 2.—About 2:30 this morning fire broke out in the rear of the two-story brick block occupied by Rosenbaum & Ties, furniture dealers, and Sol Rosenberg, plantation supplies, and in less than two hours property to the value of $125,000 was destroyed. The fire originated in the mattress-making department of Rosenbaum & Ties' store, and, as there was no fire in the room, it is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE

are as follows: Sol Rosenberg, stock and building, loss $30,000, insured $15,500; Rosenbaum & Ties, furniture, loss $10,000, insured $5,000; James Pangell, stock and building $1,-200; insurance none; M. M. Dodds, stock and building, loss $20,000, insured $8,000; S. Pepperman, loss $2,500, insurance unknown; Honnett & Weil, stock and building, $17,000, insurance $10,500; M. Simon, stock $7,500, insured $3,000; M. Parse, jewelry, loss $7,000, insured $2,000; E. Meyer, stock, etc., loss $7,500, insured $3,500; F. M. Altschul, stock and furniture, $5,000, insured $2,000; Taylor, Cleveland & Co., loss and damage to stock $12,000, covered; Kaufman & Co., loss $7,000, insured for $5,000; Allen, West & Bush, damage to building $2,000, covered; R. T. Atkinson & Co., damage to stock $15,000, covered; G. Meyer & Co., damaged stock, loss $10,000, covered; Wiley Jones, damaged stock, loss $500; Knights of Pythias, loss $300; other lodes, loss $300; Abe Meyers, loss on groceries $1,000; McGregor & Thompson, stock of hardware and building, $3,000 damage; W. L. Dewoody, druggist, and F. G. Smart, owner of three-story brick, both badly damaged, last named $15,000.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE THE NAMES OF COMPANIES

holding insurance, as the agency had been moved and the books are in confusion. The Garland Grays were holding a dance over the room in which the fire broke out when the alarm was sounded. Though they all escaped, wraps and cloaks were lost. The city has a steam fire-engine, but, there being a squabble between the City Council and the Fire Department, it was permitted to get out of order and was of no use.

A Five-Thousand-Dollar Blaze at Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 2.—Fire broke out in the basement of C. W. Hoxie's crockery-store last night about 1 o'clock, burning the joist of the floor, and occasioning a loss on stock from fire and water of about $5,000, and on the building of about $500. The building was insured in the Royal of Liverpool, $1,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $1,000. The stock was insured in the German Insurance Company of Buffalo, $1,000; American Fire-Insurance Company, Philadelphia, $1,000; Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, $1,000; Garden Insurance Company, London, $1,000; German Insurance Company, Freeport, $500; Fire-Insurance Company, Watertown, N. Y., $500. Mr. Hoxie loses principally by the streams of water breaking lamps, china sets, and other fancy goods.

In Chicago.

The alarm from Box No. 121 at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame barn in the rear of No. 2100 State street, occupied upon the first floor by Patrick Farrell, a teamster, as a stable, and upon the second floor as a dwelling by several families of colored people. The flames were quickly extinguished, but the damage by smoke was considerable, all of Farrell's stock being suffocated. There were seven horses worth $100 each and five mules worth $150 each. In addition to this loss Farrell sustained $75 damage to his harness and lost a ton of hay. He is insured in the Traders' for $2,100 and in the Allemania of Pittsburg for $1,200. The colored occupants on the second floor sustained a small loss only. The building is damaged to the extent of $100, is owned by F. R. Otis, and is insured.

Report of Chicago Fires for the Month of December.

Total number of alarms, 65; second alarms, 2; second and third combined, 1; stills, 76. The causes for the same are as follows: False, 20; unknown, 23; chimney fires, 8; 7 each defective chimneys and communicated; overheated furnaces, 6; supposed incendiarism, 4; 3 each salamander, defectively-constructed grate, overheated stoves, and the ignition of escaping gas; 2 each chimneys without flue-stopper, matches dropped among clothing and waste, defective foundation under boilers, thawing out water-pipes with kerosene oil and paper, explosion of kerosene-oil lamps, cigar-stubs, wood-work coming in contact with stoves, and spontaneous combustion.

Of the buildings 12 were stone, 33 brick, and 30 frame. They were occupied as follows: Dwellings, 35; four each—bakeries and tenements; three each—restaurants, law offices and churches; two each—brothels, furniture manufactories, packing houses, liquor stores, jewelry, printing offices, fur stores, hotels, groceries, and saloons. Total insurance involved, $895,248; total loss, $61,-168; total loss to insurance as near as can be ascertained up to date, $50,104.

At Manistee, Mich., Loss About $50,-000, Insurance $36,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—Fire at Manistee last night destroyed J. H. Russell's meat market, L. W. Miller's photograph gallery, James Vanduzen's saloon, Dinehart's dwelling-house and barn, and the stores of Parry & Mee, hardware; Miss Newson and the Misses Haley, millinery; Barrett & Corwin, novelty; and Bideiman & Lane, clothing. Loss about $50,000; insurance, $36,000.

Several Blazes of a More or Less Serious Nature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—An incendiary fire in the work-house (the city lock-up) today very nearly cremated six prisoners. A drunken negress lit the blaze.

EATON, O., Jan. 2.—A fire late this afternoon started in I. H. Musselman & Co.'s grain elevator, which was destroyed, along with an adjacent dwelling, the property of the firm. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $9,000, in eight companies.

FOREST CITY, Ark., Jan. 2.—Fire this morning burned Blount's hotel and restaurant, Hicks' wagon and blacksmith shop, and several adjoining small buildings. Loss estimated at $8,000, 50 per cent insured.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 2.—The stores of Vanas & Shaster and Charles Kitler were burned. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,000.

CHATHAM, N. J., Jan. 2.—The residence of George B. Vanderpool, Tax Commissioner of New York City, burned today. Loss, $50,000; insured.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 2.—At an early hour this morning the residence of M. Friedman, a wealthy wool-buyer, was destroyed by fire. The family narrowly escaped with their lives. Loss, $12,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2.—The Union Steam-Mill building burned. Loss $30,000, distributed among a number of occupants; insurance trifling.

SUICIDE.

A young man of 27 years, whose name from papers found in his possession appears to be William Price, committed suicide at 11 o'clock last night by shooting himself in the forehead with a 32-calibre revolver, on the sidewalk in front of No. 304 State street. He had been in Bill Murray's saloon, at No. 306, only a few moments before, where he purchased a bottle of whisky, and volunteered the statement that he was from Iowa, but had had trouble there which obliged him to quit the State. The shot was fired a moment or two after he left the saloon, and those who rushed out found him lying on the sidewalk with the smoking revolver at his feet. Hyman Marshall, of No. 435 State street, was standing very close to Price when the shot was fired, but was unable to prevent the suicidal act. Dr. Singley, who was speedily summoned, found life already extinct. Price was about 5 feet 7 inches tall, smooth face, and dark-brown hair. From papers in his possession it is judged that he belonged in Oskaloosa, Ia., and was on his way to Massillon, O. The body was taken to the morgue.

A FATAL BLOW.

An Ax Wielded with Deadly Effect as the Result of a Quarrel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: "The following particulars have been received here of a probable murder at Rat Portage. Thomas Drewes, choreman at Section A Hotel, had a misunderstanding with Patrick Maloney last night, which resulted at that time in Drewes striking Maloney with a stick of firewood. This morning Maloney offered to fight Drewes, when Drewes left the house by the back door, carrying a stove-lifter, and Maloney left by the front door. When outside, Drewes dropped the lifter, picked up an ax, and waited with the ax and lifter for Maloney. When Maloney turned the corner of the house Drewes rushed at him, crushing the ax into Maloney's head. Maloney was carried into the house, and Drewes rushed toward the jail and surrendered himself to Constable Donkit. Maloney was found to have received a wound three inches in length and two in depth, exposing the brain. He has been partially insensible during the day, and toward night suffered severe pain. Dr. Hanson, who attends him, says he will die as soon as inflammation sets in. I saw the prisoner at 4 o'clock, and he appears unconcerned. He is a Prussian 43 years old, five feet nine inches high, and of light complexion. He came west last fall. Previous to that he had lived two years in Peterboro, Ont. Maloney is 21 years old, and comes from Ottawa. Drewes professes not to know the taste of liquor and Maloney is a temperance man. Public feeling is strongly against Drewes. Two inches of the ax-blade is covered with blood and brains.

HOY'S HOST.

Fifty-one Grandchildren and Not a Great-Grandchild.

New-Year's night at No. 389 Ogden avenue there gathered some of the children and many of the grandchildren of William and Catherine Hoy. The patriarch of the assemblage was William himself. He is 75 years of age and is yet as strong and active as many a day laborer of 40. His wife is aged 72 and she is in possession of perfect sight, hearing, and the other senses. During the evening one of the children claimed that there was no couple in the country with fifty-one living grandchildren and no great-grandchildren, and it was agreed that the Chicago papers should be appealed to for publicity, with the idea of finding a parallel instance, if one exists.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called on Grandfather Hoy, who lives with his son-in-law, Richard Bird, on Ogden avenue.

"Sure, it's a foine trick; the gossoons are after wantin' to put me in the papers, and me an honest man."

"But is it true that you have fifty-one grandchildren?"

"Begorra, I'll lave it to Katy," indicating his wife.

"William, I'll not spake the word at all. Till the gintleman yourself."

Then the old man began a calculation. It seems that the couple have two children living in Ireland and five are residents of this city. Two children—Mrs. Connelly and Christy Hoy—died in the old country. Christy was childless, and Mrs. Connelly was married only a few years before her death. Tabulated, the record of this rapidly-multiplying family is as follows:

In Ireland.		*In America.*	
Mrs. Connelly	2	Patrick Hoy	2
Mrs. Clark	9	Peter Hoy	5
Owen Hoy	13	Michael Hoy	8
Christy Hoy	0	Mrs. Vest	10
		Mrs. Bird	2

"Patrick is the baby," said the old man apologetically, as he glanced at the figure 2 opposite Patrick's name. "He's only 27, and there are plinty of other counties to hear from."

"How long have you been married?"

"Fifty-two years, and me oldest boy is 50. That's Owen, and he has thirteen, and the others may do betther nor that when they hove Owen's years atop o' them."

"You must have been a man of good habits, Mr. Hoy?"

"It's never a ha'porth I paid the doctor. Medcine is it? Sure a tumbler o' salts is good enough, and better nor that is a good glass of whisky."

"How do you like the whisky you get in this country?"

"Away wid it, say I. It's many the odd tumble I had wid it, betimes. It's enough to poison the driver of a jaunting-car."

"How does it happen, Mr. Hoy, that you have no great-grandchildren?"

The old man laughed heartily. "Sure, that's the joke of the gossoons. I have no great-grandchildren bakase none o' me grandchildren are married, D'ye see?"

"How old is your oldest grandchild?"

"Twenty-three; and he's the son of Owen and one o' the thirteen: and there's luck in odd numbers, and, begorra, he's not goin' to disgrace the family."

PRINTING IRREGULARITIES

How the County Funds Are Squandered

The Printing Committee, in view of the recent exposures of its liberality toward the contractor for the county printing for the last year, is in rather a bad boat. The members were to have met yesterday, but did not, and it appears that the program is to defer doing anything, just as a year ago, until such time as the mass of the printing needed for the ensuing twelve months has been supplied. There is much indignation on the subject among the other Commissioners and the more the thing is stirred the worse it looks. In fact, if figures don't lie, it would seem that all that has been said upon the subject is abundantly justified, and that business has been transacted at a cost of thousands of dollars to the county, for all which the committee in question is directly responsible.

In addition to the facts and figures already given on the subject it appears that very few requisitions have been made in accordance with the contract, and that in each and every case the name of the article ordered has been changed, or the price charged has been exorbitant. An illustration of the way things have been done is found in the following showing, which has been taken from the bills: The printing of county orders in two colors was contracted for at $7.50 per thousand, the orders to be bound in books, etc., but March 27 2,100 orders were printed for which $27.50 was charged; Sept. 16 2,000 more were printed for which $47.50 was charged; and Oct. 31 3,000 were printed for $22.50, the contract price. This is a small matter, of course, but it illustrates the general idea. Then again, referring to the printing of tax-receipts, it is found that the contract price was $1.07 per thousand, but somehow the figures got mixed, and $1.70 was charged. But this is not all, for, taking up the printing of letter-heads, which were contracted for at the ridiculously low rate of $2.50 per thousand, it is found that March 10 4,000 were printed and billed at $7.50, and that the committee ordered the bill paid. Irregularities of this kind could be pointed out by the column, but these are sufficient, perhaps, to establish the evil of the schedule system which has been in vogue, and either the ignorance or duplicity of those who have had the ordering of requisitions and the auditing of the bills. The whole subject will come before the board today, and the action taken will be looked to with more than ordinary interest.

THE SAND-BAGGERS.

A Daring Assault on North Clark Street—Hard Cases Arrested.

The sand-bagger was abroad in the land last evening, and one of the most prominent North Side corners was the scene of his gambols. About a quarter past 9 o'clock a Mr. Stewart, who keeps a toy store on North Clark street, between Ohio and Ontario, was crossing Clark street from west to east at Ohio. At the south-east corner he was set upon by two men, one of whom struck him over the head with a sand-bag and felled him to the sidewalk. The two then attempted to drag him to a stairway just east of Clark street, and on the way succeeded in relieving him of $41 in cash. He came to before they got him to the stairway and threw one of his assailants down the steps. His whistles and cries succeeded in awaking one of Mayor Harrison's policemen, who arrested the fallen tough and took him to the Chicago Avenue Station. Mr. Stewart was only slightly injured by the rap on his head.

Jan. 12 a youth named James Davis will have a hearing before Justice Hawkinson on three charges of attempted robbery, his bail being fixed now at $1,500. Davis has been identified by a Mrs. Patterson, by H. S. Oakley, and by R. C. Cross as the young man who had tried to "hold them up." His effort was a failure in each instance. Davis' mother is a very respectable woman, and insists that there must have been some mistake in the identification.

Officers Ross, Swanson, Rooney, and Kenyon yesterday cleaned out the abiding-place of some tough characters on State street. At No. 384 they arrested Micky Blake, alias Frank Ryan, a notorious cracksman, and James Ellsworth. In their room were found a dark-lantern, a huge butcher-knife, a set of burglars' tools, and some powder and fuses. John Watson, alias Murphy, J. L. Goodrich, alias John Kane, Jesse Parey, and John Quigley, who belong to the Micky Blake gang, were arrested at No. 407 State street. All of the prisoners were locked up at the armory. The officers hope to trace some recent burglaries to their account. Blake and Watson were found in possession of a silver watch and a pair of plain gold bracelets, evidently stolen.

Christmas Eve Mr. James Kerrigan, of No. 3724 Dearborn street, was assaulted by two thugs at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Butterfield streets, and robbed of $11 in cash and some valuable papers. Billy Keefe, a notorious crook, who was arrested a day or two later on suspicion, confessed that he had taken a hand in the robbery, and named Daniel Ahern as his accomplice. The latter was arrested night before last, and yesterday Justice Prindiville held them to the Criminal Court in $400 each for robbery.

A MOURNING MINISTER.

He Has Bought Some Goods Which He Is Unable to Lay His Hands On.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter was tapped upon the shoulder by a gentleman who requested him to accompany him to the Windsor Hotel, as there was a "case." Seated in a chair remote from the other guests was the Rev. Mr. Hardman, of the Church of the Disciples of Greenwood, Ia. The reporter was introduced to the gentleman, and subsequently the newspaper man, an attorney, and the Rev. Mr. Hardman went to the latter's room, where the alleged mode in which one W. H. Harper and Griffin got hold of the land and money of Mr. Hardman.

The reverend gentleman has lived in Iowa for a number of years. Previous to entering upon the ministry he was engaged in business at Glenwood and made $5,000, which he put in real estate. Receiving a call from the Church of the Disciples, he gave up his business at Glenwood and with his wife and family went to Greenwood, where he proposed to pass the remainder of his days. There he met a friend of Mr. Harper's named Mr. Albert Etridge. It appears, however, that Mr. Etridge's acquaintance with Harper was not of long standing.

During the latter part of November Mr. Etridge received a letter from Harper which stated that Harper was the agent of a Cincinnati firm who had $8,000 worth of goods in the "Safe" warehouse in Chicago which his firm would like to exchange for property in Iowa or Nebraska. Mr. Etridge was not desirous of exchanging his real estate for goods, and in trying to assist Harper, who was a friend of his, hunted up a person who would most likely want to enter into such a transaction. He thought of the Rev. Mr. Hardman and apprised him of the facts in the case, at the same time recommending Harper to be an honorable man.

HARDMAN WROTE TO HARPER

requesting him to send a description of his wares. Harper did so, the goods being boots, shoes, cutlery, and a vast amount of other articles, the total value being $8,000. In the letter Harper stated his firm would give a discount of 25 per cent, as the goods belonged to an Indiana merchant who failed, and his firm wanting to square themselves seized upon the outfit. There was $750 for storage on the goods, which would have to be settled for by the person taking them.

During the afternoon of Dec. 16 Hardman received a telegram from Harper, which stated that the exchange could be made if Hardman would come to Chicago at once. But little time was wasted in getting ready, and after placing $1,000 in his gripsack Hardman came to Chicago. He arrived here Dec. 21, and took up his abode while in the city at the Windsor Hotel. He had Harper's address, and the second day after his arrival here went to his office in the Metropolitan Block. Harper called on Christmas and had in his company an individual who gave the name of Griffin. Mr. Griffin was introduced as the man who

HAD CHARGE OF THE WAREHOUSE

where the goods were. They were stated to be of the most valuable character, and subsequently all three went to the warehouse, but the goods could not be shown. "In order to take the goods," said Harper, "it will be necessary for you to pay to Mr. Griffin the $1,600 for storage. My firm are highly pleased with the bargain, and I have no hesitancy in saying that you are also."

To this the minister nodded assent. Another discourse followed over the Glenwood property by Griffin and Hardman, and Harper emerged from an inner room bearing in his hands writing material, by which

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACT

was drawn up:

"CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1882.—Received from W. H. Hardman a deed to four lots and a house in Block 16 at Glenwood, Ia., valued at $5,000, and $1,000 in cash, to be delivered to James Martin on receipt of the goods mentioned in a certain contract, bill of sale to said W. H. Hardman being now in the hands of the undersigned, to be delivered when the undersigned is satisfied with the said property at Glenwood, Iowa.

"W. H. HARPER."

Subsequent to the drawing up of this contract the trio visited the Windsor Hotel, and Hardman hauled over the deed and $1,000 in gold and gave them to Harper. The contract was then turned over to Hardman, who perused it thoughtfully after parting with his wealth. Harper and Griffin then quit the hotel, telling Hardman that they would call in the morning and turn over to him the goods. Morning came, but no Harper appeared. A note, however, reached Hardman from Harper which stated that he was ill, and that he would see him at the hotel the next morning at 11 o'clock. At the time stated Harper again failed to materialize, but a telegram was received from Harper at Glenwood, which said: "Martin will not let you have the goods until I examine in person. If the property is not worth $5,000 Martin will hold us for damages."

The receipt of this telegram completely unnerved Mr. Hardman, who is in great perplexity as to what he shall do, as he cannot find the goods he purchased.

UNION STREET.

Meeting of Property-Owners Opposed to Its Opening.

Another meeting of citizens opposed to the opening of Union street was held at the corner of Bunker and Desplaines last evening.

Patrick Macky was called to the chair and opened the meeting by calling for Ald. Lawler and Purcell, whom he said he desired to ask a few questions. They stepped forward, and he asked them how they had voted on the adoption of the objectionable ordinance.

Ald. Purcell was the first to reply, and said he did not remember how he had voted.

Ald. Lawler said he had voted against it, and had also worked against it.

The Chair then produced a copy of the Council proceedings of March 28, 1881, and reading from it showed that Ald. Purcell had voted for it and that Ald. Lawler had voted against it, as he had claimed.

The committees appointed at a former meeting to procure signatures asking the repeal of the ordinance next reported, showing that the opening of the street was not desired by a large proportion of the property-owners, especially those who had received notice that they had been assessed for the proposed improvement. The petitions will be laid before the Council this evening.

The Chair then addressed the gathering, saying that he had consulted an attorney, and the only hope the people had was in their Aldermen. He was considerably excited, and in the course of his talk gave the Aldermen notice that unless they secured the repeal of the ordinance "their heads would be cut off and every man, woman and child in the ward would vote against them" whenever they came up for office.

Ald. Lawler next spoke. He was in favor of the repeal of the ordinance, and thought it was in a fair way of being repealed. The assessment for the improvement was outrageous, and beside what the property-owners would pay the city would have to pay about $100,000. He explained about the stay of proceedings which had been granted, and promised that a repealing ordinance would be introduced in the Council this evening.

Ald. Purcell followed, reviewing the history of the ordinance, and pledging himself to do all he could to repeal it. He had voted for the ordinance originally, he said, thinking that the improvement should be made, and that the expense would be nominal.

The Treasurer reported a small balance on hand, and after taking up a collection to defray expenses the meeting adjourned, the understanding being that a large delegation of those in attendance would be at the Council meeting this evening.

Mr. James R. Young, of Owatonna, Minn., writes: "My wife was afflicted with a very severe sore throat, as were also three of my children. We used St. Jacobs Oil and a complete cure was the result."

WATERY GRAVES.

Eighteen North Carolina Convicts Drowned by the Sinking of a Flatboat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 2.—Lieut.-Gov. James L. Robinson brought to Gov. Jarvis today details of the sinking of a flatboat on the Tuckazeegee River, in Jackson County, in the western part of the State, by which eighteen convicts were drowned Saturday last. The convicts are a portion of a few hundred which the State leased to the Western North Carolina Railroad—a road which is operated by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. The particular gang to which they belonged had its quarters near Cowee Tunnel, which passes through Cowee Mountain, on the line of the new road being constructed between Ashville, N. C., and Ducktown, Ga., and was at work on this tunnel, which is 800 yards in length. The convict stockade in which they are quartered is across the Tuckazeegee River from the tunnel, and the laborers are ferried over the stream, there narrow, but very deep, by means of a large flat-bottomed boat capable of holding fifty persons. Sunday morning, as thirty convicts, in charge of two guards, were crossing the river in a ferryboat, some of them noticed water and ice in the bottom of the boat and cried out that

IT WAS SINKING.

There was an instant rush to the other end of the boat, which careened and sank, with all on board. All were thrown in the ice-cold stream, which there ran still and deep, while above and below were rapids. Twelve of the thirty convicts and one of the guards managed to swim ashore, though all were numbed by the cold. Eighteen of them were drowned by clasping each other and by being swept down to the lower rapids. They were found by twos and threes, tightly clasped together. The other guard was taken from the water unconscious, and for hours his life was despaired of. The scene was a terrible one, and was witnessed by a great number of persons.

THE CRIES OF THE DROWNING MEN

never will be forgotten. The gang on that part of the road is in charge of Mr. J. M. McMurray. Mr. E. R. Stamps, who is in control of all convicts in the State, was this afternoon sent to the scene of the accident by Gov. Jarvis to make a complete examination into the occurrence. No blame is thought to rest on any one, as the boat was safe, and had been used to transport much larger parties of convict for some time past. Last autumn there was an accident in Cowee Tunnel, caused by the soft and treacherous earth caving in, and a large body of convicts were overwhelmed, but all were rescued alive. The disaster has proved a great blow to the Governor and State authorities who have charge of the prisoners, though they are hired to the railroad.

A LAND GRANT.

Also the Story of Some Congressmen Who Became Wall-Street Lambs.

New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27—Judge Payson, of Illinois, who is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, has remained in Washington during the holidays for the purpose of conducting an investigation of his own at the Interior Department. Several weeks ago Judge Payson received a number of letters from residents of Oregon complaining about the action of the Secretary of the Interior in withholding from preëmption 1,500,000 acres granted some years ago to the Oregon Central Railroad Company. It was said that this grant had lapsed long ago, and that this vast tract of land should be thrown open to public entry. Judge Payson looked up the original grant by Congress made in 1871, and found that the company was required to build its road within five years in order to secure the land. There was never any pretense made upon the part of the Oregon Central of constructing its road from Portland to Walla Walla, as described in the act. Only forty miles of road have been built by this company, and this runs from Portland down to a point on the Oregon and California Railroad. The Oregon Central Company's line was to have run in a northwesterly direction.

Judge Payson called at the Interior Department after he had learned that the Oregon Central Company was no longer in existence, to ask why a grant to a defunct company should stand in the way of the interests of bona fide settlers seeking to obtain the land at the regular Government rate. The Secretary of the Interior said it was no part of his business to declare a railroad grant lapsed. That was for Congress alone to decide. He was obliged to hold the lands until Congress declared the grant forfeited. Judge Payson then said that he should ask the Judiciary Committee to report a resolution declaring this grant lapsed. Here he was confronted with a new complication. The area of the old grant of the Oregon Central is nearly covered by two other grants. The Oregon Central was an outgrowth of the Northwestern transportation interests which lately have been consolidated by the Villard combination. The Oregon & California Railroad, also a land-grant road, runs right over the lower half of the domain of the Oregon Central. Then the Northern Pacific has run an imaginary line across the upper end of the tract, and has filed a map of the same at the Interior Department, claiming that it intends to run a branch road in the direction indicated by the line on the map. This, it is asserted, carries with it the same grant of land given to the main line of the Northern Pacific. The two claims leave only about one-fifth of the tract of 150,000 acres free from dispute.

Judge Payson will ask the committee next Friday to report a resolution declaring all the lands in the State of Oregon given to the Central Company open to public entry. Judge Payson intends also to push vigorously his resolution declaring the forfeiture of the land grant of the Northern Pacific.

A pool was formed last winter on the floor of the House for the purpose of speculating in Northern Pacific securities. When the Judiciary Committee agreed to a report in favor of not forfeiting the grant a pledge of secrecy was imposed by Chairman Reed. The pool members early learned what was to be reported, and combined to buy Northern Pacific for a handsome rise, but the Wall street boys were too sharp. They also had private points. They ran Northern Pacific right up, so that the Congressional lambs had to reach pretty high for the stock. Then when the favorable report came, the hammers were set at work, and the stock driven down until the Congressmen were frozen out of their margins. The memory of this sad experience has embittered many a member, so that more votes will be found this winter for Judge Payson's resolution of forfeiture than at the last session.

AMERICA'S EMPIRE.

The Greatness of the British Northwest Territory—An Opening for Mr. Blaine's Ambitious Policy.

E. V. Smalley writes as follows from New York to the Philadelphia *Times:* I met yesterday Mr. Taylor, the American Consul at Winnipeg. He has been there since 1870. When he arrived in Winnipeg the population was 300; now it is 25,000. The Canada Pacific Railroad is running 600 miles west of the place. English and Scotch capital is abundant for the development of the new Canadian Northwest. Speculation is rampant, but it has the solid basis of a fertile country reaching clear to the Rocky Mountains. Like our Dakota and Montana country, this vast region is all good for something. The land which will not grow wheat will pasture cattle. Mr. Taylor says he has seen fine samples of wheat, oats, and barley grown on the Peace River, 1,200 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and 2,200 miles from Chicago. He thinks the Saskatchewan country will prove better than the Yellowstone country, because of more rainfall in summer, but I believe this advantage, if it really exists, will be more than counterbalanced by the colder winters, which will cause heavy loss of stock or heavy expense for housing and feeding the cattle, which must be the chief resource of the region. However, it is evident that there is going to be a large population in Manitoba and the newer territories beyond just being organized by the Canadian Parliament. They will be separated from the United States only by an imaginary line running across the plains. Do we want to guard a thousand miles of this line with custom-houses to enforce our protective tariff? These new communities belong to us by their geographical position. They are separated from Canada by 500 miles of rock, forest, and morass. Their natural road to the sea is by the great lakes and the Erie Canal. Their natural trading points are St. Paul and Chicago. The mouth of the Red River of the North should be in the United States, as well as the mouth of the Mississippi. Let Mr. Blaine go up to Dakota next summer and ride across the international boundary-line a dozen times, without knowing where it is, and he will be convinced that the direction of his patriotic and wise American policy should be towards the great, fertile Northwest, and not towards South America or the isles of the sea.

ALCOHOL.

Objections to Admitting It Free of Duty—The Extent to Which It Is Used in Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—A proposition to allow the use of alcohol in the arts and manufactures without payment of tax was considered by the Ways and Means Committee at the last session of Congress, and also a bill taking off the tax from all alcohol used in the manufacture of tobacco. It was shown that the manufacturers of a great many articles used alcohol in the work. The case of one tobacco manufacturer was cited, who used 12,000 gallons a year. The law now allows alcohol to be withdrawn from warehouse free of tax for use in colleges and other institutions of learning, and in the last fiscal year only 14,000 gallons were so withdrawn. Commissioner Raum suggested that the proposed change in the law would not only require a large additional force of employés, but also open the door to legislation which would exempt almost everybody from the payment of the tax. Thousands of tobacco-dealers, varnish-makers, chemists, and other manufacturers would be entitled to the benefits of the law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was requested to report under what regulations manufacturing chemists and others were supplied with alcohol free of tax in Great Britain, where the alcohol so used is first mixed with wood alcohol, and then called methylated spirits, the supposition being that the wood alcohol, which is extremely disagreeable in taste and odor, cannot be afterward eliminated. This mixing prevents fraud, for the methylated spirits can be used only in manufactures. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate documents showing how methylated spirits are prepared and sold duty free in Great Britain. But the British regulations are best adapted to thickly-settled countries. The adoption of the system here would involve the creation of two new classes of special taxpayers—namely: methylated spirit-makers and retail dealers in methylated spirits; and new officers would be needed to superintend the mixing of alcohol with wood alcohol or wood naphtha. No report has yet been received from the Academy of Sciences as to the results of experiments being made to determine whether alcohol mixed with wood naphtha can be restored to its original purity. If it can be so restored, great frauds might be committed under the proposed law.

The extent to which alcohol is used in the arts and manufactures is very great. In the last fiscal year 4,269,978 gallons were actually so used in this country, and it is estimated that if there had been no tax on alcohol so used the amount would have been more than 7,000,000 gallons. More than 1,000,000 gallons were used in Massachusetts alone. It is so used by tobacco manufacturers, druggists, chemists, photographers, perfumers, paintmakers, plumbers, varnishmakers, patent-medicine makers, and others. The sale of methylated spirits, duty free, would not, however, meet the demand which comes from tobacco manufacturers, for the wood alcohol, or wood naphtha, would ruin the tobacco by its odor and taste.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A Report Containing Many Instructive Facts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics upon our foreign commerce, recently made public, is a peculiarly interesting paper. In the last fiscal year our exports of merchandise fell off $151,000,000, while our imports increased nearly $82,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the last fiscal year was a little less than $26,000,000, or almost exactly one-tenth of the excess of exports for the previous year. The total value of imports and exports of merchandise and specie fell off $107,000,000. The decrease of more than $150,000,000 in the value of the exports of domestic merchandise was due, says the report, almost entirely to the falling off in the exports of cottons and of breadstuffs and provisions, a result attributable to the drouth and other unfavorable meteorological influences which prevailed during the crop season of 1881. In that year the corn crop fell off 30 per cent, the wheat crop 23 per cent, and the cotton crop 18 per cent, as compared with the crops of the preceding year. It is shown that the decrease in the value of the exports of cotton and of breadstuffs and provisions was $166,000,000, or more than the total decrease in the value of the exports of domestic merchandise. There was, however, a considerable increase in the exports of petroleum, of manufactured articles, and of certain other commodities. The value of exports of raw and manufactured cotton was more than $213,000,000, or 29 per cent of the whole, while the value of the exports of bread, breadstuffs, and provisions was $303,000,000, or 41 per cent of the whole.

An attempt is made to answer many inquiries as to the growth of the exportation of products of agriculture, of manufacture, of mining, of the forest, and of the fisheries, although the Chief of the bureau explains the nature of the obstacles which render it difficult to do this. Mr. Nimmo makes a statement that the value of the exports of products of agriculture was 75 per cent, the value of manufacture 14 per cent, and of mining, including mineral oils, about 7½ per cent. A table is given showing the percentage of the exports of products of agriculture since 1826, the highest percentage having been 83¼ in 1880 and the lowest about 72½ in 1877. An interesting table shows the reduction of average freight charges per bushel for wheat from Chicago to New York since 1868, the rates by lake and canal having fallen in that time from 25.3 cents to 8.6 cents; by lake and rail from 29 cents to 10.4 cents; and by all rail, throughout the year, from 42.6 cents to 14.4 cents.

Our imports were greater in value for the last year than ever before, and the value exceeded the value for the preceding year by $81,000,000, the increase being due chiefly to higher values of some of the leading commodities. The imports of sugar and molasses lead the list, amounting to more than $100,-000,000, or almost one-seventh of the whole. Nearly 4 per cent of our foreign commerce was with England, Scotland, and Ireland, the exports amounting to nearly 54¼ per cent and the imports to 27 per cent. If the colonial possessions of Great Britain be included the percentage of exports is 6¾, and that of imports 39. Of the merchandise exported from the United States 45.9 per cent went out of the port of New York City, and of the imports 68 per cent came in at that port. Of our total foreign commerce nearly 57 per cent was carried on at that port. Of the duties on imports nearly 69 per cent was collected at New York. The duties collected at all ports were 42¾ per cent of the value of the dutiable goods. In 1879 the duties were nearly 45 per cent of the value. Tables are given which will be useful in the work of tariff revision, showing the value of merchandise imported free of duty, and the average ad valorem rates upon dutiable goods.

A LONG TUSSLE.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—The Common Council voted sixty-six times tonight for President. Alderman Sandford finally went over to the Democrats, and they triumphed.

Mrs. Tanner's Revolt.

British Medical Journal.

The wife of the celebrated Dr. Tanner has lately taken up her abode in France, having obtained a divorce from her eccentric husband under the following circumstances: Dr. Tanner, it appears, is peculiarly addicted to extraordinary fancies, and some time since he thought that he had found out that the human character becomes modified according to the food taken by the individual, and especially in relation to the vegetables consumed. Carrots, he avers, make people fidgety and sly; turnips produce extreme amiability, while a prolonged diet of French beans induces great irritability of temper. The carrying out of this theory has brought great trouble into Dr. Tanner's home. He made a heavy wager on the question with some friends, and experimented on Mrs. Tanner with French beans, giving her to eat about three pounds of this vegetable daily. It is not altogether to be wondered at if, after such a regimen, Mrs. Tanner became rather more irritable than was perhaps contemplated, and threw a jug at Dr. Tanner's head. The Doctor, however, gained his bet; and, more thoroughly convinced than ever of the truth of his theory, put his wife on the turnip diet, so as to make her as amiable as she was before the French bean regimen. This time, however, the result was not so strictly in accordance with the theory. Mrs. Tanner objected to be any longer a subject for these vegetarian experiments; sued for a divorce, and, what is more singular, obtained it.

THE VANDERBILTS.

How They Live and Manage to Spend Their Money.

New York Letter to Charleston News and Courier.

William H. Vanderbilt, the richest man in the world, may be seen driving his mare, Maud S., which rumor says he is spoiling by injudicious handling, almost any fine afternoon on Fifth avenue. Look for a large, heavy man, with dark eyes, swarthy skin, and black side whiskers, an intently earnest but not overintelligent face. If the weather is cold, the owner of untold millions will be wrapped up in a close-fitting coat of sealskin, and have over his knees another robe of the same fur. The superb horse or horses that he happens to be driving do not seem to be going very fast as they dance along, but it will be noticed that he goes faster than other people, and the groups of sightseers who stop for a moment to gaze at the well-known figure, wrapped up in his sealskins, as he flits by, get but a brief glimpse of him. Perhaps Jay Gould, looking out of his library in the second story of his big house at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, wonders that a man with such magnificent opportunities for making more money does not devote his days and his nights to it instead of trifling away his time driving fast horses. Jay Gould never drives fast horses, or indulges in any kind of sport except moneymaking. From 2:30 to 4:30 every afternoon Vanderbilt drives his horses. Then his horses go to their stalls of mahogany, trimmed with silver, and Vanderbilt goes to his palace. He always passes his evenings at home, not having been to the theatre or opera this year since Wallack's was opened last January.

When the Baron James de Rothschild died in 1868 near Paris, his wealth was estimated at 700,000,000 francs, and he was accounted the richest man in the world at that time. At the present the distinction of being the richest man in the world certainly belongs to William H. Vanderbilt. With the $70,000,000 which his father left him he has made twice that sum, and, moreover, put his railroad property in such shape that it produces an income of at least 8 per cent. At present he has an income of $10,000,000 a year, or $20 a second. Thirty years ago he did not know where to turn for $5,000. Vanderbilt has eight children and eleven grandchildren. His four daughters are married to New-Yorkers, and two have been presented with small palaces costing $600,000 a piece, while he is building houses for the other two at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, adjoining St. Thomas' Church. The ground for the two buildings cost $400,000 last spring, and I suppose the houses will cost double that.

His two eldest sons, Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., who seems destined to occupy toward his father the same relation that William H. held to the Commodore, and William K. Vanderbilt, the second son, are already millionaires in their own right, and are now finishing palaces which even eclipse the new house which Vanderbilt moved into last year. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the financier among the sons, while William K. is the esthetic member of the family, having employed Richard M. Hunt to build his white stone château at the corner of Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, and having paid $285,000 for the carving alone on the inside of his house. Some of the tapestries for his house are now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, while the painters and decorators are giving the last touches. The house has been three years in building, and has occupied the whole time of two architects, working under Hunt, and six draughtsmen. The design for one of the mantels alone required three months' work by two men.

Cuticura

Resolvent

Mr. Albert Kingsbury, Keene, N. H., troubled with bad humor on hands and neck, caused by lead poisoning. (He's a painter.) At times it would break out, crack open, and the skin separate from the flesh in large pieces, suffering great continued itching and stinging. Purchased your remedies; used CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and in less than three months effected a complete cure, and has not been troubled since. Corroborated by Bullard & Foster, Druggists, Keene, N. H.

MOTHER DIED FROM IT.

J. W. Adams, Newark, O., says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case salt rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally."

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standing by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SALT RHEUM.

Those who have experienced the torments of Salt Rheum can appreciate the agony I endured for years, until cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

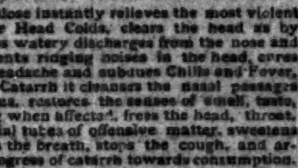
MRS. WM. PELLINGTON, Sharon, Wis.

CUTICURA

and CUTICURA SOAP externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally will positively cure every species of Humor, from a Common Pimple to Scrofula. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other plaster or electric battery for pain and weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25c. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels, gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

THE Stoddard Lectures!

Brilliant welcome in BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BROOKLYN, and the large Eastern cities.

John L. Stoddard's

New Series of FIVE ILLUSTRATED LECTURES embodying MR. STODDARD'S LAST SUMMER TRIP IN EUROPE, with a photographic artist.

Thursday and Monday Evenings.

Jan. 11—Notes from the Netherlands. An Interesting Journey through a prosaic but superior country.

Jan. 15—French Castles and Their Memories. Illustrated French History studied amid palatial surroundings.

Jan. 18—The Splendors of Switzerland. The Delight of all Tourists and a triumph of Artistic Illustration.

Jan. 22—The Lights of London. Mr. Stoddard's First Lecture on the Mother Country. Plain Facts and Thrilling Memories.

Jan. 25—European Mosaics. An Effective Grouping of Memorable Spots in Europe Vividly Photographed.

THE LECTURES, filled with the freshest incidents and accidents of travel, have been pronounced among Mr. Stoddard's most charming productions. THE ILLUSTRATIONS, in quality and skill of presentation, are unequaled and unapproachable. Course Tickets, Reserved Seats, $1.00, $2.00, $2.00. Boxes . . . $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. SALE OF COURSE TICKETS at Box-Office commences THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager

ENGAGEMENT OF

MRS. LANGTRY

And Company, under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

MRS. LANGTRY..........as..........JULIANA IN THE HONEYMOON.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MRS. LANGTRY..as..HESTER GRAZEBROOK IN AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

RESERVED SEATS.......... ADMISSION..........

NEXT WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee—"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER." Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings—"AS YOU LIKE IT."

The advance sale of reserved seats for the second and last week will be opened TODAY at 9 a. m. at the Box-Office of the theatre.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager

MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8. A Happy New Year to all! Farewell tour, previous to her departure for Europe, of Everybody's Favorite, LITTLE

MINNIE PALMER!

As TINA, in Wm. Gill's successful Comedy, revised and rewritten, entitled

MY SWEETHEART!

Other characters by JNO. R. ROGER'S COMEDY CO., And the popular comedians, R. E. GRAHAM and J. HAWKINS, including New Music, Mirth, Mischief, Songs, Duets, Dances, etc.

Monday, Jan. 8—MAUDE GRANGER.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.

83 and 85 Madison-st.

TONIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

GRAND CONCERT!

BY THE *ONE-ARMED PIANIST,*

COUNT RADETZKY,

Of St. Petersburg, Russia, assisted by Mrs. GRACE HILTZ-GLEASON and the BALATKA QUINTETTE CLUB.

Tickets for sale at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, State-st.; Jansen McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore, State-st.; Root & Sons' Music Store, Wabash-av.; Weber Piano Rooms, Wabash-av.; Hershey Music-Hall, Madison-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the favorite actress and vocalist,

ANNIE PIXLEY.

MATINEE AND NIGHT. The popular drama

M'LISS!

CHILD OF THE SIERRAS.

M'LISS, her original character, ANNIE PIXLEY, Introducing Choice Selections of Songs, Dances, and Medleys.

Next Week—The Madison Square Theatre Company in THE PROFESSOR.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Evenings at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. The Great London and New York Sensation,

THE BLACK FLAG.

Introducing MR. and MRS. NAT GOODWIN (ELIZA WEATHERSBY), MR. EDWIN F. THORNE, AND A SUPERB DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Magnificent scenery by Voegtlin, same as used at the Union Square Theatre, New York.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

LAST FOUR DAYS.

Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife,

WITH ENTIRE TROUPE, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ADMISSION, 10 AND 20 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.

JAS. H. MEADE..........Manager

The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other Theatre.

Every evening at 8 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. M. B. Leavitt's Minstrel-Specialty Novelty and Burlesque Company. Monday, Jan. 8—Castle's Celebrities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted and West Madison Streets.

DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager

GRAND SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

MILTON NOBLES

In his Unique and Powerful Melodrama,

THE PHOENIX.

A NATION'S WEALTH

Is Founded on the Health and Vigor of Its People.

THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD

Cures Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Lack of Vigor, Lost Vitality, Weakness of a Personal Nature

RESULTING FROM LOST STRENGTH and IMPOTENCY, EXHAUSTION, RHEUMATISM, and other DISEASES of the BLOOD, NERVES, MUSCLES, DIGESTIVE and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS that ELECTRICITY or MAGNETISM can cure. Send for ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET showing cuts of our many other appliances, Electric and Magnetic. THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD contains more ELECTRICITY and Magnetism over the NERVE CENTRES than ten of any other garments, belts, &c., made, and are WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC.

Prices of Appliances in which ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM are COMBINED in ONE APPLIANCE. SHIELD No. 1, 2 generators, $5. NO. 1 A, 4 generators, $8. No. 2, 6 generators, WITH PAIR OF INSOLES, $15. SPINALS, with pair of Insoles, $15 upward. JACKETS, $20 upward.

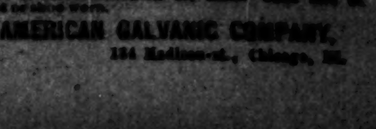
PRICES OF MAGNETIC GOODS.

Narrow Belts, with pair of Insoles, $5. Double width, with Insoles, $8. Lung Protectors, with Insoles, $5. Shoulder Caps, each $5. Knee Caps, each $5. Leggings, each $5. Wristlets, $2 per pair. Anklets, $2 per pair. Hip Caps, each $5. Insoles, per pair, $1.

MONEY CAN BE SENT by EXPRESS or P. O. ORDER, or REGISTERED letter. GOODS sent by MAIL or C. O. D.

WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole



Warms the feet, restores the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and chilblains. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Any mail-order, or shoe-man.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,

134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Walker, a distiller in London, England, was on 'Change yesterday.

Isaac H. Bromley, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, New York, is at the Palmer.

George M. Curtis, Clinton; J. M. Johnson, Cincinnati; J. W. Gates, St. Louis; and H. F. Crane, Hartford, are at the Tremont.

Justice Prindiville yesterday held Ernest Schults to the Criminal Court in $300 bail for selling liquor to an habitual drundard.

H. W. Dwyer, New York; E. A. Jones, Minneapolis; N. E. Reed, Huron, D. T.; J. E. Abbott, Boston; and F. R. Cone, Winona, are at the Sherman.

The annual meeting and election of the Press Club takes place tomorrow at 4 p. m. It is confidently expected that there will be a large attendance of members.

President Jones, of the West Division Street Railway, denies the truth of a statement appearing in a morning paper to the effect that the company has discontinued the sale of tickets.

Mr. Edward P. Hall, for the last sixteen years associated with the clothing house of Charles P. Kellogg & Co., is now with Henry W. King & Co., where he would like to see his old friends and customers.

James Quirk, an old rag-picker, was found dead early yesterday morning in a yard at No. 4 Whitney street. He is thought to have died from too much whisky and exposure. The body was taken to the morgue.

Judge J. C. Birdseye, Lowell, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Quinian, New York; Edwin J. Farber, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hudson, Durango, Col.; Henry Belknap, New York; and John Dixon, Cincinnati, are at the Palmer.

H. F. Kruse, 55 years old, whose home is at No. 20 Kemper place, had his left arm torn completely off at the elbow yesterday morning by accidentally getting it caught in some machinery at the Fulton Elevator. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 7 degrees; 9 a. m., 9; 10 a. m., 11; 11 a. m., 14; 12 m., 16; 1 p. m., 17; 3 p. m., 19; 6 p. m., 19; 8 p. m., 16. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.62.

A 12-year-old incorrigible named Walter Smith obtained a small amount of money from his mother's neighbors under false pretenses, and she yesterday had Justice Walsh send him to St. Mary's Industrial School. Walter's home is at No. 515 Hubbard street.

George Leander, 17 years old, of No. 146 Indiana street, whose arrest was caused by his mother, pleaded guilty before Justice Kaufmann yesterday to the larceny of a gold watch from one of his mother's boarders, and was held to the Criminal Court in $600 bail.

It is learned from counsel for the defense in the case of Harms vs. Cook County, in which a heavy verdict for plaintiff was recently rendered at Wheaton, that a new trial has been denied, and that the next move may be to bring the case before the Appellate Court.

It is reported that David S. Hammond, an old resident of the Town of Hanover, in this county, for many years a prominent Republican politician, and once Sheriff, is lying dangerously ill at his home at Hammond Station of a chronic sickness of the kidneys from which it is feared he will not recover.

John McCue, who runs an alleged intelligence office on Kinzie street, near the bridge, and who has frequently been arrested on a charge of swindling, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court by Justice Kaufmann in $300 bail for obtaining money from laboringmen on a false promise to procure them jobs.

In attempting to board a moving railway train at the corner of Jackson and Rockwell streets yesterday morning P. D. Parks, of No. 1071 West Jackson street, was thrown violently to the ground, had his left ear torn off, and received some ugly bruises about the head. He was removed to the County Hospital.

Early New-Year's morning some drunken reveler fired a pistol shot, which took effect in the window of Mr. W. S. Black's sleeping apartment, at No. 618 West Indiana street, and then dropped on the bed-clothes. Mr. Black said if the bullet had traveled about ten feet lower he might not now be able to tell about it.

Henry Eyer, a farm laborer, was walking down Clark street yesterday morning when "Camel-Backed Ann" Kennedy," a colored wench, invited him to call. He called, and in the afternoon he asked Justice Wallace to issue a warrant for the dusky siren's arrest for the larceny of $35. The warrant was issued.

Nick Baus, the Italian who was stabbed in the back Monday afternoon in a "dago-shop" fight at No. 561 Clark street, was not so badly wounded apparently as at first supposed, the bail of his alleged assailants, Frank Ragio and John Coates, being fixed by Justice Wallace yesterday at only $300 each. The case comes up today.

The *Photo*, hitherto an illustrated weekly publication, turned over a new leaf on New-Year's Day, and will hereafter be issued in a slightly smaller but greatly improved shape as the *Daily Photo*. It will be published every afternoon, excepting Sundays, at 4 o'clock. The illustrations of the first daily issue are of local subjects and very creditable.

United-States-Attorney Leake received a letter from Commissioner Raum yesterday stating that the assessment suits against Dickinson, Leach & Co., distillers, had been compromised by the payment of $4,000 and costs, and directing him to dismiss the proceedings, which have been pending since 1875. The amount claimed was about $58,000.

The annual election of Trustees of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Association held yesterday morning resulted in the reëlection of the old board, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Burley, George M. Pullman, E. Blackman, E. K. Rogers, J. W. Doane, Byron L. Smith, Marshall Field, John Farrell, Palmer V. Kellogg, T. T. Watkins, and P. L. Yoe.

At its annual meeting the Cambrian Benevolent Society elected the following officers: President, John Jones; First Vice-President, William H. Thomas; Second Vice-President, Evan Roberts; Secretary, Moses O. Williams; Treasurer, Richard D. Williams; Board of Managers, John Davis, Edward P. Roberts, Edward P. Evans, Robert W. Thomas, William G. Rowland.

Elijah Shephard, father of Joseph Shephard, Esq., Superintendent of the United States Express Company, died a few days ago at Fond du Lac, Wis., aged 94 years. Mr. Shephard was born in Connecticut March 28, 1789, and removed to New York State in 1829, and for the last thirty years had resided in Wisconsin. He never was sick a day in all his long life until a short time before his death. He was man of much intelligence and sterling integrity.

Gen. A. A. McDowell, Arizona; Charles Howard, Richmond, Va.; Charles Fleischman, Cincinnati; H. B. Merrill, Morristown, N. J.; J. C. Williams, Cleveland; Charles Miller, Franklin, Pa.; F. A. Higgs, Victoria, Tex.; J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sage, Des Moines; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Weathersby, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Farrington, Denver; and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Newwitter, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

When Dr. George Kellogg appeared at Justice Demars' court yesterday to stand a further examination in the abortion case he found a Bailiff from the Criminal Court waiting for him with a capias, the grand jury having found three indictments against the gray-haired M. D. and the corpulent Mrs. Vanornum. The Doctor was taken to jail, where Mrs. Vannornum had already been lodged, and the cases against them in the lower courts were dismissed.

It was told in THE TRIBUNE more than a week ago how a Milwaukee-avenue saloonkeeper named Sullivan had been arrested for alleged larceny of a trunk full of clothing from a young woman named Annie McClellan, and how a portion of the clothing was recovered from the house of Charles A. Surine, the alleged attorney who was engaged by Sullivan to defend the case. Surine and his wife were yesterday arrested and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with receiving stolen property.

The lecture of William Hailey at Central Hall last evening on "Labor's Uprising; Monopoly's Overthrow," was listened to by a small audience. He claimed that notwithstanding our boasted freedom the toiling classes were in bondage to wealth and monopoly, and that an uprising was not only imminent but necessary to exalt labor which was "the source of harmony, the foundation of life, the handmaid of religion, and the salvation of the earth." Organization, education, and agitation were the means by which it would triumph. The questions to be answered were these: "Is the laborer happy? Is he comfortably housed? Has he time for rest and mental improvement? Is he in receipt of ample reward for his services?" The condition of the British laborer had been gradually improving, while that of his American brother was degenerating. The time had come for energetic action. Human nature was not culpable for adopting extreme measures to obtain its rights. Labor could have anything it wanted if it only had the capacity to seize it. He wanted "people's" instead of banks' money, and the railroads to be managed by commissions, the revenue to be used in paying the expenses of government. He closed by urging the Knights of Labor to chant anew La Marseillaise.

William Manheim was arrested yesterday on one of Justice Woodman's warrants, charged with malicious mischief. William rented a house at No. 141 West Lake street, and had some trouble with the landlord. When the latter drove him out two or three days ago William, it is alleged, broke the kitchen hydrant, and allowed a full flow of water over the premises, considerable damage being done in consequence. The accused says he did not break the hydrant, as he will prove next Monday, to which day he gave bail.

Cornelius McClinchy, late a member of the Pinkerton force—discharged for drunkenness—was before Justice Wallace yesterday on three separate charges of larceny. Dan Foley, who caused his arrest Sunday morning, charged him with the larceny of $100 in cash. After his arrest there was discovered evidence to show that McClinchy had entered the room occupied by James McGuire and Owen Coughlin and stolen $60 from the former and a watch from the latter. Justice Wallace held the accused to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail.

The Board of Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon for the election of officers for the coming year. The election resulted in the choice of Mrs. Norman T. Gassette for President; Mrs. Godfrey Mcdonald, Vice-President; Mrs. H. S. Fitch, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Sarah M. Horton, Corresponding Secretary. The Christmas Committee reported the special donations for Christmas festivities as amounting to $350. The thirty-third anniversary of the asylum will be celebrated on the 23d of this month.

The committee appointed by the Exposition Directors to confer with the Council in regard to the erection of an art museum met yesterday afternoon in the private office of the Hon. C. B. Farwell, corner of Monroe and Market streets. The meeting was a private one, and Mr. Farwell informed the reporter after adjournment that the committee had decided to present a communication of some kind to the Council today, but did not desire to make the substance of it public before it went to the Aldermen. The members of the committee would have nothing to say about what had been done.

An eccentric-appearing old man has been for several days stalking about the Union Depot with a Swedish Bible in one hand and a pair of spectacles in the other, stopping at frequent intervals in his regular pace to don the spectacles and peruse the Sacred Word. Monday night the police ran him in, and yesterday morning he faced Justice Walsh. Not a word could be extracted from the old fellow, although seven different languages were tried on him by the clerk and officers, and his hearing seemed unimpaired. He was finally booked as Ole Oleson, and the Justice sent him to the bridewell to stay $50 worth, "to keep him from freezing," in the language of his Honor.

The alleged swindling case against W. L. Walker and J. S. Jones, the men who claim to represent a Honduras company which offers tempting salaries to credulous Chicagoans, came up before Justice Wallace yesterday morning. Tupper Finch, the exceedingly verdant young man from Detroit, who first caused Walker's arrest, failed to appear and ultimately this case was dismissed. It is understood that Finch got his money—$40—all back. In the other four cases against Jones the defendants took a change of venue to Justice Prindiville. Here the cases were continued to Jan. 11 by consent. Walker being held in $800 and Jones in $200 bail.

P. M. Webb, a farmer hailing from Centre Point, Ia., dropped dead in the baggage-room of the St. Paul Road at the Union Depot last night, heart-disease being the supposed cause of his death. He had been standing in the waiting-room a few minutes previous to his death, and suddenly complained of feeling unwell. He made his way to the baggage-room, and had just reached the door when he sank to the floor a corpse. Upon his person were certificates of deposit for something like $3,000, which with his other valuables and his satchel were taken to the Desplaines Street station. The body was removed to the morgue. Mr. Webb had been in the city several days on business, and was stopping at the Windsor Hotel. His family were notified of his death by telegraph.

Nearly all the Wabash avenue grip-cars were put on yesterday between Twenty-second and Madison street, and the others will be ready in a few days. It is intended, when things are systematized, to have the Indiana avenue cars run by cable from Eighteenth north, but, at present, they are still run by horses, and consequently delay to a certain extent the cable cars between which they are sandwiched. The Wabash avenue grips are not using as yet the cable on the loop, but are drawn around that by horses. This will last for a day or two. There is some delay in changing the grips from one track to another at Twenty-second street, but that is inevitable. The Cottage Grove avenue portion of the cable line will not be put in operation for some days yet.

The Western Association of Engineers yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, D. C. Cregier; First Vice-President, S. S. Gurley; Second Vice-President, Isham Randolph; Secretary, S. P. Moorehouse; Treasurer, Charles Fitz-Simons; Librarian, G. A. M. Lisencrantz; Trustees, Gen. W. S. Smith, A. W. Wright, John A. Cole, A. Comstock. B. Williams, Manager of the society, read a report of the transactions of the association since its organization. The Treasurer reported disbursements, $822; cash on hand, $426. A resolution of sympathy was tendered Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, who is seriously ill in Spain, where he is traveling for the benefit of the profession.

Joseph Schroeder, the saloonkeeper who was arrested with Joseph Stuba about two months ago for assaulting a man named John Tobias, who is still confined to his room in consequence of the wounds received then, has been indicted by the grand jury, and yesterday when the case was called before Justice Kaufmann it was dismissed as to Schroeder. Stuba, who has not been indicted, thought he would be discharged, but the court was told that Stuba had gone before the grand jury and thrown all of the guilt on Schroeder without giving the latter a chance to be heard, and accordingly Stuba was held in $5,000 bail for one week pending a further hearing.

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum yesterday the President, Mrs. W. C. Goudy, occupied the chair. Among the managers present were Mrs. Samuel Howe, Mrs. Max Hjortsberg, and Mrs. R. T. Crane. The Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, presented an interesting report, and the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Blackman, was very encouraging, showing the total receipts to be $11,430 for the year, of which $5,832 was from donations, $1,324 from interest, $300 from interest on the Mamie Clark memorial fund. The total disbursements were $10,063, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $1,367. The Matron, Mrs. Blanchard, reported 141 children in the asylum and not a case of sickness.

An ignorant German named John Haalf presented himself at the armory yesterday and, exhibiting Dave Bertram's note for $100, payable in three months, asked Justice Wallace if it was good. The Justice informed the anxious visitor that Bertram was the crookedest horse-shark that ever infested the Western country, and that his note was probably worth the paper on which it was written. It appears that Haalf had been persuaded to buy from Bertram an equine wreck for $125. He discovered the animal to be almost worthless and took it back to Bertram, who kept it to use on some other sucker, and gave Haalf $25 and a note for $100. Justice Wallace could afford Mr. Haalf no relief, but the latter was advised by an outsider to hunt Mr. Bertram with a gun and demand money or blood.

It was expected that a number of legislators would have left last night for Springfield on the 9 o'clock Alton train, and a TRIBUNE reporter dropped in at the depot to look through the sleeping-car and see what statesmen were on board. The auburn mustache of Miles Kehoe loomed up prominently, flanked by the curly head of Gen. John C. Smith. The only legislator on board the train was Mark Clinton, of the Ninth District. Just before the train pulled out of the depot, the smiling face of Joseph Chesterfield Mackin loomed up behind a gripsack, and following him was the portly form of Matthew Kilday. Before the train left, several lesser lights gathered, and Representative Clinton was surrounded by the lobbyists. Mackin and Kilday go down to look after the interests of their friend Tom McNally, and express themselves as satisfied that they will get the best of Judge Bradwell.

Miss Kate R. Allerton gave a fancy dress masquerade party last night at the residence of S. W. Allerton on Prairie avenue. It was given in honor of the Misses Hattie and Bessie Rutter, of New York, daughters of James Rutter, First Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad. Dancing was kept up to a late hour. The guests were received by Mrs. Allerton, assisted by Miss Morton. Among those present en-masque were: The Messrs. Horatio Stone, L. J. C. Spruance, Percy Fuller, Cyrus Bentley, Arthur Meeker, Robert Hamill, Edward Dodge, Edson Keith, Charles B. Kelly, James Walker, Ira Allen Jr., B. P. Lamb, John Newall, Eugene Morton, Frank Howard, Fred Aldrich, Robert H. Van Schaick, Charles McAvoy, Ernest Smith, Will Smith, Matt Honore, Ben Campbell, Natt Rutter, Walter Gregory, Samuel Eldrich, Frank Johnson, Arthur Bevan, Louis A. Seeberger, Marry Collins, James Marshall, Howard Gallup, William Derby, Roy Fuller, Leonard Hodges, Messrs. Badger, A. B. Lamb, Messrs. Harvey, Charles Doll, and the Misses May Otis, Nellie Stager, Minnie Severns, the Misses Anderson, Kate Henning of New York, Carrie Wright, Grace Hodges, Dora Seeberger, Fannie Cowles, Alice Booth, Emily Lyon, Susie Corwith, Mamie Kimbark, May Bevan, Nellie Lester, Birdie Dole, Hattie Maynard of Utica, N. Y., Minnie Spruance, Hattie Rutter, Bessie Rutter, Emily Kinsley, Florence Spaulding, Maude Henderson, the Misses Doane, Fannie Derby, Mamie Bevans, Louise Van Inwagen, Jessie Williams of Cleveland, Jennie Adsit, Bessie Armstrong, Carrie Hough, Carrie Howard, Florence Henderson, Adele Wheeler, Lillie Doane, Louise Meeker, S. Easton of Philadelphia. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Severens, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan of New York, Mrs. B. P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Morton, Mr. W. A. Keefer of San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Duncan, Miss Morton, and Miss Hough.

In the accidental death of Officer William Schmidt last night the Police Department loses an old and valued officer. Officer Schmidt, who for about two years has been at the Larrabee Street Station, started for his home at No. 94 Sigel street between 8 and 9 o'clock, boarding the front platform of Car No. 113 of the Sedgwick street line. The driver, Whitney Judds, and the officer were the only occupants of the platform, and as they passed Schiller street the driver felt the car drag and jump, and, looking around, saw the officer was gone. He stopped as quickly as possible, and, with the conductor, Nicholas Knerr, found the officer lying partially under the car, his head bruised and horribly cut, and his clothing torn and covered with dirt. The Larrabee street patrol-wagon was quickly summoned, and Officer Schmidt was taken to the station, where Dr. Claudel was called, and arrived just as the officer breathed his last. It was found that his skull had been fractured and that several of his ribs had been broken. The body was removed to his late home, where he leaves a wife and seven children in moderate circumstances. Officer Schmidt was 50 years of age, served in the Mexican war, and was a member of the Mexican Veteran Club. He had been with the force about twenty-five years. For a number of years before the fire he was at the north end of Clark street bridge, afterward was sent to the West Chicago Avenue Station, was poundkeeper on the West Side for some time, and was in the East Chicago avenue and Larrabee street districts afterward. He was a member of both the City and State Benevolent Associations.

THE WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The condition of Signal-Sergeant Thomas Kearns, who was shot at the corner of Green and Randolph streets last Sunday night, remained about the same yesterday. Tony Dominick, the saloonkeeper, who, it is thought, fired the shot, and his partner, Charley Tulem, who is held as an accessory, were before Justice Walsh yesterday morning for a hearing. They pleaded not guilty, and then the case was continued to Jan 12 in $2,000 bail each. John Sheridan, the fireman who was with Kearns when the latter was shot, and who was accused by Sophie Wiland with firing the shot, was released yesterday, the Wiland woman's story not being credited. She is Tulem's "girl" and Tony's friend, and would not hesitate to lie for them. She is held as a witness.

Officer Cornelius O'Shea, who was shot by Charlie Noble in front of Tom Soden's Halsted street restaurant New-Year's morning, was reported to be improving rapidly yesterday. He is still at the County Hospital. Noble and Soden, who were arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday charged with assaulting O'Shea with intent to commit murder, had their cases continued to Jan. 12 in $5,000 bail. William Murdock and Mike McPhillips, the two who were arrested with Soden and Noble, being in the same gang, were assessed $3 and costs each by Justice Demars for disorderly conduct. McPhillips paid the fine but Murdock went to the bridewell.

MRS. LANGTRY AT HER MEALS.

Mrs. Lily Langtry woke up yesterday morning quite refreshed after a good night's rest, and took advantage of the bracing atmosphere during the day to take a walk through the business part of the city, where she did not attract nearly as much attention as it was thought she would. She breakfasted on a good solid tenderloin steak, as good as the Pacific could get up, a parsley omelet, lyonnaise potatoes, a dish of mushrooms, some buttered toast, a cup of coffee, and a dish of buckwheat cakes and maple sirup. She is very fond of American beef, and she says that none that she has eaten compares with that served her in Chicago. After breakfast she took a little walk, and at 10 o'clock had a light lunch, consisting of a plate of consommé, some cold fowl, and bread and butter, preserves, cake, and tea. Her dinner at 5 o'clock was more solid, and embraced soup, roast beef, turkey, side-dishes, and vegetables and dessert. Her appetite is good. During the afternoon she took a short drive through the city, but she prefers walking, as it keeps her from getting fat. She felt as though the Chicago press had handled her a little harshly, but upon the whole was satisfied. It is said that the reason Henry E. Abbey did not arrive with Langtry on Monday was because he preferred to be with Nilsson, who is much more sociable.

Fred Gebhardt is expected to arrive during the latter part of this week. He has not telegraphed for rooms, but it is believed that he will turn up in a day or two.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

The first annual meeting of the Iroquois Club was held last evening at the rooms in Haverly's Theatre, President Erskine M. Phelps in the chair. The reports of the various officers, which showed the club to be in a prosperous condition, were presented and accepted, after which the following officers were reëlected by acclamation: President, Erskine M. Phelps; Vice-Presidents, Carter H. Harrison, S. G. Swissler, G. M. Rogers, J. H. S. Quick, T. M. Hoyne, E. Foreman, E. J. Stokes, S. Corning Judd, and Malcomb Caruthers; Recording Secretary, B. E. Bremner; Corresponding Secretary, Frank G. Hoyne; Treasurer, J. H. McAvoy. The latter gentleman, on behalf of the members of the club, then presented President Phelps with a life-sized portrait of himself in oil, done by John Phillips. The picture represents Mr. Phelps in an easy standing posture in the centre of his library, and is an excellent likeness. A noticeable feature of the painting is the reproduction of a portrait of Prince Napoleon and the young King of Rome, by Baron Steuben, which was purchased by Mr. E. P. Dodge at Prince Demidoff's sale at Florence and presented to Mr. Phelps, and which occupies a permanent place on the walls of Mr. Phelps' library. The portrait is hung in the east room of the main floor of the club.

Mayor Harrison, from the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress urging the acceptance by the Government of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, reported a document which will be submitted by the representatives of the city to Congress at an early day. The club decided to have a banquet on the anniversary of the birth of their patron saint, Thomas Jefferson.

The Political Committee in their report gave expression to the following: "In casting a retrospective glance over the first year of the club's existence, your committee feel justified in saying its political course has been wise, and that the field of action the club should aim to occupy seems to be clearly marked out. It has ever avoided contests between members of the party for local offices, and has sought only to advance the general interests of the party. And it is believed by your committee that the stability and prosperity of the club will depend largely upon a strict adherence to this course. The moment the club embarks upon the treacherous sea of local party politics the date of the commencement of its dissolution will have been fixed. In the higher field of general politics it has before it the promise of a bright and useful future. It has in one year reached the position of the leading political organization in the West. Its opinions and its acts carry with them no little weight and its influence will greatly increase if its course continues to be as wise as it has been in the past.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

has paid all its mortgage debt, and today doesn't owe $1, even for current expenses. When the new pastor, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, took charge about a month ago there was a debt of $37,500, and some one suggested that an effort be made to raise the sum so that he would not have that to think about. A finance committee of leading members was appointed, and these gentlemen in two weeks raised the amount. The contributions ranged from $10,000 down, all called on giving cheerfully according to their ability. The money was raised very quietly, and when the announcement was made from the pulpit Sunday morning that the church was free not a few present were surprised. A much larger sum could have been raised had it been necessary, as several who accidentally learned what was being done came forward with liberal offers, but were told that no more was required, the $37,500 having been raised.

THE CITY-HALL.

A case of chicken-pox was reported at No. 2807 Lake avenue.

There is diphtheria at the Clifton House, No. 356 Hurlbut, and No. 648 South May.

The Sanitary Inspectors served seventy-four notices and abated ninety-eight nuisances last week; the contractor removed 198 dead animals from the streets; and the market men condemned 2,123 pounds of bad meat.

There is small-pox at No. 118 West Fifteenth street and at No. 111 Bissell street. A man named H. R. Havill, aged 40, an Englishman, who came on the Rock Island Road from Winnipeg, was found to have the disease, and was sent to the pest-house.

Shortly after the fire the American Express Company were permitted to occupy some city property on the Lake-Front at the foot of Randolph street. Mayor Harrison was down there not long ago, and he found that a freight-house had been erected without authority. So he ordered a survey to be made in order to be sure he was right. A map of the ground has been prepared, and it appears that not only the American Express but also the Illinois Central is a squatter. The matter has been put into the hands of Controller Gurney, and he is going to get some rent for the land or know the reason why.

Mayor Harrison is indifferent on the subject of the opening of South Union street, or rather refused to say yesterday whether he was in favor of abandoning the improvement now or of staying the pending proceedings until the property-owners think they are able to pay the assessments.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 2 Hammond street (two cases), No. 712 West Monroe, No. 298 Chicago avenue, No. 330 West Harrison, No. 471 West Indiana, No. 3018 Arnold, No. 19 Twenty-sixth, No. 551 Fulton, No. 3033 Dearborn, No. 2919 Butterfield, No. 138 Walnut, No. 133 Erie, No. 268 Thirty-first, No. 22 Margaret, No. 188 South Peoria.

There were 214 deaths in the city last week, an increase of fourteen over the preceding one, but a decrease of thirty-eight from the corresponding week in 1881. Of the deceased, seventy-five were under 5 years of age; forty-one under 1 year. Accidents carried off 12; bronchitis, 7; convulsions, 12; diphtheria, 11; scarlet-fever, 9; typhoid fever, 10; heart disease, 8; consumption, 19; pneumonia, 24; small-pox, 4; old age, 4; The annual death-rate per 1,000 was 19.85.

Prof. Paton, the chemist of the Health Department, who has been the Smoke Inspector since the passage of the smoke ordinance, will hereafter devote his attention to the examination of food with a view of discovering adulterations. Commissioner De Wolf says he intends to find out what is given the people of Chicago to eat. Samples of different articles are to be purchased from the retail grocers all over the city, and if the analysis shows that there is sand in the sugar or lard in the butter, etc., the sellers of the adulterated truck are to be not only advertised in the papers for the information of their customers, but also prosecuted under the State law. As nearly everything sold by the grocers is alleged to be more or less "doctored," Prof. Paton has a big job on his hands, but Commissioner De Wolf is determined to check the sale of adulterated food in Chicago if it is possible to do so.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Petitions were filed in the County Court yesterday for the arrest and trial of Kate Maloney and Sarah P. Mooney on the charge of insanity.

The Collectors of Schaumberg, Palos, and Bremen got their books yesterday, and will at once enter upon the collection of the taxes in the several towns.

G. A. Dupey, who has been connected with the County-Attorney's office for some time, tendered his resignation a few days ago, which was yesterday accepted. He proposes to enter upon the practice of law at once. His successor is a Mr. Reynolds.

The Hinsdale-Doyle suit against the county on account of "extras" in connection with the granit work on the new Court-House will come up before Judge Blodgett today. It is a reminiscence of old times, and the fight upon both sides will be vigorous.

The new Committee on City Relief persists in holding its meetings at the County-Agent's office, which is away from the public. The members held a meeting yesterday, audited bills, and transacted a variety of business. A little more publicity to their doings would not injure the taxpayers.

The County Board meets today, and among other matters to come before it, it is understood, is the question of whether or not the Harms case shall be appealed. The air is filled with rumors in connection with it, and if it should come up the vote will be interesting. The judgment is for $73,000, and an offer was made to settle it for about half the amount a few years ago.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts yesterday agreed to invite proposals for cleaning the alley adjacent to the jail and for keeping it clean. If the Health Department of the city did its duty this would be unnecessary, for the city is paid to do the work. The only other business was the consideration of a few bills, all of which were laid over for one reason or another. Among the bills was one of $72 for two cane-seated chairs for the use of the Judges of the Criminal Court, which charge is regarded as a little steep.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Mr. Ben Price, the clerk in the County Jail, has prepared a statement of the affairs of the jail for the year ended Jan. 1 for the information of the Sheriff, which contains the following interesting facts:

The number of prisoners on hand Jan. 1, 1882, was 226; received during the year, 2,717; in jail Jan. 1, 1883, 237. The charges against these were distributed as follows: Arson, 6; adultery, 16; assault, 228; abduction, 9; abortion, 3; bastardy, 25; bigamy, 6; cruelty to children, 1; conspiracy, 9; contempt of court, 17; carrying concealed weapons, 1; disorderly conduct, 10; debt, 44; embezzlement, 27; false pretenses, 56; forgery, 22; insane, 519; larceny, 1,096; burglary, 523; manslaughter, 3; murder, 33; malicious mischief, 18; receiving stolen property, 32; riot, 12; robbery, 247; rape, 20; threats, 22; vagrancy, 4; United States offenses, 83; miscellaneous, 89. Of these 2,195 were committed by Justice courts, 211 by Criminal Courts, 519 by the County Court and County Physician, 38 by the Coroner, 49 by the Sheriff, 82 by the United States Court, and 15 on requisitions from the Governor. The grand jury discharged 478, the Criminal Court discharged 706, 411 were let off by Justices of the Peace, 313 went to the penitentiary, 190 received sentences in the House of Correction, 151 got jail sentences, 49 went the Reform-School, the Sheriff let 44 off, 2 went to the House of the Good Shepherd, 4 were pardoned, 1 was hung, 345 were removed to insane asylums, the County Court released 170, 9 went to Chester Penitentiary, and the United States Court discharged 70.

FITZ JOHN PORTER

CONDEMNED BY THE UNION VETERAN LEAGUE.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a meeting of the Union Veteran League held last night:

WHEREAS, The members of the Union Veteran League of Chicago, an organization of honorably discharged soldiers of the late War, having read with interest the debates in the Senate of the United States on the bill to reinstate Gen. Porter to his former rank in the army, and many of them having personal knowledge of the conduct for which he was dismissed the service, are of the opinion that the finding of the court-martial in the trial of said cause was correct; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Union Veteran League of Chicago, That it is the sense of the members of this organization that the position taken by Senator John A. Logan in opposition to the passage of the bill to restore Gen. Porter to his former rank in the army is right, and that a contrary position is unjust to the brave and loyal men who fought and won the battles of the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to forward a duly authenticated copy hereof to Senator Logan.

THE BUCKET-SHOPS.

FOUR OF THEM IN FULL BLAST.

The six bucket-shops in gamblers' alley were visited yesterday, and four of them were found to be in full blast. The three largest concerns which are under one management, and are known as the Combination, continue to receive their market quotations from the Board of Trade, pending the decision of the injunction against the telegraph companies which was granted last week.

Hester's exchange was closed. The proprietor said he had paid another month's rent, but had suspended business, being deprived of the quotations. He was settling up, but did not intend to give up yet.

Murphy's shop was supplied with quotations, presumably from the big concern across the alley, but appeared to be as deserted as a last year's bird's nest.

Nobe's grain and stock exchange was running, and the little man seemed in high glee.

"How are you getting your quotations, Nobe?" asked a caller.

"Oh, I stand in cahoots with Dunham."

"But haven't the telegraph folks taken out the instruments?"

"Yes, one has gone. No matter how we get the quotations, so long as they are sent outside. We expect to run right along."

It was also understood that the telegraph companies had also stopped sending the market quotations to bucket-shops outside the city, and the reports came in that these concerns were doing nothing. President Dunham received a dispatch from Jay Cooke, understood to be

A NEPHEW OF THE ORIGINAL JAY COOKE,

requesting the reason why his quotations had been cut off. Mr. Dunham telegraphed back: "This board has requested the telegraph companies to cease giving quotations to bucket-shops." The reply to this was: "Before making such statements I advise you to be sure of your grounds. I request you to retract your appellation [on] my house, or you will hear from me more fully."

The Open Board of Trade is supplied with the big board's quotations in the usual way, with the understanding that it will not supply the bucket-shops.

A proposition has been posted in the Open Board providing for a reduction of the membership fee from $500 to $200 for thirty days. An amendment asks for an increase in

THE COMMISSION RATE

charged non-members to one-quarter of 1 per cent. This is the same as that charged by the Board of Trade. It is supposed that this proposition had its origin on the big Board of Trade. They desire uniform rates for both boards, and think that the Open Board by lowering its membership fee for a month would secure a great number of new members—men who now patronize the bucket-shops, but in case of their suppression would have no place to trade at for a commission unless they were members of one or the other boards. This proposed rule meets with little favor on the Open Board, and it was said yesterday that there was talk among those members who were instrumental in having it posted of tearing it down. The Open Board people say they are very well satisfied now with the size of their membership, and see no good reason for cutting the price of admission down to $200 when the tickets are selling in transfer for $300.

CENT PER CENT.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BORROW A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The yearning after wealth is confined to no class or condition of mankind. In some cases, however, the longing is of abnormal development. Instances are noted where it has become a disease, and yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter came in contact with three in which the symptoms were so pronounced as to call for comment. The reporter was in trouble and needed money to meet pressing obligations. He had seen an advertisement of a concern on Dearborn street which offered to loan him "any amount" on furniture, pianos, and other securities "at low rates." He accordingly made application.

"Yes sir, we loan money. How much do you want?"

"One hundred dollars."

"For what time?"

"Three months."

"What security?"

"Furniture."

"What is the furniture worth?"

"About $1,000."

"It will cost you 5 per cent a month."

"That would be $15 for three months?"

"Yes, and you would have to pay for the acknowledging and recording."

"What is the extra cost for acknowledgment and record?"

"We charge 50 cents for acknowledging and $1 for recording. One hundred dollars for three months will cost you $16.50."

At another office on the same street the scribe wanted $200 for three months, and was informed that the total charge for the accommodation would be $35. The philanthopist added:

"We charge $5 for examining the furniture, making out the papers, and recording the chattel mortgage."

On Madison street the reporter consulted a man who advertised to make "confidential loans." He was told that the use of $150 for three months would cost him $29.50.

"Isn't that pretty steep?"

"Oh, no; some brokers will charge you 6 and 7 per cent a month and take out the first month's interest when they advance the money."

"What rate do you charge?"

"Five per cent a month."

"How do you make $29.50?"

"I charge $7 for making out the papers."

The reporter concluded that 78 per cent a year was a peg beyond his ability and he withdrew, congratulating the confidential loaner upon the evolution of a system by which he was yearly receiving $118 for the use of $150.

HIZZONER'S PET POET.

Once I worked the rag-bag,
Shunned by all I met;
Grubbing in the gutter all the day.
Now I swing the sand-bag,
And you better bet
I make my latest occupation pay.

Once I feared the coppers;
Used to cut and run
When a fly detective showed his head.
Now I strip the shoppers,
Pull my little gun,
Skipping while they bear away the dead.

Once 'twas soup and sago,
Ten-cent beds and bugs,
Scorning rogues and renegades who rob.
Now its drink and dago,
Sluggers, thieves, and thugs,
"Workingmen out looking for a job."

Some folks love to grumble
At our Carter's ways,
Vowing we are going to the bad;
But your very humble
Servant hereby says
He's the best Chicago ever had.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The people of Lake View were considerably exercised yesterday morning over the prospect of a water famine, owing to the ice in the lake choking up the inlet-pipe to the water-works. The first indication of a scant supply of water was noticed about 6 o'clock in the morning, as the work of preparing breakfast for the early-risers was under way. By 7 o'clock the pressure from the water-works was only strong enough to force the water as high as the basement faucets, and shortly after gave out entirely. Many people at first supposed that the water-pipes had frozen at some exposed point in the house, and the poor servant girls were scolded for neglecting to turn off the water during the night. Women were running from house to house to borrow a little water from their neighbors, only to find that there was none to be had anywhere, except by going to the lake or to the city. By this time matters began to look a little serious, when word came over the telephone wires from the Water-Works that the ice would probably be removed from the inlet pipe in a few hours. By 11 o'clock the obstruction was removed and the usual supply of water furnished to the people of the town, and everybody was happy, especially the women folks. The supply was cut off for about four hours, and even during this short time caused much inconvenience.

A very serious accident happened yesterday morning to Edward Mitchell, residing on the corner of Diversy and Paus streets. He was riding his horse to the blacksmith-shop to have it shod. While crossing the street near the Lincoln avenue car barns the horse slipped either while stepping on the rails or some ice, falling to the ground with Mr. Mitchell partially underneath, breaking his leg in two places, besides inflicting other serious injuries. He was taken to the drug store close by and a doctor called. Shortly after Mr. Mitchell was removed to his home, and is doing as well as can be expected. It is thought that no internal injuries were received.

LAKE.

The gas supplied by the Lake Gas Company to illuminate the town has always been of poor quality. The citizens are sorely troubled over the condition of things. The town pays about $13 per month for each lighted lamp, and there are not a dozen in the town that will remain burning two hours after the torch is applied to them. On a number of back streets the lamps, if lighted, never burn and are as useless as a sign-post.

Sol P. Hopkins, who was prostrated Friday last with an attack of vertigo at the Transit House, has partly recovered. He is now able to converse with his friends and a speedy recovery is looked for.

ENGLEWOOD.

The public schools of District No. 3 were dismissed yesterday morning for the rest of the week by order of the Superintendent, to allow time for the completion of the Fifty-first Street School-House, when a redistricting will take place, and the winter term of all the schools will commence at the same time. Prof. Parker took charge of the Cook County Normal School at the opening session yesterday as principal of that institution.

JEFFERSON.

The funeral of the children of Hermann Gerlicher occurred at the village yesterday. Three of them were buried on the same day, victims to diphtheria, now raging in the vicinity, but which is believed to be under control.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 2.—The Hon. Samuel Woods, of Philippi, Barbour County, was appointed this afternoon Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State to fill the unexpired term of Judge Haymond, resigned.

DRUNKENNESS!—MILWAUKEE PRAYS FOR DR. D'UNGER!

"God bless and keep Dr. D'Unger!" So writes an eminent lady of Milwaukee whose husband has been cured of drink by the wonderful Cinchona for drunkenness—the acknowledged only cure. Offices, 81 Clark street; entrance rooms 16—18. All interested invited to call and investigate.

THROUGH TO FLORIDA.

"The Monon Route," L., N. A. & C. Ry. Co., the only line running Pullman palace sleepers to Thomasville, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. Ticket office, 122 Randolph street.

Gas perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

It is only a question of time when even you will buy Andrews' Folding Bed.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We creommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and residence.	Age.
Edward Rosenblum, Chicago	24
Fannie Simon, Chicago	18
George Mengel, Chicago	27
Anna Sucha, Chicago	22
John Kostowski, Chicago	[illegible]
Antonin Syma, Chicago	[illegible]
Herman Oehmke, Lansing, Ill.	26
Hermine Wegener, Lansing, Ill.	[illegible]
Irving Wilkinson, Chicago	27
Kittie A. Curtin, Chicago	23
Christian Tuhs, Worth, Ill.	27
Celie Minkowska, Chicago	23
Wilhelm Finger, Chicago	46
Mary Kratohwil, Chicago	35
Theodore Engelon, Chicago	28
Christina Ferber, Chicago	21
William Breitborth, New Bremen, Ill.	23
Minnie Abel, New Bremen, Ill.	22
Carl Vallin, Chicago	23
Ellen Swanson, Chicago	24
Michael Turvalski, Chicago	22
Mary Turzyska, Chicago	21
Alfred Halsey, Chicago	21
Minnie Angel, Chicago	19
Richard Welch, Chicago	23
Ann B. O'Connor, Chicago	23
Frank H. Edenborough, Hagan, Mich.	27
Isabella Stevens, Valparaiso, Ind.	26
Michael Canarthy, Chicago	29
Grace Walker, Chicago	23
William J. Shannon, Chicago	30
Elizabeth A. Davoren, Chicago	25
Frank Grotzek, Chicago	24
Rosa Lewandouski, Chicago	18
Ernst Henroth, Chicago	22
Minnie Weber, Chicago	23
Albert H. Carpenter, Chicago	28
Kittie Sagul, Chicago	24
Gust Johnson, Chicago	45
Magdalena Oleson, Chicago	34
Franz L. Lantz, Chicago	22
Selvia S. Skog, Chicago	23
John Childs, Chicago	22
Jean Campbell, Chicago	24
John F. Devora, Chicago	21
Maggie Davis, Chicago	18
James Ryan, Chicago	28
Mary E. Lynch, Chicago	23
John Clancy, Chicago	26
Margaret Pandar, Chicago	17
Samuel A. Reed, Chicago	32
Adelia E. Fuller, Chicago	31
William Bergemann, Chicago	28
Emilie Fleming, Chicago	22
George Hilton, Chicago	23
Jane Bielo, Chicago	18
Joseph Miller, Chicago	22
Julia Conway, Chicago	18
Simon Roth, Chicago	21
Rebecca Levi, Chicago	19
W. H. Garretts, Chicago	24
Mary Hoffmann, Chicago	23
Louis Lodesky, Kenosha, Wis.	25
Anna Rielly, Chicago	27
Louis Paladina, Chicago	31
Teresa Lozy, Chicago	25
John O'Neil, Chicago	22
Minnie Rowland, Chicago	19
Albert Sibilsky, Chicago	30
Bertha Beetz, Chicago	23
Carl De La Porte, Chicago	30
Watalie Proux, Chicago	27
Peter Welter, Virgil Centre, Ill.	26
Katie Hubbandton, Chicago	21
Charles V. Hine, Chicago	30
May Grant, Cornwall, Ont.	22
James Burnside, Chicago	31
Georgie Street, Chicago	26
Charles J. Cooper, Chicago	30
Evelyn Thomas, Chicago	30
Anton Fiser, Chicago	23
Josie Marinec, Chicago	22
Charles H. Hatley, Chicago	35
Emma Smith, Chicago	22
David J. Pattieson, Chicago	32
Jessie White, Chicago	20
Edwin L. Lobdell, Chicago	25
Annie Philpot, Chicago	19
Elisha English, Vinton, Ia.	31
Florence Trumbull, Chicago	26
George W. Reid, Chicago	24
Hattie Simms, Chicago	23

MARRIAGES.

CHESSMAN—WHITTIER—Jan. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, 214 Fulton-st., by the Rev. E. O. Taylor, Mr. William G. Chessman and Miss Carrie F. Whittier.

DEATHS.

BESLY—Dec. 31, Hattie S. Besly, daughter of Isabella and the late Oliver Besly.

Funeral 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, 4th inst., at family residence, No. 41 South Carpenter-st.

BADEAU—Miss Cora K. Badeau, aged 23 years, daughter of William C. Badeau, formerly of this city, at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 1st inst.

GOIT—At his residence, No. 56 Throop-st., Jan. 2, Orson W. Goit, aged 52 years.

Funeral from his late residence Thursday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

PENDLETON—Mrs. A. W. Pendleton, No. 642 North Franklin-st., died the afternoon of Jan. 1. Funeral notice hereafter.

BOOT—At Denver, Col., Jan. 1, 1883, John Boot, aged 80 years and 8 months.

HILDENBEUTEL—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Baumgartner, No. 14 West Thirteenth-st., Jan. 1, at 12:30 p. m., Mrs. Apelonia Hildenbeutal, aged 66 years.

Funeral from the above number Thursday, Jan. 4, at 1 p. m.

MILLS—Jan. 1, 1883, at the residence of Thomas L. Bond, Evanston, Ill., Miss Harriet G. Mills, wife of John R. Mills.

Funeral Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

UNDEM—At Highwood Ill., Sven Undem, aged 56 years 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral services at Our Savior's Church, corner May and Erie-sts., and thence by carriages to Graceland, Thursday, Jan. 4, at 11 a. m.

SHARPE—At St. Joseph's Hospital Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, Eliza Sharpe, aged 35 years.

EAMES—Jan. 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. C. Mather, 391 La Salle-av., Mrs. Maria Eames, wife of the late Edward Eames, of Utica, N. Y.

Service at residence Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 5 p. m. Interment at Utica, N. Y.

PEPPARD—The funeral services of Margaret Irene Peppard will take place Wednesday afternoon, from No. 712 Monroe-st. at half-past 2, by carriage to Rosehill.

PACK—The funeral services of the late Amos S. Pack will be held in Christ Church, Oak Park, today (Wednesday, Jan. 3) at 9:30 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. M. LATIMER WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

THE Y. M. C. A. GENEROUSLY OFfers the privileges of the vocal music class in charge of Prof. L. M. Tomlins to ladies for $1. This offer is extended for two weeks only. For further information apply at the office of the association.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at Parlor A, Tremont House, Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powers. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

BRAINARD & SERVEY,
82 State-st.,

Have got fits! and they don't want them! Therefore down go the prices in their

BOOTS AND SHOES

So as to clear them out to make room for their immense line of Spring Goods. Grand Bargains! Bottom Prices! Boots, Shoes, and Slippers for the young and the old. We are bound to please you, and will guarantee complete satisfaction and good fits! Come one! come all! come early! come late! and be convinced that our prices are the lowest!

82 State-st.

Furnaces and Stoves

Your house is cold. Your Furnace fails to give the heat it should for the amount of coal it burns. Last week we had six orders to take out other furnaces and replace with *The Hess Pure Air Furnace*, which never fails. It also gives better air than any other known method of warming.

HESS STOVE WORKS, 100 Lake-st.

GUNTHER'S CANDY
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.
Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

Turkish ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

GAS FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.
81 Randolph-st.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Fritz F. Russina, Chicago	29
Betty Berresch, Chicago	23
Charles R. Greeve, Auburn, N. Y.	36
Maggie R. Drake, Auburn, N. Y.	31
Fred D. Fehrman, Lyons, Ill.	[illegible]
Fredericka Fehrman, Lyons, Ill.	[illegible]
Matthias Reisel, Chicago	25
Magdalena Efferts, Chicago	21
Joseph Oser, Chicago	[illegible]
Dorothea Messing, Chicago	[illegible]
William H. Henry, Chicago	28
Mary Horstman, Chicago	22
Frank Rich, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Emmerling, Chicago	21

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves,
AND
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS!
9:30 This Morning.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Sale!
This Morning at 10 o'clock at
135 State-st.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Tips, Plumes, and slightly damaged by fire and water. Also Fixtures, Mirrors, Etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

EVERYTHING
ANY RETAIL DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers
Needs for his present or future needs we shall sell
AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, Jan. 3,
Don't forget it. GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 9:30,
We shall sell a large stock of
CROCKERY,
Consisting of a full assortment of
W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Rock and Yellow Ware,
Decorated Chamber Sets,
Tea Sets, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACEY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
The entire stock at AUCTION of lately damaged goods of
D'ANCONA, at 133 State-st.,
On Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 10 a. m.,
And continue until all are sold, consisting of Fur-Lined Garments, Capes, Muffs, Seal and Beaver Gloves, Hats, Caps, Robes, etc., etc.; also a fine assortment of Silk, Alpaca, and Gingham Umbrellas. The above described goods will be sold regardless of cost. All goods delivered day of sale, and all goods warranted as represented. Open at 9 a. m. for inspection. T. E. STACEY, Salesman.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Western Newspaper.

A Comprehensive, Progressive, Independent Republican Journal,

DEVOTED TO

News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Social Interests, and General Affairs.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE enters upon its forty-second year with the support and confidence of an immense and growing constituency, and in possession of a public influence unrivaled in American journalism.

In the future, as in the past, the best efforts of THE TRIBUNE will be devoted to the purification of the public service; the sweeping away of all unjust taxation, both National and local; to the maintenance of a sound currency; to the establishment of a good civil-service system; to the utmost economy in public expenditures; and to a rigid accountability in public trusts.

THE TRIBUNE wages war against all monopolies and combinations which deal unjustly with the people and rob them of their earnings by extortionate or dishonest charges. It advocates National as well as State supervision and regulation of railroads and their tariffs on freight and passengers. Experience shows that when left to themselves they commit extortion and oppression, and act towards the public without conscience or fairness.

Among the principal contents of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE are:

NEWS OF THE WEEK—A page of Editorial Note and Comment and compact review of the general news of the week.

NEWS-LETTERS from Washington and New York by well-informed observers; correspondence from contributors in London, Paris, and other centres of this country and in Europe.

A WEEKLY REVIEW of the doings of Congress and the Illinois Legislature during their sessions by our special reporters.

EDITORIALS—From one to two pages of thoughtful articles on political, social, scientific and agricultural subjects by able and independent writers.

ENTERTAINING SHORT STORIES, original or selected; choice bits of Poetry; carefully prepared Literary Intelligence; Various entertaining Miscellany, gleaned from the richest fields.

AN EXCELLENT AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT in which all farm news and crop reports are given. Great attention is devoted to stock-raising, grain and dairy farming, tile-drainage, country road-making, and in short every interest of the farm.

THE MARKET REPORTS OF THE TRIBUNE are full, complete, and correct. THE TRIBUNE is by far the best Commercial Paper in Chicago.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is thus a valuable general newspaper for the family, for the farmer, and for the active business or professional man who cannot keep pace with detailed daily issues, and especially for Western people. Its conductors will spare no effort not only to maintain its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

Single copy per annum	$ 1.[illegible]
Four copies	[illegible]
Ten copies, and one free for club	[illegible]
Daily edition one year	[illegible]
Parts of a year, per month	[illegible]
Saturday edition, double sheet	[illegible]
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages	[illegible]

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

YELLOWSTONE ...

How the Game Wi... ders May Be Pr...

A Letter from Gov. Crosby to Senator Vest on ...

..., FLERSHEIM & CO.
...ULAR SALE
...RNITURE,
...pets, Stoves,
AND
...HOUSEHOLD GOODS!
...This Morning.
...LSON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
...uptory Sale!
...rning at 10 o'clock at
... State-st.
...d and Untrimmed Hats,
...ps, Plumes, and slight-
...d by fire and water.
...res, Mirrors, Etc.
...N, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

...EO. P. GORE & CO. ... and 216 Madison-st.
...ERYTHING
...RETAIL DEALER IN
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...and Rubbers
...sent or future needs we shall sell
...T AUCTION,
...esday, Jan. 3,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.
...DAY, Jan. 4, at 9:30,
...shall sell a large stock of
...OCKERY,
...ing of a full assortment of
...C., Porcelain, Hotel,
...l Yellow Ware,
...Chamber Sets,
...Glassware, Lamps, &c.
...or Country Merchants.
...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...T. E. STACEY.
FIRE! FIRE!
...k at AUCTION of lately damaged goods of
...NA, at 133 State-st.,
...esday, Jan. 3, at 10 a. m.,
...until all are sold, consisting of Furs, Capes, Muffs, Seal and Beaver ...ings, Robes, etc., etc.; also a fine assortment of ... Alpacas, and Gingham Umbrellas. ...scribed goods will be sold regardless ...oods delivered day of sale, and all ...d as represented. Open at 9 a. m. for
T. E. STACEY, Salesman.

...OSPECTUS.
...ICAGO TRIBUNE.
...t Western Newspaper.
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DEVOTED TO
...Literature, Agriculture, Social Interests, ... and General Affairs.

...O TRIBUNE enters upon its forty-... with the support and confidence of ...d growing constituency, and in ...a public influence unrivaled in ...rnalism.
...e, as in the past, the best efforts ...UNE will be devoted to the puri-... public service; the sweeping ...unjust taxation, both National ... the maintenance of a sound cur-... establishment of a good civil-...m; to the utmost economy in ...itures; and to a rigid accounta-... trusts.
...E wages war against all monop-...mbinations which deal unjustly ...ple and rob them of their earnings ...e or dishonest charges. It advo-...l as well as State supervision and ... railroads and their tariffs on ...ssengers. Experience shows that ...hemselves they commit extortion ...e, and act towards the public ...ence or fairness.
...rincipal contents of THE WEEK-...are:
...E WEEK—A page of Editorial ...ment and compact review of the ... of the week.
...s from Washington and New ...-informed observers; correspond-...ntributors in London, Paris, and ... of this country and in Europe.
... REVIEW of the doings of Con-... Illinois Legislature during their ...r special reporters.
...—From one to two pages of ...rticles on political, social, scientific ...ral subjects by able and independ-...
...NG SHORT STORIES, original or se-... bits of Poetry; carefully pre-...y Intelligence; Various entertain-..., gleaned from the richest fields ...ENT AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ... farm news and crop reports are ... attention is devoted to stock-... dairy farming, tile-drainage, ...g, and in short every interest
...PORTS OF THE TRIBUNE are ... correct. THE TRIBUNE is by ...ercial Paper in Chicago.
...Y TRIBUNE is thus a valuable gen-...r for the family, for the farmer, ...tive business or professional man ...eep pace with detailed daily issues, ...Western people. Its conduct-... fort not only to maintain its ...nancy, but to make its popu-...e decided.
... TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:
...er annum $1.25
...d one free for club 5.00
... 10.00
...ar 12.00
... month 1.00
...uble sheet 2.00
...wenty-four pages 2.00
...ent free.
... address in full, including ...tate.
... may be made either by draft, ex-...rder, or in registered letters ...
...E TRIBUNE COMPANY. Chicago, Ill.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

How the Game Within Its Borders May Be Protected.

A Letter from Gov. Crosby, of Montana, to Senator Vest on the Subject.

The following letter concerning the best means of preserving game in the Yellowstone Park has been addressed to Senator Vest, of Missouri, by Gov. Crosby, of Montana:

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29, 1882.—*The Hon. George G. Vest, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*—MY DEAR SENATOR: In compliance with your wish expressed to me on the floor of the Senate Chamber early in December, that I should give you my views on the subject of game-protection in the Yellowstone National Park, I have the honor to address this note to you, and should be glad to have a subject so important to Montana and to the National interest in the Yellowstone Park laid with this letter before the Committee on Territories of which you are a member, and also, should you think proper, before Congress.

From careful examination of Congressional legislation creating the National Park (see Secs. 2,474-2,475 United States Revised Statutes) and of the Territorial laws of Montana, the reports of my predecessor and the expressed wish of influential citizens of this Territory, I judge that the preservation of the large game of the Northwest in the park and in the Territory of Montana would accord with the sentiments of the public. Congress has enacted that the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior shall provide against the wanton destruction of the game within the park itself, and against their capture for the purpose of merchandise or profit. The laws of Montana to a like end, for the game within her borders, are explicit.

The Territorial law of Montana for 1879 protected the bison or buffalo for ten years from that date in the Counties of Madison, Jefferson, Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clarke, somewhat contiguous to the Yellowstone Park; and the beneficial effect of this legislation seems to be indicated by the statement of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan in his report for 1881 that "this year I noticed that buffalo were on the edge of the park." The Territorial laws of Montana also wisely provide that none of the large granivorous game shall be killed during breeding season, and absolutely prohibit the hunting of elk, antelope, and mountain sheep with dogs at any time in any part of the Territory. The killing of any of the animals above named for their skins, and not for food, is prohibited under heavy penalties, and still further to protect them bounties are given for the scalps of the panther and the bear.

Under these positive conditions of National and Territorial protection of game by statute the splendid and interesting game animal of North America—the bison, the elk, the black and white-tailed deer, the Rocky Mountain sheep, and the antelope—ought to increase and fill the thousands of square miles of the Yellowstone Park with objects of instruction to the naturalist and curious delight to the tourist from every land. Even the overflow of game from a well preserved park of such extent would

SUPPLY LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD

to the settler and true sportsman in its proper season.

So far as legislation is concerned, National and Territorial possessions, though capable of more desirable improvement, would seem to be rightly directed and reasonably efficient for their ostensible object—the protection of the large North American game in Montana and the National Park. But the report of Gen. Sheridan presents evidence of a lamentable deficiency in the means and power of enforcement. Gen. Sheridan states in his report, dated Nov. 1, 1882, page 8, that "The game in the park is being killed off rapidly, especially in the winter. I have been creditably informed that since its discovery as many as 4,000 elks were killed by skin hunters in one winter, and that even last winter, in and around the edges of the park, there were as many as 2,000 of these grand animals killed, to say nothing of the mountain sheep, antelope, deer, and other game slaughtered in great numbers." The entire paragraph on page 8 of his report of 1882 is respectfully commended to your kind attention as embodying most admirable practical suggestions for protecting the rights of the people of Montana and of the whole United States against the greed and wanton cruelty of a few marauders and in preserving and increasing the value of the most splendid game park in the world, which cannot fail to redound to the fame and profit of this magnificent Territory. I believe that the suggested increase of the area of the Yellowstone Park, the absolute protection of the game within its borders from all molestation by hunters, and enforcement by the people of Montana of their own wise and excellent game laws in the rest of the Territory, are steps auxiliary to each other and quite within the scope of legislative power.

For the settler now despoiled of his amusement and his food by wanton waste, for the Indian made more a savage when hungry, for the naturalist, the tourist, and the true sportsman, for the reputation of this unequaled park and Territory, the National power over the Territories is invoked

TO PREVENT A WASTE OF LIFE

that must end in the extermination of the large game. At the moment that the invaluable Baird Commission is laboriously renovating our streams and rivers depleted of fish and striving to increase the ocean supply of food, at the moment that societies to prevent cruelty to animals are assuming National importance, the failure to protect the wild herds of the Northwest against wholesale slaughter for their pelts alone, or for the brutal and unsportsmanlike joy of killing, would seem a crime as well as a blunder. Our opportunities have no equal in the world. I would take the liberty to urge upon Congress the passage of a law extending the limits of the National Park eastward, as proposed by Gen. Sheridan, inasmuch as I am informed by officers and others who have been over the country of the Shoshone ranges of mountains between 44 and 45 degrees north latitude, adjoining and east of the Yellowstone Park, that the altitude and general roughness of this region are such that it can never be utilized by settlers, while it is the natural habitat of the game to be preserved.

I need not suggest that the policy of making provision for the great National interests in the Territories has been so illustrated in the past that Congressional legislation for the Territorial Park would seem natural and proper. So-called "sportsmen" from other lands annually destroy vast quantities of game, and go back to their respective homes publicly proclaiming the large number of head they have killed, and then return again with increased forces to repeat their wanton slaughter. These and skin hunters would be found the most violent objectors to National and local laws that should essay to protect the large game for the bona fide settler of Montana and adjacent Territories. In the name of her hardy, industrious, and enterprising people and of true sportsmen everywhere I ask for absolute protection for the game that flies to the park for safety.

Again, I earnestly solicit your attention and consideration of Gen. Sheridan's proposition touching the increase of the park and the methods of enforcing the game laws within its limits. As the park has been very properly placed under the control of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and a certain amount appropriated for salaries, I would suggest that an engineer officer of the army be detailed to report to the Secretary of the Interior for special duty as General Superintendent of the park, with powers and means granted to lay out roads and make other improvements necessary, and with authority to call upon the military stationed in the neighborhood for such details of troops as may be needed for emergencies. After laws are passed the Superintendent of the park should be in condition to enforce them, which now is impossible. To allow the game of the park to be hunted out of it, and then to suffer its extermination in the Territory, is of course fatal to both park and Territory. But by protecting the park and enlarging it

AN ARK OF SAFETY

will be provided for the great game of North America until the flood of folly subsides, and Montana and the other Territories will rejoice to find in the overflow from the park a constant supply of game for their inhabitants and true sportsmen. The protection of the buffalo seems to rest on different principles from that of other game, requiring less extensive range. Within territorial limits the killing of game by settlers for food is natural, and, in my opinion, the killing of buffalo in large quantities for food and hides is not objectionable. For, from my own experience in constant campaigning for several years on the plains from Texas to the Northern Territories, the buffalo has been replaced between the Red River and North Platte by hundreds of thousands of cattle—far more useful animals. But nothing supplies the place of the elk, the deer, and Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, that thrive over the rough and mountainous territory that forms a large part of the National Park. Yet from neglect on the part of the General Government, and State and Territorial Governments also, to properly protect the game for the last fifteen years, it is impossible to find a hundred antelope, elk, or deer, where there were formerly vast numbers. The importance of general local protection in the Territory and of National protection by a proper and responsible officer in the park, with sufficient means and power to absolutely interdict shooting there, is vital. To permit the park to be harried and the game stampeded into the Territory and left unprotected by non-enforcement of the laws will exterminate the whole game of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. This would be a calamity entailing a real loss upon the people. Even little municipalities and all great cities add a few deer to their parks and pleasure grounds. The southern side of Mount Blanc jealously preserves its chamois. Blair Athol and the estates of Buccleuch have a world-wide reputation for their herds of deer and wild cattle. Every Dukedom almost preserves for a few aristocratic possessors. Why, in a country where the people are kings, should we neglect the addition to a people's park which for its extent and the magnitude and number of its game in no land can we show an equal. A park of 5,000 square miles, with scenery sublime beyond description and countless herds of elk, deer, antelope, buffalo, and Rocky Mountain sheep, would dwarf the preserves of any monarch in the world. The people, through Congress, have decreed this park and that its game shall be free from spoliation. [See Rev. St., 2,474, 2,475.]

The citizens of Montana have already shown their purpose in the rigorous laws interdicting the hunting of large game with dogs, prohibiting the killing of it for pelt and not for food; have absolutely protected buffalo in several counties for ten years, and the other large game during breeding time throughout the Territory. The machinery for conviction is effective. Possession of buffalo green hides is prima facie evidence of guilt. Informers are entitled to a quarter of the fine collected, and the Government can change its venue. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. Imprisonment instead of fine would seem more effectual to protect the people against marauders.

I would venture to recommend that transportation companies be prohibited from carrying game unlawfully killed, as they are now prohibited from carrying fish taken by illicit means.

But the main defense against game-extermination will be undoubtedly found in enlarging and absolutely protecting the great park of the Yellowstone, which must be our future nursery of game. As a citizen of Montana, and intrusted with the honor of its administration, my pride and my interest is wrapped up in her future reputation and prosperity. I should deeply lament any step that would put one of her great treasures, the National Park, into the hands of speculative individuals and out of the power of the Government to manage for the best interest of the whole people. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Governor of Montana.

IRISH LAND VALUATION.

How the Land Courts Are Perverting the Law and Oppressing the Tenants.

Dublin Nation, Dec. 16.

The Land Commissioners have written, not indeed a book, but a letter; yet it is quite enough to exhibit what manner of men they are to all whom it may concern. True, the document was originally intended only to meet the private eye of Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, and was never meant for the garish light of publicity; but that perhaps is a reason why the Commissioners convey their sentiments and opinions with all the more charming candor. Mr. Trevelyan, however, in an unguarded moment confided a portion of the contents to the public through the medium of parliamentary reports, and in consequence found himself compelled to take the public into his confidence with regard to the whole document.

The Commissioners, it would appear, were worried by awkward questions asked in the London House of Commons concerning decisions of the Land Courts which seemed to invite criticism, and to put an end to the trouble they mount the high horse, boast that they and the Sub-Commissioners are "independent judicial tribunals," and "earnestly recommend" that such should be the only answer to all inconvenient queries. But a little lower down in this notable production of the Commissioners we get from them a notion of the quality of their independence. They go on to explain why they decided on the appointment of court valuers to the sub-commissions, and what is the gist of their explanation? Why, that they wanted to please the landlords. "It was a standing topic of complaint," they say, "among the body of landlords" that valuers had not been appointed to the sub-commissions; and in many cases landlords brought appeals from the decisions of the inferior courts "when they might have acquiesced in the decision below if *a scientific valuation* had formed one of the materials upon which the judgment was given." Here is an open confession! "A scientific valuation"! Who in Ireland will require the phrase to be interpreted? The humblest peasant in the land understands its full force and significance. No one, perhaps, would be the least surprised to find such a term in a document subscribed by Lord Monck and Mr. John E. Vernon; but it is rather startling to find it approved of by the author of "Dear Land" and "Paddies Evermore."

But there is further matter for comment in this precious epistle. The Commissioners not only avow that the proposal to adopt the system of values emanated from them, but they also avow that they themselves selected the valuers—"subject, of course to his Excellency's approbation." They "saw the several candidates, made inquiries into their experience and qualifications," and then named the men who seemed to them the fittest. The fittest for what purpose? Evidently to make "a scientific valuation." No wonder that some of the valuers so appointed estimated rents at figures that astounded the whole country.

In the trusting frankness of their private revelation the Commissioners go on to admit that "it may certainly be true that they had relations as valuers with the landlord class"; and in explanation of this they say: "But it is almost impossible to find any valuer of experience in Ireland who has not had such relations." But the "valuers of experience in Ireland," it is notorious, were, as a class, simply men called in to raise rents when a landlord wished to increase his income. The evidence given by many of themselves in the Sub-Commission Courts would of itself sufficiently demonstrate the fact even if there were not a superabundance of corroborative testimony. The Commissioners having displayed so much childlike innocense in regard to this point, we are quite prepared for the exquisit simplicity which characterizes the assertion that they "have no reason whatever to believe" the valuers who had had relations with the landlord class "will be in any way biased in favor of the landlord rather than the tenant." They express confidence that the valuers "will honestly give their opinion as to the rent according to their experience." Just so. But what was the nature of their experience? Everything depends on the answer to that question; and it is remarkable enough that the Commissioners did not, so far as we can discover, select as valuers any of the many competent men who had relations with the tenant class. As for the Commissioners' statement that they never asked a question about their valuers' religious beliefs, it is a matter of very little consequence. If we remember aright, Mr. Trevelyan saved them the trouble.

On the whole, the Commissioners' letter is not calculated to inspire the tenantry of Ireland with a sublime confidence in the "independent tribunal" which has charge of the working of the Land act. The tenacity with which they cling to the scheme of court valuers, the energy with which they affirmed the total freedom from bias of those gentlemen, and the earnestness with which they contended for "the strengthening and extending of the system rather than its overthrow," would of themselves awake uneasy feelings in the breasts of the tenantry. The scheme of the court valuers was met by a chorus of condemnation from the very outset—condemnation not confined to any one province, but joined in by all four. Fortunately the Government proved less obstinate than the Land Commissioners, whose unexpectedly revealed letter will cause their every official action to be henceforward watched more jealously than ever.

A New Explosive.

A new explosive has just been patented in England by Dr. C. W. Siemens. The compound is a mixture of saltpetre, chlorate of potash, and a solid hydro-carbon, and is suitable both for mining purposes and firearms, while, if ignited in the open air, the combustion takes place slowly and imperfectly, and therefore without danger. The incorporation of the ingredients is by preference effected as follows: The saltpetre, chlorate of potash, and hydro-carbon (for which may be taken paraffin, asphaltum, pitch, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, etc.) are mixed together in pulverulent form by passing through sieves or otherwise, and that mixture is then treated with a liquid volatile hydro-carbon, which acts as a solvent to the solid hydro-carbon. A plastic mass is thus produced, which is then formed into cakes or sheets by passing through rollers or otherwise, and is rendered hard by evaporating the liquid solvent used, the sheets or cakes so produced being then converted into grains or pieces of any desired size in the same manner as ordinary gunpowder. The new compound, which has about the same density as ordinary gunpowder and is very hard, possesses with equal volumes more than double the explosive force of the latter. The intensity of explosion can be regulated at will by varying the proportions of the ingredients and the size of the granules. These proportions should, generally speaking, be such that for each volume of the hydro-carbon, when converted into a gaseous state, there shall be present in the other ingredients three volumes of oxygen.

Wrecks of Humanity,

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies and pernicious practices pursued in solitude, inducing nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will power, weak back, involuntary vital losses, and kindred weaknesses should address with three letter postage-stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANCE—FULL NAMES, DEscription of whole life, medical examinations. MME. DE MONDE, 183 North Clark-st., Room 4.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC physician, 255 West Madison-st.; 1 to 5 p. m.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—12 SINGER SEWING MAchines, $10 each. Call this evening at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre, 105 Monroe-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3008 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3007 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
463 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
872 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

186 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SEAL-SKIN HAT, EITHER at Haverly's Theatre or O'Neill's restaurant, Saturday evening last. Owner can have same by addressing O. B. LINSCOTT, 20 Lake-st.

LOST—BETWEEN EVANSTON AND 2312 Prairie-av., in steam or horse-car, or street, a pair of gold glasses in case with chain attached; the finder will be rewarded by leaving them at Railroad Chapel, 1419 State-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM BUGGY between Madison and Harrison-sts., on South Side or on Canal-st., between Harrison and Eighteenth-sts., package containing new ledger and journal, Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., makers. Party returning same to BERRY & BROTHER, lumber office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, will be rewarded.

LOST—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO took by mistake a new dark blue beaver overcoat, black velvet collar, from the house of Mr. GEO. M. PULLMAN last Saturday evening return it and receive the one for which it was exchanged?

LOST—NEAR TWENTY-SECOND AND State-sts. an ivory-handled umbrella with monogram E. N. M. Reward. E. N. MARKS, 209 South Clark-st.

LOST—CAMEO EARRING SET WITH pearls and rubies on Chicago-av., between Dearborn-av. and Cass-st. Any one finding same will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 217 Dearborn-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

206 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—GOOD ROOM; first-class board; gentlemen only; private family.

282 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT rooms to rent, with board.

1209 WABASH-AV. — ONE FIRST-class parlor; also room for four gents at low rates, with A No. 1 board; all rooms warm.

1426 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room, single or en suite; all modern improvements; also single room; table first-class.

2222 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT rooms with board. A few day-boarders accommodated.

2232 WABASH-AV. — THIRD-FLOOR room with board for one or two persons. References.

2246 WABASH-AV.—DOUBLE FRONT alcove to four young gentlemen, with first-class board, at a reasonable price. References.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.00 to $2; day-board, $3.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished large and small rooms, with board.

WEST SIDE.

45 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — PLEASant room and board for two gentlemen.

134 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND FURnished room in private family, or room without board.

653 WEST MONROE-ST. — LARGE front bow-window alcove room, hot and cold water; near cars.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; good rooms for permanent boarders; central location. Table boarders wanted.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND 2 ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for self, wife and baby, on North Side, or Lake View, immediately. H 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES room and board; gas, fire, hot and cold water. North or West Side. Address F 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG NORWEGIAN GENtleman wants to live with a well educated family where he can have all comforts of a pleasant home. Address F 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN SOME NICE PRIVATE family by a young gentleman. Best of references. Address F 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, not to exceed $50 per month, for a young married couple: West Side, between Throop and Sangamon-sts. preferred. Address H 8, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN AND having some capital would take an agency for some house wishing Eastern connections in any line. Best of references. HY. H. DRESSER, 120 Spring-st., Portland, Me.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH, AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., Merchant Tailors, 151 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE OR A PAIR OF OXhydrogen-gas bags; also an operator for stereopticon. Address H 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE — YOUNG man; clerk or student preferred. First-class references given and required. O L 19, Tribune.

WANTED—A SEAT IN THE BOARD of Trade. A seat in the Open Board of Trade. For sale, a seat in the Stock Exchange. R. BOYLSTON HALL, 13 Dearborn-st., basement.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, also advice to those not able to advance attorney's fees and costs, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, Room 10, 166 Randolph-st.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 613. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country.—Skilful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IOWA LAND—1½-story house and corner lot, $1,800; also a 1-story house and two lots, $1,300, in the city of Bloomington; also a very desirable 2-story residence in perfect order, heated throughout by furnace, in best location in Normal, $5,000; also vacant lot, $800; and an improved 132-acre farm in Williamson County, Illinois, large bearing orchard, house, etc., 1½ miles from station, $3,500; no incumbrance; would trade for land in Iowa. Address T. M. WALKER, Bloomington, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL—IN ALL suburban towns to sell a specialty in the line of household goods. Address F 77, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—AUCTION—ON WEDNESday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m., horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, robes, etc. Consignments solicited. All sales guaranteed as represented. T. J. BRODRICK & CO., corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 189 and 193 West Monroe.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO. 66 Washington-st.:

SOUTH SIDE INVESTMENTS.

2 3-story stone-fronts, Congress-st., near Michigan-av.; $34,000.
State-st., near Van Buren, 4-story basement house, lot 25x100; $40,000.
Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av., 3-story brick and lot; $20,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., 3-story and basement, lot 25x190; $10,000.
Large brick house and 34-foot lot, Wabash-av., near Seventeenth-st.; $13,000.
Four-story house, Lake st., near Franklin; $24,000.
Fine corner on Lake-st., renting for over 10 per cent net.
House, store, and dwelling above, lot 25x100, Clark-st., near Harrison; $9,000.
Fifteen-room brick house in flats, South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; lot 26x115; a bargain; $7,300.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

First-class 15-room residence, fine large barn, and lot 60x125, one block from main entrance to Lincoln Park; only $12,000.
Dearborn-av., brown-stone front, 11 rooms.
Dearborn-av., brick residence, lot 25x140.
Dearborn-av., four houses and lot, a corner.
Dearborn-av., lot 26x100.
La Salle-av., 2-story stone front, corner Oak-st.
La Salle-av., 55-foot lot and first-class house.
La Salle-av., 3-story marble front.
Superior-st., 50x125, near St. Clair-st.
Superior-st., 25x124, east of Clark.
Huron-st., near State, 31x102.
Huron-st., near State, 17-room brick and 25-foot lot.
Huron-st., near State, 17-room house in flats.
North Clark-st., 50x80, with building, renting for $4,800, a fine corner in best location.
North Clark-st., near Erie, house and lot.
North Clark-st., near Huron, 4-story stone front.
Corner Clark and Superior-sts., 40x110, with 5-story stone-front block.
North Clark-st., near Schiller, 30x152.
North Clark-st., south of Centre, six marble fronts.
72x105 Clark-st., south of Centre.
50x125 Clark-st., opposite main entrance to Lincoln Park.
38x90 Clark-st., north of Centre.
38x120 Clark-st., near Garfield-av.
Cass-st., four houses renting for $2,400.
Pine-st., near Water Works, fine residence.
Chicago-av., business block, 48x100.
25x100 feet Chicago-av., near Sedgwick.
Franklin, near Chestnut, brick house, 22 rooms.
Sedgwick-st., near Oak, 11-room house; $4,000.
Sedgwick-st., south of North-av., 2-story house, and lot; $3,600.
Four 2-story basement brick houses, near Centre, on Sedgwick-st., new and neat; $5,200.
Division-st., 3 stores, lot 66x200.
Division, near Franklin-st., store.
Cedar-st., east of Rush, 32x74.
Michigan-st., near Clark, 20x100; $3,000.
Wells-st., near Illinois, 48x119.
44x110, cor. Wells and Erie-sts.
100x100, cor. Wells and Whiting-sts.
North Park-av., 9 fine brick houses.
Lincoln-av., cor. Centre-st., 155x155.
32x100 ft., cor. Lincoln-av. and Dunning; $2,500.
Orchard-st., near Lincoln-av., 3 3-story brick houses, in 9 flats, renting for $2,950.
Orchard-st., near Belden, brick house and cor. lot.
Cor. North Park-av. and Garfield, fronting Lincoln Park, with 2 3-story residences.
Clybourn-av., store and lot; $3,600.
North-av., corner Orchard-st., store and dwelling.
North-av., near Franklin-st., 11-room house; $4,000.
Osgood-st., 6 lots; $625 each.
Larrabee-st., cor. Elm, 52x100.
Larrabee, near Oak-st., 100x138.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE—One of the finest places on South Side; modern in every respect; location the very best; $65,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and 66-foot lot; $41,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, 25 feet wide. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. $18,000.
NEW BRICK RESIDENCE—Finished one year ago. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house north of Twenty-second-st., 26 feet wide; $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—stone-front house, near Twenty-second-st. 25 feet wide; $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, with brick barn; $10,500.
LARGE HOUSE with corner lot 44x157 feet; $12,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Pressed brick house, 25 feet wide; $13,000.
CALUMET-AV.—North of Twenty-second-st., octagon stone-front house, 25 feet wide and 3 rooms deep; brick barn.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Twenty-seventh-st.; $8,000.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES—
Forest-av., 2-story and cellar brick, $4,100.
Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story frame; 2-story barn, $4,000.
Thirty-second-st., near Vernon-av., 10-room brick, $4,350.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story house; 2-story brick barn, $6,300.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-third-st., elegant stone-front; 2-story brick barn, $8,000.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st., 10-room stone-front; lot 22x165, $6,500.
Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 3-story brick house; 2-story brick barn, $7,000.
Lake Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story and cellar stone-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $7,500.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., 8-room (brick basement) cottage, $3,000.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., lot 25x161, with 2-story frame house; 2-story barn, $10,500.
Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., lot 24x119, with 7-room cottage, $7,300.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$18,000, $20,000, AND $32,000, all bargains in business property. LUTHER C. KEELER, 126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—I have a nice corner lot, 50x100 feet, near the new Board of Trade and the Custom-House that I can sell below its real value if taken immediately. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—48X123 FEET ON STATE-st., east front, near Thirty-sixth-st.; only $85 per foot if taken immediately. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., 69x114, with 2-story and basement house. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,200 EACH FOR TWO 2-story and basement houses, all modern conveniences, in first-class order, on South Side, with long lease of ground; cheaper than paying rent. Room 1, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25X175 FEET ON INDIana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; very desirable. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BARGAINS—5 acres at South Englewood, $900.
Lots at Humboldt Park, $1,250.
Lots near Garfield Depot, only $300.
Lots at Humboldt Park, $300 to $350.
Lots near Garfield Park, only $450.
S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—5 ACRES corner Fiftieth-st. and Centre-av. Will take a farm. Write or call at 32 Harrison-st., 2 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE of Calumet Lake, near ship canal. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GRAIN AND stock farm in Nebraska: 120 acres richest land; timber and running water; 325 acres in cultivation; 200 acres finest meadows; 355 head horses and cattle; 6,000 bushels grain; 500 tons hay; full stock farming implements; good house and barn; location, soil, climate, markets, church, and school privileges the very best; splendid mills, thriving college, and railroad town within two miles. Any man or woman can succeed with this farm. BURNHAM & FISH, 163 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BILLINGS, MONTANA—Lots in the City of Billings. Send for copy of the "Yellowstone Valley." T. S. WADSWORTH, 163 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF ITS value for cash, 150,000 acres of fine grazing land in Texas, well watered and good timber; finest bodies for stock ranch; would divide it at $1 per acre; also 100 sections at $1.25 per acre; also 350,000 acres from 5 sections and upward at 85 cents per acre; must be sold this winter. Address G 52, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT NATIONAL BUSINESS EXchange, 177 Clark-st., fifteen furnished rooms in the centre of business, $350; the best chance ever offered.

AT NATIONAL BUSINESS EXchange, 177 Clark-st., candy, cigar, stationery, and toy store opposit a school of 1,400 children; sales from $150 to $200 per week.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF CLOTHING and a good paying business in a thriving railroad town of 1,000 inhabitants, located in one of the finest counties of Central Illinois reason for selling, poor health of owner. For particulars address H., P.-O. Box 151, Taylorville, Christian County, Ill.

FOR SALE — FAVORABLY-LOCATED retail furniture business; no agents apply. Address F 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — THE FURNITURE (whole or part) of a first-class and paying boarding-house. Address O P 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FIXTURES AND grain commission business; splendid opportunity. Apply at 153 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRUG-STORE, AT a sacrifice. Address X X, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET DOING large and increasing business; most of the fixtures belong to the store. This is one of the best markets in the city. D 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A SELECT stock of toys, ladies' furnishing goods, and worsteds, in one of the largest cities of Missouri. Invoice, $7,000; no competition; cheap rent in the best location. Proprietor going to Europe. A rare chance for a live man. For particulars address OTTO HILL, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF GROceries in good location. Good chance for right party. F 85, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. R'y Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BRICKMAKers—The Bowmanville steam brick-yard, 40 rods square, 10 acres best brick land, house, fine machinery, barn, etc. I will sell at a bargain. ISAAC E. ADAMS, Assignee, Room 28 Portland Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — WILL "HARVEY & Bill" call at J. W. BORLAND & CO.'S office before 12 today. Important.

PERSONAL—XXXX. FRIDAY? REply if suitable. BEPPO.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 427 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 191 North Ada-st. Apply at Room 62, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 5.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — 467½ LA SALLE-AV., A first-class new 3-story dwelling in choice location. Inquire on the premises or Room 13 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND flats, every division of the city, furnished houses, large boarding and rooming house and flats; furniture for sale; great bargains. BURNHAM & FISH, 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—3-STORY AND BASEment marble front house, 9 rooms, Cass-st., near Indiana. Possession at once. Address H 7, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FIVE-ROOM BRICK COTtage at 603 West Sixteenth-st.; all modern improvements; rent cheap, $15. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM AND attic brick cottage at 355 Oakley-st., with bath, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, splendid location; rent cheap; largeyard in rear, with barn and shed. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HOUSE—FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. and La Salle, near steam and street cars, 8 rooms and bath, furnished or not, till May 1 or longer. Apply to F. FARRINGTON, Claim Agent C., R. I. & P. Railway, city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH MODERN conveniences, pleasantly located, to small family, furnished or unfurnished; might board with parties if agreeable. Address H 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH means, living in choicest block on Michigan-av., near Nineteenth-st., and having more room than they need, would let two or three handsomely furnished rooms, with or without first-class table; also stable room for a pair of horses and services of coachman if desired. H 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, by the day or week, at 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Michigan-av., elegantly furnished alcove and other rooms; modern conveniences; very desirable.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; house under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—1228 WABASH-AV., BACK chamber and front hall bedroom; pleasant rooms; nicely furnished; to gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT AND rear parlors. 382 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOMS, ELEgantly furnished, marble-top sets, Brussels carpets, etc., with home comforts and all conveniences. 1544 Wabash-av., first door to right.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, furnished complete for light housekeeping. Also, one hall bed-room. 1434 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—FRONT room, furnished; also rooms, furnished, suitable for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove room; thoroughly heated, private bath, hot water, gas. 1213 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED SINgle room in private family. 217 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen only. 284 Ontario-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, very convenient, $13.50. 753 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
241 State-st., elegant store, corner Jackson-st.
Four brick stores on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., suitable for retail business; will rent to good tenants at low rates.
49 La Salle-st., second and third floors, together or separate; good vaults; suitable for business or office purposes.
163 and 165 Fifth-av., third and fourth floors, together or separate; hydraulic elevator to be put in.
255½ South Desplaines-st., small store.
522 West Lake-st., fine brick store, plate-glass windows, corner Union Park-place.
781 West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne-av., small store in brick block; good retail location.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 623 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—266 WABASH-AV., ATTRACtive store and basement in fine condition, $75 per month. Fixtures for sale. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 209 WABASH-AV., 25x180 feet, with skylight, also two floors over 207 and 209 Wabash-av., 25x180 feet, with skylight. Apply to HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY FURnished room in dental office to a physician or surgeon; situated on State-st. near Randolph. A 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A LARGE, first-class office, second floor, carpeted, 3 elevators. Room 51, 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 146 State-st. from May 1. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, Hotel Brunswick.

TO RENT—BY TABEL & CLARK, Room 411, 154 Dearborn-st.—Houses, flats, stores, offices, furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city; also furnished rooms.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE daily applications for houses, flats, stores, rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Parties having accommodations call at once. TABEL & CLARK, Room 411 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT OR basement for storage purposes near corner State and Madison-sts, with use of freight elevator. Address, stating price, location, etc., SEA & CO., State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED houses and flats, for responsible tenants only. BURNHAM & FISH, 163 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A WIDOW lady, a house of 10 to 12 rooms completely furnished for housekeeping, in a first-class, central locality; North Side preferred. F 62, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW FINE PIANOS AND ORGANS left to be closed out at cost during the remainder of this week. EDWARD M. READ & CO., 265 Wabash-av.

EVENINGS—
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NEW YEAR'S, THAT THOSE WHO ARE BUSY DAYS MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR OWN make of PIANOS and ORGANS, we have the exclusive sale of several of the best instruments of Eastern manufacture.
We can sell on monthly or quarterly payments if desired.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. All goods sold by us are warranted in every respect.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PIANOS FOR SALE—
1 Hallet, Davis & Co. square grand, $175.
1 Julius Bauer & Co. square grand, $165.
1 United Pianomakers' piano, 7⅓ octave, $190.
1 7-octave square piano, $125.
1 7⅓-octave upright piano, $150.
Easy payments to suit purchasers.
A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS AT A SACRIFICE—SQUARES and uprights at one-quarter cost to pay charges. Greatest bargains ever offered; cash or time. Call at Storage Company, 29 East Van Buren-st.

VOSE & SONS
Superior Pianofortes.
Established in 1851.
Grand, uprights, and squares. Lowest prices, easiest paymen.s. Every instrument fully warranted.
A. SCHAAF & CO.,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

PARTNER WANTED.

COLORADO CATTLE RANCH—PARTner wanted, or will sell. Reasons, I wish to devote more attention to my mines. T. S. BAKER, Buena Vista, Colorado.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 to invest in the raising of horses and mules; returns large; party can hold stock in own name; I have stables, etc., 1,600-acre range on river. Best of references given. For further particulars address Box 120 Wichita, Kansas.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE—HANDsomely-furnished flat of 6 rooms; passenger elevator. Answer for a bargain. G 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 8-ROOM upper flat, first-class, and complete for housekeeping; all new; a bargain for cash; lease included. Apply at once at 247 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; ONE OF first-class ability, capable of taking from dictation and transcribing rapidly and correctly; none but those of good business habits and appearance need apply. State salary; railroad office. Address H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LEADING WHOLESALE men's furnishing goods house wants to employ three boys from 14 to 16 years of age. They must have a good common school education, reside with their parents, and apply in their own handwriting by addressing H 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE-BOY that has had some experience in office work and is able to write German; will have a chance to work himself up. Address F 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A DRUG store who has had a few years' experience and speaks German; must come well recommended. H 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER TO WORK on set of books at night for several weeks; may be permanent situation in regular hours afterwards; must have experience, write clear, plain hand, and have good references. Address H 24, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTant, and several young men to assist in stock of wholesale house. Apply Room 4, 116 Randolph-st.

WANTED—CLERK IN GRAIN COMmission business competent to attend to receiving business details. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY ABOUT 14 years old in a hardware-store, one who lives with his family. Address in own handwriting where worked before H 6 Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer and general salesman, experienced or otherwise. Personal application. 149 E. Monroe-st., Room 6, second floor.

TRADES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN for small machine-shop; to a suitable man a steady job and good chance will be given. Applicants must furnish unqualified evidences of good character and ability, as their antecedents will be thoroughly investigated; no beer-drinker need apply. Address F 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS MOLDER. Inquire at McCoy's Hotel, Madison-st., Room 30, 7 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS IMMEDIately at BLAKELY, MARSH & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH FOR GENeral work. Apply to CHARLES STINSON, Wentworth-av. and Sixty-third-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — NORTHWESTERN EMployment agency wants able-bodied railroad laborers to take station-work in Arkansas at 14 to 18 cents per yard. Also teamsters at $25 per month and board. Cheap fare furnished. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS TO CUT ice. Free fare; 200 railroad laborers for Vicksburg, $2 per day; cheap fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. and 21 Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — A FEW TRAVELING salesmen to sell magnetic insoles to the trade; good commissions allowed; no extra samples necessary to be carried. Apply to The Magneson Appliance Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE orders for the best publication of the day; big inducements. Apply to P. L. MOONEY, with D. APPLETON & CO.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark.

WANTED—TEA SALESMAN HAVing an established trade to sell fine Japans to first-class city or country trade. F 58, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOY, 15 to 17 years old, who wishes to learn the dry-goods business in the largest wholesale house in the city. Applicant must write a good hand, have a good education, and furnish best references. Address in own handwriting H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $50 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A SMART AND WELL-INformed man. Address H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, SMART BOY 15 or 16 years of age; one that writes a good and rapid hand; none others need apply. Address H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FARMER WITHIN SIX miles of Court-House to feed cows hay in winter and grass in summer; state terms. F 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT NATIONAL BUSINESS Exchange, 177 Clark-st., barkeeper with $500 to take charge of one of the best bars in Chicago; owner has other business.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Call at 3467 Groveland Park-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH cook and washer in small, private family. Must be thoroughly reliable, with good references. Address H 22, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS GERMAN cook; no washing and ironing. References. 2138 Prairie-av.

WANTED—512 WEST WASHINGTON-st., a first-class cook and laundress, with references; do not apply unless thoroughly competent.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK AND laundress. References. 532 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN girl for general housework; must be a good cook and laundress. 2251 South Park-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GERman or Swede girls to do cooking and second work; good wages; private family. 142 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in private family where a man is kept. 2815 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three; must be able to do the work; wages $4 per week. 635 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND girl. Inquire at 5341 Madison-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. References required. German preferred. Apply 2811 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. References required. 640 West Jackson-st., Flat D.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM girl; also a girl for general housework; good wages. 2145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE for general housework, one as nurse-girl, at 304 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDE or German girl to do general housework. Apply at 3222 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A REALLY COMPETENT girl for general housework. Apply at 277 Ontario-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT laundress for a private family. References required. Apply in the mornings at 287 West Adams-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman to take full charge of infant. Call any day between 10 and 12, Flat 4, 250 La Salle-st., North Side.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE; one competent to take charge of baby day and night; good wages. Inquire at 755 West Adams-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—WE WANT FIRST-CLASS girls for first-class places, general housework, paying $3 to $5 per week. Call at 10 Haverly's Theatre, 105 Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BINDERY girls immediately. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKkeeper. I am a first-class accountant, correct and rapid; could act as shipping clerk or in any official capacity; could invest $5,000 to $10,000. City and country references. Address C 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, active, steady man in office or wholesale warehouse; rapid and good penman, quick at figures, and perfectly willing to do any kind of work. F 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHly experienced and competent double-entry bookkeeper and cashier is open for engagement from Jan. 15. References first-class. Address F 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper or general office work; several years' experience. Best of references given. F 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced bookkeeper. Good references given. H 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG clerk, by a registered pharmacist. Good references. Address F 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIenced double-entry bookkeeper. Seven years' city references. H 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly practical double-entry bookkeeper; well posted in all respects in wholesale or commission house. References to past and present employers. Moderate salary. H 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent accountant and correspondent with best city references. Address F 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LARGE mercantile house by a middle-aged accountant, who is thoroughly conversant with office business in all its details; commercial and experienced. References first-class. Address D 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 21 in a wholesale house in any capacity; good at figures, fair penman, strictly temperate, and not afraid of any kind of work. F 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO OFFICE writing by a good penman. Good city references. F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly capable man in an ordinary-sized business as clerk, bookkeeper, or both. References given. Address C 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-hand and type writer. F 65, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD gardener; can, if required, take care of a horse. F 70, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman in a private family. Six years with former employer. Understands perfectly the care of horses and carriages. Best of references. Address H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLored man as coachman. Good references. Apply at 258 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTive young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; wages not so much an object as a home for the winter. F 86, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as porter in a wholesale house; not afraid of work; has a knowledge of general office work; rapid penman. H 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESman with 22 years' experience to travel for a first-class house. Address W B H, 43 South Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede to take care of horses or some other kind of work. A B, 2412 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN by energetic young man with several years' experience with grocers' specialties; acquainted with jobbing and retail trade throughout West and Northwest. Address H 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO faithful colored men, together or separate. Understand horses and general work. Address H 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS DININGroom girl or chambermaid. Good references if required. Also as seamstress in private family; would help in housework. Apply at 165 West Kinzie-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work or assist in general housework. Call at 338 Hubbard-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican girl for second or general work. Best reference. Call at 2115 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent cook or cook and laundress in private family or boarding-house. Call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-class cook and laundress. Best reference. Call for 2 days at 235 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO girls for general housework. Best of references given. Call at 3456 State-st., up-stairs, Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl in American family. 319 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do general housework. Two years' references. North Side. Address F 41, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, one as cook and one as second girl; North Side preferred. Can give the best of references. Call at 330 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as cook or laundress. Apply at 140 Townsend-st., up-stairs, back.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 34 Sigel-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD dressmaker by the day or week; fine white-work done; terms low. Address H 21, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married lady with child 9 weeks old as wet nurse. Best of city references. Call for 3 days at Room 8 Sheldon House, 303 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET nurse. Good reference. 429 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Canadian colored girl as nurse girl or for light housework in a private family. 315 East Randolph-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged woman; good cook, washer, and ironer. Address 3523 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—MRS. ANDERSON goes out washing and ironing two days during the week. 54 Townsend-st., up-stairs in front.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED— FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 135 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNess by a lady accomplished, experienced, and with unexceptionable references. Address H. H., Carrier 28.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG French lady as governess. Best of references. F 40, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc. Chattel mortgages bought. Room 41, 94 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT, $25 TO $1,000, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal; pianos and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1865.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 115 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. H. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 100 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $1,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE $50,000 AND SEVeral smaller sums to loan on first-class inside property. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

THREE SUMS OF $2,000 EACH TO loan at 6 per cent. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 110 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commission, on improved property, Forty-sixth-st. 336 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 330 feet on Calumet-av. W 32, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

$25, $50, $75, $100, $150, AND $200 TO loan on furniture, etc., without removal or delay. Room 8, 90 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security; 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 43 Ashland Block.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE, PARISIAN GENTLEman, would like to give French lessons in a private family in exchange for board. Address F 46, Tribune office.

A LADY FROM NEW YORK WHO teaches elocution by the Delsarte System desires an engagement. Address 151, Carrier 28.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Ladies and gentlemen taught. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select hours to suit their convenience. Students trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Offices, Room 78.

SHORTHAND—PRIVATE AND INDIvidual instruction in fundamental principles, and thorough training in best outlines of words and phrases, insuring both accuracy and speed. Typewriting, $5 or $10. Suite 417, National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 75 gold gentlemen's watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and finer 4,000 solid gold chains; $50,000 worth of fine jewelry and goods at the only first-class loan-office in the city, finest in New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., near the old stand.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
128 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Transact a General Commission Business in Stocks and Bonds.
D. A. BOODY. C. W. McLELLAN JR. R. LELAND
New York Office, 58 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

Established ....1859.
A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

NOHES' OIL EXCHANGE,
40 & 42 Exchange Place.
THE ONLY OIL EXCHANGE IN CHICAGO.
Particulars furnished on application.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

How the Robber, Oliver, Got In His Work—Instead of a Reduction of War Taxes, a Large Increase.

An Alliance Between the Bessemer Steel Men and the Wool Interest—Tariff Reform with a Vengeance.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—*To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:* The wool clip of the United States, taking the highest estimate, is about 280,000,000 pounds, raw. Averaging the whole, high and low grades, at 30 cents a pound, will give us an aggregate of $85,000,000. Our woolen industry—manufacturer's value—is $267,000,000. Ready-made clothing, woolen shirts, cloaks, etc., manufactured out of these goods amount now to fully $250,000,000. We have, therefore, industries amounting in the aggregate to over $500,000,000, whose very existence is based on this raw material and its liberal supply at reasonable and stable prices. The woolen industries employ 167,000 persons; the ready-made clothing and other kindred industries fully 250,000. Manufacturing interests of over $500,000, and the daily bread of nearly half a million of working people depend upon this staple. A tax of 10 cents a pound on raw wool amounts for this large clip to only $28,000,000. It would be a very great saving to the people of the United States if we were to pay a bounty of 10 cents a pound to the sheep-raiser, admit wool and its substitutes free, and take this disturbing element—tax on wool—out of our manufacturing industries and commercial relations. A tax on raw materials is not like a tax on finished goods. A tax on raw materials is equal to its own amount, plus the usual percentage of gross profit, multiplied by the number of procedures through which it has to pass until it reaches the consumer in the finished state. A protection of $28,000,000 on wool keeps swelling and swelling at each intermediate stage until it reaches the consumer, and may be called nearer a hundred million of dollars when it reaches the consumer in its most finished state, without any adequate advantage to manufacturer, workingman, or consumer. The average loss of the farmer in the enhanced price of woolen goods on account of wool protection is fully five times as large as the extra profit would be on protected wool if the number of sheep we raise were divided among our four millions of farmers. Free wool and a tariff on manufactured woolens, graded according to the advance the article has made toward perfection as an article of use or wear, the reverse of the proposition of the Tariff Commissioners, would be protection to our manufacturers. The commission's scheme is not such protection.

SCHEDULE C—METALS.

This is the masked position. The skillful Captains who have managed this campaign have made this a real Malakoff. Fortified so strongly, with the stubborn wool-interest as a reserve blindly following their leadership, they defy their assailants. Their real objective point is a raising of duties on Bessemer steel. To get this through Congress all the liberal generalities of the period have been pressed into a report, to please the reformers, who clamored so loudly for a reduction on blankets and that sort of thing. They got 25 per cent reduction on things never thought to be imported. This is a blind and a snare. The specific tariff of 1867 is $50 a ton on steel, about 30 per cent of the values of that time, "Ingots, bars, sheets, etc., two and one-half cents per pound," equal to $50; "in any other form, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent." Blooms belong to this "not otherwise provided for" class, and ought to come in at 30 per cent ad valorem.

Now this is the great point: to raise all and everything known in the nomenclature of steel to a specific rate, so as to get that telltale ad valorem rate out of the way—a really popular way of levying duties. Everybody knows what 100 or 200 per cent means. But who knows what 6-10 of 1 cent, or 2 cents, or 2¾ cents, or 3½ cents a pound of steel means? You might as well ask the mean distance of Sirius from our sun in a civil-service examination. Blooms not less than five inches square they are willing to admit at 6-10 of one cent a pound, or $13.44 a ton, at present value equal to a duty of 64 per cent. This size can only be used by railmakers. Under present conditions the tariff is as prohibitory as if the rate were $50. The railmakers all make their own steel. All other sizes used by our manufacturing industries are classified as follows: "Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, etc., etc." (here follows a long list of enumerations), "*less* than five inches, value at five cents a pound or less [how shrewd!], two cents per pound; valued above five cents and not above nine cents per pound, two and three-fourths cents per per pound; valued at above nine cents, three and a half cents per pound." For steel in ingots, bars, blooms, billets, etc., there is no such valuation. They might as well say a dollar or less. Instead of five cents a pound or $112 a ton, the values are as follows (in smaller sizes there may be a difference of a few dollars a ton):

Bessemer ingots	$20
Bessemer blooms	21
Bessemer billets	23

PROPOSED TARIFF.

Bessemer ingots, $44.40, equal to 222 per cent ad valorem.

Bessemer blooms, $44.40, equal to 211 per cent ad valorem.

Bessemer billets, $40.40, equal to 163 per cent ad valorem.

Figures are ugly things. Then follows his proviso:

Provided, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-earth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable-iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

Pretty well provided for. But suppose some man should make a discovery of a new name or a new kind of process of which these kind gentlemen did not and could not think in this very searching "Provided." What then? Well, "Steel in any form, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, three cents per pound," $66.40 per ton. The present tariff says: "Steel, in any other form not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum *ad valorem.*" Thirty per centum raised to 300 per cent. And it remains to be seen whether Congress will dare to sanction the contemplated swindle. J. SCHOENHOF.

The surest, easiest, and quickest way to get cured of a cold is by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Steady—Eastern Exchange Firm.

The Year Opens with Weakness in Stocks, with Heavy Selling.

The Leading Lines of Produce Opened Firm, but Soon Turned Down, with Activity in Provisions and Corn.

Other Cereals Dull—The January Boom Has Not Yet Put in Its Appearance.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was unusually active, both in the line of discounts and in that of general business. Coupons were being cashed freely, and large amounts of money placed on loan, while the demand for accommodations was fully equal to the supply. Bank rates were 7@8 per cent. The movement of currency to the country was only moderate in volume.

The local bank clearings aggregated $11,000,000, being $3,000,000 more than the total for Saturday.

Eastern exchange was firm, with sales between banks at 25@50c premium per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was again weak at unchanged figures. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 481@485, with actual at 480½@483¼, and English documentary bills at 478@478½. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 522¼@518¾; documentary bills, 526⅞@517½; bankers' marks, 93¼@93¾; documentary marks, 93¼.

The New York stock market was active and weak yesterday. There was sharp selling along nearly the whole line, some of it undoubtedly being on orders by parties who wanted to take advantage of the boom which so many had expected would set in after the new year owing to the desire to invest money received in the shape of dividends and interest. The strength in the money market was surprising, and led to the suspicion that it was the result of manipulation to bear prices for buying.

The bulls have now deferred the time for the expected advance to about the middle of January.

The *Globe* gives the following as a summary of the situation in railroads within two weeks:

The New York Central, Nickel-Plate, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroads will be one system in the Vanderbilt interest, thus forming a great through route from the East to Cincinnati and St. Louis in opposition to the Pennsylvania Central and Wabash systems. The Illinois Central will compete for Omaha business as long as other Iowa lines continue to demoralize rates from Sioux City and other points on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central. The latter road has a contract with the St. Paul & Omaha Line for doing business to and from Omaha by way of Sioux City. It can make west-bound rates, while the Omaha makes east-bound rates. The contract can be terminated at six months' notice.

A New York dispatch says a consignment of standard-weight steel rails was made there on Saturday for a North Carolina road at $41.00 per ton, and 3,000 tons of light-weight rails were bought in Chicago Wednesday at $42.00 per ton.

The imports of dry goods at New York for the years named were as follows:

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Mfs. of wool	$28,178,532	$24,536,695	$31,182,961
Mfs. of cotton	28,211,471	25,067,831	28,136,284
Mfs. of silk	35,342,689	34,617,264	43,382,002
Mfs. of flax	18,822,938	16,401,586	18,014,735
Mis. dry goods	11,280,300	10,853,947	11,546,178
Total imports	$119,844,130	$111,537,[illegible]	$132,262,130

The *Journal of Commerce* (New York) says: "A few facts concerning the fluctuations of this trade at our port it is well to keep before our readers. From 1849 the growth of imports shows a steady increase until 1859, when they were nearly double those of the previous year. In 1861 the falling off was $60,000,000 below the preceding year, after which the increase was gradual until 1866, when the total was larger than ever before, the effect of which was a decline in 1867 of nearly 30 per cent. Then followed a yearly increase until 1872, when the total reached the enormous figures of nearly $137,000,000, and had it not been for the panic of 1873 that year would probably have shown a larger amount; but, Europe becoming frightened, orders and shipments were suddenly annulled, and the decrease has been regular until 1879, when a decided change occurred, succeeded by a more marked increase in 1880, followed by a decrease last year, compared with which, however, this year shows a large increase."

The following were yesterday's binding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	116	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Commerc'l Nat Bank	250	Chicago City Ry. 4½s	96
First Nat'l Bank	150	Cook County 7s, 1880	105½
Hide & Leather N. Bk.	125	Cook County 7s, 1889	109½
Hibernian Ban'g Co.	100	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
Home National Bank	40	Cook County 5s, 1899	105
Ill. Trust & Sav. B'k.	145	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103½
Merchants' Nat'l B'k.	300	Lincoln P'k 7s, 1895	106
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	190	†N. Chi. City Ry 6s	112½
Nat. Bank of America	108	†Do 6s, 5-20, 1903	[illegible]
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	South Park 6s	105
N. W. National Bank	140	South Park 7s	116
Traders' Bank	[illegible]	W. Div. Ry. cou. 5-20 6s	101¼
Union National Bank	280	W. Div. Ry. Reg. 6s	[illegible]
Union Trust Co.	225	West Park 7s, 1890	111
Chicago City 7s, 1884	102¾	West Town 5s, 1899	103
Chicago City 7s, 1887	105	Minnesota State 4½s	100
Chicago City 7s, 1890	107½	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s	71
Chicago City 7s, 1892	111½	†Cal. Iron & Steel Co.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1895	113½	†C. & C. C. & D. C. com	92
Chicago City 7s, 1896	115	†C. & C. C. & D. C. pfd	52
Chicago City 7s, 1899	122	†Chamber of Com'rce	80
Chicago City 7s, 1880	123½	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	161¼
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	†Inter-State Ind Ex.	45
Chicago City 6s, 1896	111	†N. Chi. City Ry	160
Chicago City 6s, 1898	113¼	†N. Chi. Roll'g Mill Co.	105
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103½	Traders' Ins. Co.	130
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103½	†W. Div. City Ry.	190

Sales on the Stock Board were:

100 C G L & C Co	161¼	10 do	80¾
2000 Mut U Tel 6s	71	100 N Pacific R R	48
3000 do	71	20 A T & S F R s Jan 31	80¾
2000 do	71	100 N Pac Ry s Jan	48
2000 do	71	10 A T & S F s Jan 31	80¾
500 C M & St P R Dbs	103¼	10 do	80¾
10 A T & S F Ry b 10	80¾	100 N Pac R R s 10	47¾
10 do	80¾	100 do	48
10 do	80¾	1000 C M & St P R Dbs	103
10 do	80¾	1000 W St L & P R CDbs	80¾

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was weak today, and values generally are ⅛ to 3½ lower than at the close Saturday. The market opened 1½ higher for Alton & Terre Haute preferred, 1¼ higher for do common, and irregular for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was an improvement ranging from ⅛ to 1, but weakness quickly set in, and prices declined ⅛ to 2¾. In the final dealings a fractional rally from the lowest figures took place. The principal event in the exchange today was a bear raid on Texas Pacific, Kansas & Texas, Wabash, and St. Paul shares. The Western Union people say that the principal effect of the dissolution of the Mutual Union pooling injunction will be to give the Western Union's Mutual Union stock to the pool just as soon as a market is created for it. They further say that there is no likelihood of a telegraphic war. Mr. Gould is reported as saying that he looks for a dull but firm market in the immediate future. There was an increased demand for Mexican State bonds on the revival of the rumor that the Rothschilds and Seligmans were negotiating with the Government for the refunding of the entire National debt. There were rumors that foreign orders have been received to sell 10,000 shares of New York Central stock, but no confirmation was obtainable from foreign houses. A rumor has been current today that Northwest would consolidate with Omaha on the basis of 100 shares of Northwest common for 125 shares of Omaha preferred. President Hughitt stated Saturday, in answer to a question about the consolidation, that Omaha would preserve a distinct organization, and that the road would be run on its merits. The attack on Texas Pacific was based on rumors that the bonds of the company were affected by the Arkansas decision, making State-aid bonds a first lien on the roads to which issued. As a matter of fact, Texas Pacific has no Arkansas State-aid bonds. A rumor that the Texas Pacific Company had defaulted on some of its interest was untrue. It was probably based on a default by a small road in Arkansas, which bears were willing should be considered as belonging to the Gould system. A prominent Broad street broker is said to have been a heavy seller of Texas Pacific today. The point is to sell Texas for several points further decline. There has been a rumor of new stock to be issued, also a report that the road would be leased to the Missouri Pacific. Insiders have said that the decline would not last, and that the drop afforded an excellent opportunity for acquiring cheap stock. Insiders in the Pacific roads state that the bill reported in Congress today is quite harmless.

It is estimated that the amount of interest due in this city today outside of dividends by banks and insurance and trust companies amounts to $25,000,000.

Money ranged between 3 and 7 on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral until late in the afternoon, when the rate was bid up to 12, closing offered at 8. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last Jan. 2	Last Dec. 30
Alton & T. H.	1,200	48¼	50	48¼	49¼	47
Do pfd	300	91	91	90½	90½	......
Am. Cable Co.	100	66	66	66	66	......
Bank'rs' & M. T'l	100	132½	132½	132½	132½	......
Canada Southern	3,800	67	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞	67
Central Pacific	3,210	86½	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝
Chicago & Alton	125	134⅛	134½	134½	134½	134
C. B. & Q.	2,130	122	122¼	120½	120½	122
C., C., C. & I.	800	81	81	80	80	......
C., C. & I. C.	108	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	......
Ches. & Ohio	800	22	22	22	22	......
Do 2d pfd	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	......
Clev. & Pitts.	100	140	140	140	140	......
Denver & Rio G.	1,300	41	41¼	39⅝	40⅜	41⅛
Del. & Hudson	1,300	108¼	108½	107	107	108
D., L. & W.	25,600	128⅜	128¼	126¾	126¾	128
Erie	15,400	38⅜	39	37⅞	38⅛	38⅜
Do pfd	300	*80	80	80	80	80¾
East Tenn. & Ga.	100	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10
Do pfd	640	18¼	18¼	18	18	18
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	30	30	30	30	......
Fort Wayne	220	134⅞	135	134¼	135	......
G. B., W. & St. P.	200	6¼	6¼	6	6	......
H. & St. Joe pfd	200	74	74	74	74	......
L., B. & W.	150	33	33	33	33	33¾
Illinois Central	1,100	142⅝	143⅛	142	142	142¾
Jersey Central	1,000	69⅝	70⅛	68¼	68⅜	69⅛
Kansas & Texas	10,150	32⅜	32⅝	30⅞	31	32⅞
L. E. & Western	300	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	30⅝
Lake Shore	13,475	112⅛	112⅛	110⅝	111	113
Long Island	670	60⅛	60⅛	60	60	......
Louis. & Nash	10,300	53	53¼	51⅝	52	53
Man. 1st pfd	......	82	82	82	82	......
Manhat'n Beach	600	18¼	18¼	18	18	......
Mem. & Chas.	200	47	47	47	47	......
Met. Elevated	100	83	83	83	83	......
Mich. Central	6,735	98	98⅛	96⅛	96⅝	98
Minn. & St. L.	400	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	......
Morris & Essex	300	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	......
Missouri Pacific	2,860	101¾	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	101¾
Nash. & Chat.	1,200	56	56	56	56	57½
N. Y. Central	17,324	126	126⅛	125¼	125⅝	126
N. Y., C. & St. L.	250	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	......
Do pfd	500	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	32⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	25	48	48	48	48	48
Northern Pacific	12,055	47¾	47⅞	46	47	47⅞
Do pfd	3,805	85¼	85⅜	84¼	84¼	85
Northwestern	10,610	134⅛	134⅛	132⅝	132⅝	135
Do pfd	700	150	150	148	148	150⅛
Ohio Central	710	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
Ont. & Western	383	26	26	25¾	25⅞	26
O. Trans-Con.	1,725	83⅞	83⅞	83	83	84⅜
Pacific Mail	600	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝	41½
P. P.-C. Co.	200	124	128	122⅛	122½	123¼
Peoria, D. & E.	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26
Pittsburg	200	140	140	140	140	......
Reading	6,400	53⅛	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	53⅜
Rich. & Dan.	100	56	56	56	56	56
Roch. & Pitts.	900	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
Rock Island	2,110	125⅛	126	124⅛	124⅛	125⅛
St. Paul	20,700	105⅛	105⅜	103½	103⅝	105⅛
Do pfd	350	121	121	119⅝	119⅝	120⅛
St. Paul & O.	13,600	52⅛	52⅞	50⅛	50⅛	53⅜
Do pfd	1,505	†110⅛	110⅛	109⅛	109⅛	......
St. Paul, M. & M.	500	142⅛	143⅛	142	142	143
Texas Pacific	21,300	39⅞	39⅞	37	37⅛	39⅞
Union Pacific	14,412	102⅛	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102⅛
Wabash	5,750	33⅛	33⅛	32	32	34
Do pfd	7,095	55⅛	55⅛	53½	53⅝	55
Western Union	11,746	81⅛	81⅛	80	80⅛	81⅛

*Erie pfd. ex. annual dividend 6 per cent.
†St. Paul & Omaha pfd. ex. quarterly dividend 1¾ per cent.

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	70	Tennessee 6s, new	40
Missouri 6s, ex-int.	114	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	109⅛	Virginia 6s, con., ex-int.	80
Tennessee 6s, old	40⅛	Virginia 6s, def'd	13½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s, ex-int.	103⅛	4s, ex-int.	119⅜
5s, extended, ex-int.	102	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	113⅛		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts, ex-int.	113¾	U. P. land grants	110
Erie seconds	96	U. P. sinking funds	117
Lehigh & Wilkes	101⅛	Tex. Pac. land grants	57
U. P. firsts, ex-int.	115⅛	Tex. Pac., R. G.	83

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	United States	60
American	90	Fargo	123

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

11 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s reg	119⅜	6000 Met 2d	84¾
2000 A T s L R P B & N O ls	36	2000 M & St P 1st Is	91⅛
10000 do	36	20000 N C spec tax 3d cl	7
5000 do	36⅛	2000 N J C assd	108⅜
4000 Ark's L R & F t's ls	36	5000 P of Mo 1st	98¼
2000 Ark 7s C R issue	18	2000 N O Pac 1st	82⅝
2000 M & R R	36	6000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	83⅛
1000 M & L R issue	50	5000 do	83⅜
2000 Can South 1st	96	5000 do	83⅜
1000 Cen Pac gd bds	113¾	5000 do	83½
5000 D & R G 1st	107⅛	5000 do	83⅛
1000 Erie 2d mtg	102⅜	1000 Northwest 1st	105
1000 E & T H 1st	98	7000 Nor Pac 1st	102⅛
2000 do	97⅛	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	96⅛
7000 Gt West 2d	98	1000 N & W gen mtg	100
2000 K Pac 1st con	100⅝	1000 E P 1st	113⅝
2000 Met 1st	98	2000 Wab gen mtg 6s	75¼
2000 do	98⅛		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 A T s L R B & P N O ls	36	6000 N Y C 1st 7s	124¼
10000 M & Red R	35¼	2000 M & E 7s of '71	121⅛
5000 A & Pac 1st	103⅜	3000 N Ori Pac 1st	82⅝
5000 do	103⅜	5000 N Y L E & W n 2con	96¼
5000 do	103⅜	5000 N Y Elev 1st	114
1000 C St P N & O con	109	1000 N W cons coup gb	124⅛
2000 D L & W 7s of 1907	129	5000 T H Div bonds	69
1000 M K & T 2d	62		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg of '91	113⅛	15000 N Y L E & W n 2con	96¼
10000 U S 4s reg	119⅜	5000 N Ori Pac 1st	82
24000 U S 4s coup of 1907	119⅜	4000 do	82
5000 A & Pac 1st	103	1000 do	82
1000 D & R G 1st con	98	31000 N Y C & St L 1st	96
3000 E & T H 1st	97⅛	5000 N Y Elev 1st	114
4000 Intl coup 6s	84⅛	1000 N Pac 1st coup	102⅛
3000 K P 6s Den D assn	107	1000 R & Pitt inc	42⅛
3000 L & N N & D 1st	113⅛	1000 So Car 1st	101⅛
5000 Mop & O 2d deb	46	5000 St L & S F 2d Cl C	99⅛
7000 do	45	1000 St Paul 7s gold	129⅛
10000 do	46	2000 St L & I M C & A & T 1	105
2000 M & E 7s of '71	121	2000 Ark Br 1st	107⅜
2000 Met 1st	98	25 Am Ex	92

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 L R & Ft S	105	3000 Mex Central 7s	74¼
5000 do	106	2000 Northern Pac 6s	103⅜
3000 N Y & N E 6s	105	2000 U P s fd 8s	115½
1000 N Y & N E 7s	115½	2000 Wis C 1st series	75¼
12000 Mex Central 7s	74		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 C B & Q 5s	122	2000 N Pacific 6s	102¼
13000 Mex Cent 7s	74	21000 Sonora 1st 7s	104¼

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Produce exports for the week, $6,477,550.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Atchison	122	80	80¾	80	80¾
Boston & Albany	5	174	174	173	174
Boston & Lowell	3	107	107	107	107
Boston & Maine	16	149	149	148⅝	148⅝
Boston & Prov.	10	161	161	161	161
C. B. & Q.	505	122	122	122	122
Cala. Southern	3	50	50	50	50
Det. & Lansing, pfd	16	113	113	113	113
Eastern	100	35	35	35	35
Flint & P. M. pfd	27	100	100	100	100
Iowa Falls & S. F.	12	80	80	80	80
Little Rock	50	40	41	40	41
Mass. Central	25	3	3	3	3
M. H. & O.	10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
Mex. Cen., blocks 3	10	98	98	98	98
Mex. Tel.	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	40	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
Old Colony	24	135	135	135	135
R. B. & L., ex. div.	10	114	114	114	114
T. C. & St. L.	1685	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Union Pacific	277	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Quincy mining	63	63	63	63	63
Bonanza develmt.	560	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Cal. & Hecla min.	5	25	25	25	25
Franklin mining	35	15	15	15	15
Napa mining	150	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Osceola mining	5	33	33	33	33
Silver Islet mining	250	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
San Pedro mining	100	40	40	40	40
Second board—					
Am. Bell Tel.	10	186⅜	186⅜	186⅜	186⅜
A. & Pac. blocks	5	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Atchison	100	80	80	80	80
C. S. & C.	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Flint & P. M. pfd	200	100	100	100	100
Mex. C. bds No. 3	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	5	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
Little Rock & Ft. S.	23	40	40	40	40
T. C. & St. L.	250	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Union Pacific	120	102	102	102	102
Wis. Cen. com	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The market closed unsettled. The following were the closing of the principal stocks dealt in:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59⅛	59⅜
Reading	26⅛	26⅜
Lehigh Valley	62⅜	63⅛
Northern Pacific	47⅛	47⅜
Northern Pacific, preferred	84⅜	84⅝
Lehigh Northern	38⅜	38⅝
B., P. & W.	17⅛	18⅛
Compromise Mining	27⅛	30

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Sight exchange on New York, par.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 2—5 p. m.—Consols, 101 1-16.

United States securities—New 5s extended, 105½; 4s, 122¼; 4½s, 116.

Illinois Central, 147; New York Central, 130¼; Erie, 140¼; Reading, 127¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £30,000.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Rentes, 79f 55c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Mining stocks today very dull, with the exception of Sierra-Grande, which was very active and irregular, opening at 365, declining to 300, and closing at 325.

Standard sold at 638, Bodie 225, Bulwer 90, Chrysolite 150 and 145, and Robinson 125.

Sales for the day, 66,370 shares; only 100 shares of Robinson sold.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver pfd	38
Central Arizona	¾	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	6⅜
Homestake	17½	Sutro	⅝
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	35½	South Pacific	10
Quicksilver	8		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2⅛	Quincy	63
Calumet & H.	251	Silver Islet	5⅛
Catalpa	65	Osceola	32
Franklin	15	Huron	2
Pewabic	10		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	⅜	Northern Belle	9⅛
Best & Belcher	4	Ophir	2
Bodie	2	Overman	⅛
Bullion	27-32	Potosi	1½
California	3-16	Savage	⅜
Chollar	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	2⅛
Con. Virginia	⅜	Silver King	10
Exchequer	3-16	Union Consolidated	3⅛
Gould & Curry	1⅛	Wales	5-16
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	1½
Martin White	⅛	Navajo	1⅛
Mexican	1⅜	Mount Diablo	4
Mono	5-32		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av, 362 ft n of Douglas, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Nov. 18, 1882 (Robert E. Moss to Mary M. Walters)......$ 1,575

West Erie st, 120 ft w of Green, s f, 20x136 ft, dated Aug. 9, 879 (estate of Nancy Shook to Charles Williams)...... 1,200

Fabius st, 250 s of Garfield av, w f, 25x123¼ ft, dated Nov. 8, 1882 (E. B. Sewell to C. E. Winter)...... 600

McGregor st, 225 ft e of Portland av, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 11, 1882 (estate of John L. Rogers to Jacob Bauer)...... 2,100

Walnut st, 25 ft e of Parker place, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 12, 1882 (E. I. Wheeler to William Hestermann)...... 900

Washington boulevard, 341 ft w of Fall st, n f, 80x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1882 (Samuel C. Bartlett to Abner M. Lewis)...... 4,800

Park av, 117 ft w of Wood st, s f, 33x182 ft, dated May 6, 1882 (Catharine A. Bishop to Charles N. Bishop)...... 3,850

Washington boulevard, 4[illegible] ft w of Fall st, n f, 72x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1882 (James Scully to George W. Jackson)...... 5,000

McGregor st, s e cor Butler, n f, 250x264 ft to Twenty-fifth st, dated Sept. 16, 1882 (William H. Baldwin Jr. to Joseph H. Berry)...... 18,000

McGregor st, s w cor Hanover, n f, 124x264 ft to Twenty-fifth st, with buildings, dated Sept. 20, 1882 (Prescott Insurance Company to Charles N. Stoble)...... 18,000

McGregor st, s w cor Hanover, n f, 124x264 ft to Twenty-fifth st, dated Sept. 16, 1882 (Charles N. Stoble to Joseph H. Berry)...... 22,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot on Dummy road, 96 ft n of Wellington st, in rear, 24x25 ft, dated Dec. 8 (F. and B. Lange to William Knoke)......$ 360

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, 298 ft n of Fifty-first, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1882 (H. B. and E. Crafts to Edward Sidebotham)......$ 1,800

Prairie av, 150 ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 50x160 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1882 (Noe & Broad to Henry L. Leitch)...... 2,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt boulevard, 72¾ ft w of Laurel av, s f, 72x186 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1882 (E. K. Rogers to John Y. Macomb)......$ 750

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were slow yesterday and generally easier. The trading was chiefly local, except some outside orders to sell provisions, otherwise the trading was mostly in scalping, or in changing from one month to another. Evidently the holidays were not over, either with the people outside who send orders to trade here or with many home operators who left home to spend the holidays. The telegrams from Europe were slender enough, and our receipts of produce not large, but some people had grown tired of waiting for the boom which they expected would set in yesterday, and sold their holdings. Hence the weakness.

Provisions were moderately active, and averaged weaker. They turned down during the first hour, then steadied, and became somewhat firmer towards noon, but again weakened later, closing at about the lowest prices of the day. The decline was 10@20c on pork, 5@15c on lard, and 20@22½c on meats. In each case the near futures were the weakest, the result of the day's trading being an increase in the charges for carrying from one month to another. The deliveries on January contracts were rather large in the early morning, and this involved the offering of considerable quantities of stuff, which was understood to be mostly on outside account. The offerings were taken by local capitalists, to be sold further ahead. Besides this, there was a fair quantity changed over into the more deferred futures. The inquiry on shipping account seemed to be decidedly dull. We note that Liverpool was quoted 6d lower on lard. In the afternoon pork declined 7½c and lard 2½c, while meats were steady.

Flour was dull at unchanged prices. There was no inquiry on export account, and only a light local trade. Bran and other millstuffs were quoted firm.

Wheat was quiet and easier. The market advanced ⅛c early, but then declined, and closed ⅜c below the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were called very quiet, and our receipts were less than some had expected, which accounted for the early strength. The easing off ensued when it was found that there was no outside demand for futures and very little spot was wanted. There were some deliveries on January contracts in the early morning, and more were expected for the afternoon, which caused a little pressure to turn over from this month into next, but the difference narrowed from ⅜c early to ⅝c later. Car-lots were tame and easier in sympathy with futures.

Corn was moderately active and weaker. The market advanced ⅛@¼c early in the day, on buying by a local speculator, but turned when he began to sell, and averaged at the close about ½c below the latest quotations of Saturday. There was little change in Liverpool, but New York was weak, while our receipts were not so large as many had expected, and contained very little that was dry enough to be delivered on contracts. Yet the lower grades were firm as compared with futures, being in fair demand by shippers. Many people had looked for a speculative advance, but it did not come, and apparently there was a good deal of corn waiting to be sold on St. Louis account, if prices did go up, that market being fully 5c below ours. In the afternoon the tone was firm, but the deliveries on January contracts not having been so large as expected.

Oats opened with a fairly active and steady market, cash being in light demand, and the trading for future delivery confined mostly to January and February, which were sold in exchange early at a premium of ½c for the latter month, though the two closed at about the same figure. The market at the close was somewhat affected by the weakness in corn, the latest prices being the lowest of the day. No. 2 spot sold at 35½@35¼c, closing at 35½c bid, and rejected at 30c. Seller the month ranged at 35⅝@35½c, closing at 35¼c bid. Seller February sold at 35⅝@35¼c, closing at 35¼c bid. For March 35⅝c was bid, with few transactions. Seller May sold at 35⅝@35¼c, closing firm at 35⅝ bid. Samples were in fair request at a decline from Saturday's prices. The market was ½c lower on the early deliveries on the afternoon call.

Rye was active for spot, the price paid for No. 2 being 57c, or ½c below Saturday's market. There was little demand for futures, February delivery being offered at 58c, and May selling toward the close at 63c. Nothing was done in rejected, for which 50c was bid. Truck stuff was sold at 52@54c for rejected and 57@58c for No. 2. January delivery sold on the afternoon call at 63½c.

Barley was inactive until near the close, when considerable trading in the aggregate for January and February was reported. No. 2 for January delivery (5,000 bu) sold at 79c and No. 3 for the same month sold at 50c. There were transactions in February No. 3 at 50⅛c. Samples were dull, most of them going over.

The dry-goods, clothing, millinery goods, and boot and shoe markets were exceedingly quiet. Jobbers of groceries reported a fair call for goods and there was a firm general market. In dried fruits and canned goods but little was doing. Fish also remain dull. Dairy products were in fair demand and were decidedly firm. Prices of oils ranged as on the closing days of last week, excepting a decline of ¼@1c in carbons. Coal was in good demand and firm.

There is a light demand for broom-corn, prices showing no change. Green fruits were quiet, with a steady feeling throughout the list. Eggs were selling at 25@28c per doz, the latter for strictly fresh. The old-year dullness in hides has been carried into the new, prices showing a downward tendency. Potatoes moving fairly at the prices ruling last week. Hay was dull and 50c@$1.00 lower owing to the heavy stocks. In seeds timothy was quoted at $1.60 for prime, with light offerings; clover seed firm and higher at $6.70@6.90 for prime to choice; and flaxseed firm at $1.20@1.21 in store and in elevator.

The annual election of the Board of Trade is in order for next Monday. There have been no caucuses yet, and some people think none will be held before Friday.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Tuesday.		Closed Tuesday.
Spot	$17.05	$.....	@.....	$16.85
January	17.07½	16.85	@17.10	16.85
February	17.20	17.00	@17.25	17.00
March	17.32½	17.15	@17.40	17.15
May	17.67½	17.50	@17.72½	17.50

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Spot	$10.35	$.....	@10.30	$10.17½
January	10.32½	10.17½	@10.32½	10.17½
February	10.42½	10.30	@10.40	10.30
March	*10.52½	10.40	@10.52½	10.40
May	10.72½	10.65	@10.77½	10.65

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

S. ribs, part cu'd	$8.70	$.....	@ 8.70	*$8.52½
Do January	8.80	8.60	@ 8.65	*8.70
Do February	8.90	8.70	@ 8.75	*8.70
Do March	8.97½	8.80	@ 8.85	8.77½
Do May	9.20	9.00	@ 9.07½	8.97½

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, spot	96	.....	@ 96	96
No. 3 winter	87½	.....	@ 87	87
Rejected winter	81	.....	@ 81	81
No. 2 spring	93⅛	.....	@ [illegible]	93
No. 3 spring	81	.....	@ [illegible]	[illegible]
Regular January	94⅛	93⅞	@ 94⅛	93⅞
February	95⅛	94⅞	@ 95⅛	94⅞
March	95⅞	95	@ 96	95
May	$1.01⅛	$1.00⅞	@ 1.01⅛	$1.00⅞

CORN.

No. 2 spot	49⅛	.....	@ 50	49⅛
High mixed	49⅛	.....	@ 50	49⅛
Rejected	42⅛	.....	@ 42	42
New mixed	45⅛	.....	@ 44	44
January	49⅛	.....	@ 50	49⅛
February	49⅛	.....	@ 49⅜	49⅛
March	50⅛	.....	@ 50⅜	50⅛
May	55⅛	.....	@ 55⅜	55⅛

OATS.

No. 2 white	40	.....	@	40
No. 2 mixed	40	35⅛	@ 35⅜	35⅛
Rejected	31	.....	@	31
January	35⅛	35⅛	@ 35⅜	35⅛
February	35⅛	35⅛	@ 35⅜	35⅛
May	38⅛	38⅛	@ 38⅜	38⅛

RYE.

No. 2	57⅛	.....	@ 57	*57⅛
Rejected	50	.....	@	50
January	57⅛	.....	@	*57⅛
February	58⅛	.....	@	*58⅛
May	64	63	@ 63⅛	*63⅛

BARLEY.

No. 2, spot	79	.....	@	79
No. 3, spot	50	.....	@ 50	50
No. 3	50	.....	@	50

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.10	@	6.20
Long clears, loose	8.80	@	8.85
Short clears, loose	9.00	@	9.05
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.00	@	9.25
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	10.25	@	10.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.25	@	10.50
Bacon, short clears	10.75	@	11.00
Bacon, hams	13.50	@	14.00
Mess beef	10.00	@	10.25
Beef hams	17.00	@	17.50
Choice to favorit brands of winters	5.25	@	5.75
Fair to good brands of winters	4.75	@	5.25
Good to choice red winters	5.00	@	5.25
Prime to choice springs	4.75	@	5.25
Good to choice export, in sacks, extras	4.00	@	4.25
Good to choice export, double extras	4.37½	@	4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50	@	6.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	6.25	@	6.50
Rye flour	3.62½	@	3.87½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the seventy-two hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	23,614	13,885	57,485	15,411
Wheat, bu	59,348	29,891	17,538	26,245
Corn, bu	196,915	76,783	122,028	76,679
Oats, bu	216,976	43,095	44,169	64,169
Rye, bu	10,033	6,636	4,927	1,850
Barley, bu	42,867	40,434	27,038	15,783
Grass-seed, lbs	330,324	362,610	140,171	276,424
Flaxseed, lbs	328,300	1,008,070	455,350	2,127,133
Broomcorn, lbs	50,000	......	39,000	31,640
Cured meats, lbs	767,000	947,800	5,535,201	3,761,410
Beef, tcs	......	......	......	165
Beef, brls	......	......	10	......
Pork, brls	......	81	1,420	2,222
Lard, lbs	54,500	364,400	771,550	1,628,035
Canned meats, lbs	......	......	......	......
Butter, lbs	210,719	158,367	279,618	53,300
Dressed hogs, No.	118	......	......	100
Live hogs, No.	22,104	20,623	9,557	2,275
Cattle, No.	4,744	3,925	1,856	889
Sheep, No.	3,244	713	1,357	180
Hides, lbs	239,063	428,787	164,564	561,414
Wool, lbs	59,980	117,108	109,224	127,800
Coal, tons	12,053	13,396	2,409	2,782
Cheese, lbs	134,880	......	95,041	......
Lumber, m feet	507	829	2,168	2,087
Shingles, m	67	315	668	240
Salt, brls	3,455	10,045	2,054	1,832
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	508,379	......

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 33 cars red wheat, 80 cars lower grades winter, 63 cars No. 2 spring, 46 cars lower grades do (222 wheat); 34 cars contract corn, 313 cars new mixed, 152 cars other grades (499 corn); 119 cars No. 2 oats, 92 cars other grades (211 oats); 42 cars rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 86 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars lower grades (105 barley). Total 1,079 cars or about 630,000 bu. Inspected out: 56,086 bu wheat, 92,910 bu corn, 2,332 bu oats, 681 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 53½c.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 263,600 bu. The corresponding shipments were 60,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 123,000 bu.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at the points named for last week, and same time the two preceding years:

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	459,000	149,000
Milwaukee	309,000	17,000
St. Louis	210,000	51,000
Toledo	192,000	31,000
Detroit	175,000	30,000
Philadelphia	115,000	96,000
Baltimore	209,000	289,000
New York	472,000	635,000
Total	2,149,000	1,424,000
Same week in 1881	1,[illegible]	1,669,000
Same week in 1881	1,712,000	2,018,000

The following table exhibits the foreign exports from the four principal seaboard points for the past week, and since Jan. 1, 1882, as compared with corresponding periods last year:

	Week ending Dec. 30, 1882.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1882.	Week ending Dec. 31, 1881.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1881.
Flour, brls	232,520	6,806,269	62,877	6,724,952
Wheat, bu	774,420	63,932,325	634,631	114,981,987
Corn, bu	574,152	13,632,405	519,696	50,393,087
Oats, bu	2,174	132,981	1,165	445,335
Rye, bu	46,069	2,028,118	16,251	2,142,752
Barley, bu	......	6,716	......	7,377
Pork, brls	7,368	212,249	5,155	289,156
Lard, lbs	5,065,651	222,090,201	10,362,451	375,425,558
Bacon, lbs	11,251,840	318,066,169	15,782,655	594,470,455

The following were the stocks in Liverpool on the dates named:

	Jan. 1, 1883.	Jan. 1, 1882.
Flour, brls	4,850	......
Flour, sacks	370,000	215,000
Wheat, centals	4,920,000	1,800,000
Corn, qrs	25,000@30,000	150,000@160,000
Pork, brls	1,800	1,750
Bacon, boxes	1,850	5,000
Hams, boxes	1,800	3,400
Shoulders, boxes	416	1,800
Lard, tcs	9,800	16,750

Sundry provisions, 8,100 boxes; beef, 3,900 pkgs.

Stocks in principal ports: Flour moderate; wheat heavy; corn light.

There were shipped under the auspices of the Cobden (Ill.) Fruit Association during the year 1882, most of the shipments coming to this market, 300 cars of fruits and vegetables, against 296 cars the year previous. Last year Cobden shipped 21 cars of strawberries, against 95 cars in 1881 and 104 cars in 1880.

Of pork in New York, the stock on hand Jan. 1 is reported at 16,623 brls, against 4,939 brls one month ago and 54,220 brls one year ago.

The stock of lard in New York on the 1st inst. is given at 27,314 tcs, against 12,357 tcs the month previous and 77,219 tcs for Jan. 1, 1882.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 350 brls springs partly at $4.75@5.00; 125 brls and 1,200 sacks winters at $2.65@3.00; 175 brls rye flour on p. t.; 600 sacks low grades at $2.05@2.10. Total about 1,900 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 10 cars bran at $10.75 on track and $10.75@12.75 (the latter rye) free on board; 7 cars middlings at $12.00@16.00 free on board; 1 car shorts at $11.50 free on board; 2 cars wheat screenings at $11.00 on track.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 red at 96c; 2 cars No. 2 long-berried at 96½c; 17 cars No. 3 at 87c; 4 cars rejected at 82c; 10 cars by sample at 80@85c for rejected and 89½c for No. 2 on track; 6 cars do at 89½c for No. 3; 97c for No. 2 long-berried and 97c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 20,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller May at $1.02¾.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 29 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 at 93⅛@93¾c; 6 cars No. 3 at 77c; 7 cars by sample at 65c for rejected 70@79½c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 83c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 36,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 50,000 bu seller January at 93⅜@93¾c; 85,000 bu seller February at 94¼@94⅜c; 60,000 bu seller March at 95c; 125,000 bu seller May at $1.00⅞@1.00¾.

CORN—On 'Change, 30 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 49¼@49⅝c; 1 car high mixed at 50c; 86 cars rejected at 42@42½c; 18 cars and 28,000 bu new mixed at 43½@44c; 3 cars new high mixed at 45½@45¾c; 38 cars by sample at 40@42c for no grade; 43@44c for rejected; 45@45½c for new mixed and 40@44c for ears on track; 219 cars do at 40@42½c for no grade, 43½@44c for rejected, 45@46½c for new mixed; 47@47½c for new high mixed, and 40@41c for ears. Total about 288,000 bu.

Call sales: 385,000 bu seller January at 49¼@49¾c; 385,000 bu seller February at 49¼@49¾c; 70,000 bu seller May at 55⅛@55⅝c.

OATS—On 'Change, 17 cars No. 2 at 35⅛@35¼c; 1 car rejected at 30½c; 12 cars by sample at 31@34½c for rejected mixed, 35⅛@37c for rejected white, and 37½c for No. 2 white on track; 67 cars do at 33⅝@35c for rejected mixed, 35@38c for rejected white, 34½@38½c for No. 2, and 39@39½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 72,000 bu.

Call sales: 65,000 bu seller January at 35¼c; 15,000 bu seller February at 35¼c; 150,000 bu seller May at 38⅜c.

RYE—On 'Change, 51 cars No. 2 at 57c; 9 cars by sample at 52@55c for rejected on track; 1 car rejected at 51¼c free on board. Total about 22,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller May at 63⅛c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 31 cars by sample at 38c for No. 5, 44@51c for No. 4, 58@68c for No. 3, and 82½c for No. 2 on track; 14 cars do at 41c for No. 5, 48c for No. 4, and 51@56c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 28,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 24,750 brls seller January at $16.85@17.10; 23,500 brls seller February at $17.05@17.25; 27,250 brls seller March at $17.20@17.40; 1,250 brls seller April at $17.40@17.55; 18,750 brls seller May at $17.55@17.72½; 1,000 brls seller June at $17.85@17.92½. Total, 101,500 brls.

Call sales: 1,250 brls seller January at $16.87½; 12,500 brls seller February at $17.00@17.05; 15,750 brls seller March at $17.15@17.20; 7,000 brls seller April at $17.30@17.32½; 17,500 brls seller May at $17.30@17.52½; 2,250 brls seller June at $17.65@17.67½.

LARD—On 'Change, 750 tcs spot at $10.30; 10,250 tcs seller January at $10.30@10.40; 11,250 tcs seller February at $10.30@10.40; 7,000 tcs seller March at $10.45@10.52½; 250 tcs seller April at $10.57½; 3,000 tcs seller May at $10.65@10.72½; 2,000 tcs seller June at $10.75@10.82½. Total about 34,000 tcs.

Call sales: 250 tcs seller January at $10.20; 1,500 tcs seller February at $10.30@10.32½; 4,000 tcs seller March at $10.40@10.42½; 4,250 tcs seller May at $10.65; 5,000 tcs seller June at $10.75.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100 boxes short ribs (average 32 lbs) at $9.00; 25,000 lbs part cured loose at $8.70; 380,000 lbs seller January at $8.60@8.62½; 250,000 lbs seller February at $8.70@8.75; 250,000 lbs seller March at $8.80@8.82½; 4,400,000 lbs seller May at $9.00@9.07½; 500,000 lbs seller June at $9.07½@9.10; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 25 days old, at 10c; 25,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 9¼c; 25,000 lbs shoulders, fully cured, at 6¼c loose; 25,000 lbs short clear sides, 30 days old, at 9c.

Call sales: 50,000 lbs short ribs seller January at $8.65; 150,000 lbs seller March at $8.80; 300,000 lbs seller May at $9.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6¼@7
Green, self-working	5 @6¼
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5
Inferior and common	3 @4
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—The market maintains an unqualifiedly firm tone. The demand is not particularly active, but there is not enough good butter to satisfy it, and for fancy makes holders are asking higher prices than quoted before:

Creamery, fancy	40@41	Roll, choice	24@26
Do, fair to choice	35@38	Roll, poor to good	15@22
Dairy, choice	30@35	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	20@28	Inferior	10@12
Common grades	21@25	Grease	8@10

CHEESE—The market occupies an exceptionally strong position. Stocks of merchantable goods are very light—little more than half as large as a year ago—and with a better demand than is usual to the season holders are not soliciting trade at present prices. Recently there has been an advance of fully ½c, prices now ranging as follows:

Young Americas	14 @14¼
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13¾@14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	13½@14
Full cream, August	11½@12½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @10
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 7
Low grades	2 @ 4

COOPERAGE—A shade firmer at $1.07½@1.12½ for country and city pork barrels and $1.20@1.25 for lard tierces. Sales 2,800 pork brls at $1.10; 1,800 lard tierces at $1.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet, with light inquiry. Sales: 1 lot of light at $6.80 per 100 lbs; 1 car heavy at $7.50.

EGGS—Were steady at 25@28c, the latter for strictly fresh.

FISH—Business in this department continues inactive, and prices are not subjected to any quotable change:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$	6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl		4.00
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	5.00@	5.25
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl		14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@	10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@	7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00@	6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00@	5.25
Mackerel—Medium family		4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new		6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs		6.00
Codfish—Dressed		9
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@	8.25
Herring—Flat split, brls		7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	95@	1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box		35
Halibut, smoked		13
California salmon, brl		18.50
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50@	10.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—A small mail-order trade was about all there was doing in this line of goods. Prices averaged firm, halves peaches advancing ½c:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 8 @	8½
Prunes, Turkish, old	6⅜@	6¼
Prunes, Turkish, new	7⅛@	7½
Raisins, l yers	2.10 @	2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.60 @	2.70
Raisins, Valencia	8¼@	8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.10 @	2.15
Zante currants	6⅜@	6⅝
Citron	17 @	18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Aldine	16½@	17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@	16
Apples, sliced	10 @	11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @	10
Apples, Southern, new	7 @	7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½@	7
Raspberries, new	35 @	36
Blackberries, new	8¼@	8¾
Pitted cherries, new	25 @	26

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@	11½
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@	18
Naples walnuts	16½@	17
Pecans	9 @	14

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5½@	6
Virginia	7½@	8¼
Red Tennessee	5¼@	5½

GREEN FRUITS—The trade was light, with prices holding steady:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$ 3.50@	5.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@	4.50
Apples, per brl	2.50@	3.25
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@	10.00
Grapes, per lb	4@	7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@	6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@	4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@	2.25

GROCERIES—For the time of year there was rather more than the usual demand. Prices were fairly firm throughout the list:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @	7¼
Louisiana	5¼@	6½

COFFEE.

Java	16 @	19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @	26
Maracaibo	11 @	12½
Mexican, prime to choice	11¼@	12½
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@	11
Rio, fancy	11 @	11½
Rio, prime to choice	10 @	10½
Rio, fair to good	8½@	9½
Rio, common	7½@	8
Rio, roasting	6½@	7

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9¾@	10
Crushed	9¾@	10
Powdered		9⅞
Granulated, standard	9¼@	9½
Granulated, not standard	9⅛@	9¼
A standard	8⅞@	9
A No. 2	8⅝@	8¾
Extra C	8¼@	8½
No. 1	8 @	8¼
Yellow	6⅝@	7½

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @	42
Sugar	38 @	52
Blackstrap	24 @	26
New Orleans molasses	40 @	65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @	15½
Cloves	30 @	32
Pepper	21 @	22
Cassia	12 @	13
Nutmegs	80 @	84

HAY—Was dull and lower, owing to the heavy stocks on band:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$	11.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@	10.50
Mixed	8.00@	10.00
Upland prairie	8.00@	9.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@	7.00

HIDES—Dealers still report a dull market:

Green-cured light, per lb	8½@	8¾
Green-cured, heavy	8½@	8½
Part cured		7¾
Damaged hides		6¼
Green salted, bulls		6¼
Calf, per lb		12
Dry-salted, per lb		13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @	15
Damaged dry	11 @	12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated		33

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Scarce and firm at quotations:

Pacific Coast	$1.00@1.10
New York choice	1.05@1.10
Prime New York	95@1.00
New Wisconsin	90@1.00
Olds	80@1.00
Wisconsin, good to common	40@ 60
Olds	20@ 30

OILS—There was a very quiet market generally. There was, however, a fairly active movement in carbons at lower prices:

Carbon, Elaine	20½	Linseed, boiled	$ 58
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Whale, winter	77
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, 120 test	10½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white, and W. W., 150 test	15	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis W. W.	14½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	75
Carbon, Wis P. W.	13½	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	15	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	13½	Turpentine	56
Lard, extra	90	Elaine, white	60
Lard, current make	86	Naphtha, deo 80 deg.	10
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	13½
Lard, No. 2	65	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	20
Linseed, raw	55		

POTATOES—Steady at 65@70c per bu by the car-load on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.50@3.75 for Jerseys and $2.00@2.25 for Southern.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was firm, turkeys selling at 14@15c per lb for fair to choice, chickens at 9@10c, geese at 9@10c, and ducks at 9@10c. Prairie chickens sold at $6.00 per doz, quail at $1.25 per dz, mallards at $2.25 per doz. Venison plenty at 7@8c per lb for carcasses and 12@13c for saddles; rabbits, 75c per doz.

SEEDS—There were light offerings of timothy-seed, and the market was firm at $1.60 for prime. Clover-seed was firm and higher, in sympathy with the market at the East, prime to choice being quotable at $6.70@6.90. Flaxseed showed light offerings, and an advance of 1c over Saturday's prices, selling at $1.20@1.21 in store and on track. Sales were reported of 39 bags clover-seed at $5.95@6.90; 2 cars and 100 bags timothy-seed at $1.55@1.60; 60 bags poor Hungarian at 51½c; 11 cars flaxseed at $1.20@1.21 on track and in store.

John Shaw & Son's (London) circular, Dec. 18: "A quiet feeling now pervades the seed market, operations being generally suspended until the new year. Meantime all descriptions maintain the firm attitude previously reported. American advices describe their markets for red clover-seed as dearer. Large shippers having been made to the Continent. Italian rye-grass, both home-grown and foreign, owing to numerous inquiries and the absence of any adequate supply, is again slightly dearer. Rape, hemp, and canary-seed are very steady at the late advance."

TALLOW—Was easy at 8½@8⅞c for prime city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6½c for No. 2 country. Sales: 100 brls city at 8½c.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Continues quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¾ and ⅜ blood)	35@37	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	35@35	Fine light	23@25
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@33	Fine heavy	20@23
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy, earthy, dingy	18@20
Coarse and common	25@27	Low medium	23@25
Good medium tub	33@35	Coarse	18@20
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35	Dead pulled	17@25
		Bucks	15@20

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) circular, Dec. 30: "The week and year close with a better feeling in the wool market than has been noticed since the agitation of the tariff question began. The decline in prices continues to attract buyers, and, considering that we are in the height of the holiday season, we regard the sales of 2,315,000 lbs of domestic wool during the week as a hopeful indication and forerunner of an active demand in January. We do not ignore the fact that some consecutive dealers and buyers look for a further decline, and freely predict a 37@38c market for fine Ohio, and a 35c market for fine Michigan fleece. The judgment of some of these gentlemen is entitled to great respect, but in the present case we are obliged to differ from them. We believe prices have touched bottom, and in the absence of any unusual event we expect to see our present quotations fully sustained hereafter. We are not predicting an advance, but we warn such buyers as are looking for further important concessions that they may be disappointed; and in their interest, as well as that of owners of wool, we hope they will be. An analysis shows the sales to consist of 819,500 lbs washed; 1,087,000 lbs unwashed; 176,000 lbs scoured; 232,500 lbs pulled and noils; 18,000 lbs New Zealand; and 7,000 lbs carpet wool."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL.—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Butter, extra in creamery	38½	40
Butter, firsts in creamery	......	38
Butter, extras in dairy	32	35
Butter, packing stock	13¼	15½
Butter, choice roll	19	22
Eggs, fresh	25	......
Eggs, May delivery	13½	14
Eggs, ice-house stock	23	25

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Hogs.*
Monday	2,118	9,056	1,226
Tuesday	5,800	30,000	2,000
Total	8,218	39,056	3,226
Same time last week	5,627	24,084	814

The official report of Secretary Williams, of the Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company, is at hand. It shows the total receipts and shipments of live stock for 1882 to have been as follows:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Cattle	1,582,530	921,009
Calves	24,565	10,229
Hogs	5,817,504	1,787,722
Sheep	628,887	314,240
Horses	12,856	12,788
Total	8,067,142	3,035,048

Following is Mr. Williams' estimate of the value of the receipts:

	Value.
Cattle	$ 94,951,800
Calves	240,650
Hogs	99,308,818
Sheep	3,114,435
Horses	2,355,520
Total	$199,970,221

The above showing should convince every live-stock shipper that the Chicago market is the market of all others to ship their stock to.

The average weight of the hogs for December was 257 lbs, against 267 lbs for December, 1881.

CATTLE—There was fair activity early in the day. All classes took hold in a liberal way, and up to about noon the movement was satisfactory. Later there was a much quieter and easier feeling. The remaining days of the week are expected to see a pretty large run of cattle, and buyers, therefore, after filling their most urgent orders, showed a disposition to hold off for lower prices. Some cattle were left over. To clear the pens it would have been necessary to accept lower figures than prevailed early in the day. There were no extra beeves. Some choice lots were taken at $5.75@6.00, but the bulk of the shipping cattle changed hands at $4.60@5.50. Butchers' stuff was in good demand and averaged firm. There was barely enough of the common grades to meet the wants of butchers and canners, and the pens were soon cleared at $3.00@4.25 for poor to good lots. Some scrubs were peddled out at $2.50@2.75. The general market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.25@ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.80@ 6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@ 5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.40@ 5.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.30@ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@ 3.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	25.00@50.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The hog trade was fairly active and prices were steady. The supply was not as liberal as expected, and by noon there were only a few scattering lots left over. Poor to best light went at $5.60@6.30, and inferior to choice heavy at $5.[illegible]@6.70, which were substantially the prices ruling at the close of last week. Skips and culls sold at $4.25@5.40. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in good demand from shippers and the home trade, and the liberal supply on sale was readily disposed of at $3.00@5.00 for very poor to extra lots. The following sales gives a fair idea of market values:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	83	$4.12½	145	100	$4.40	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
179	101	4.15	84	110	5.00	15	74	[illegible]
60	96	4.20	14	110	5.00	28	96	[illegible]
130	103	4.25	279	70	2.75	84	101	[illegible]
95	104	4.25	47	74	3.25	90	100	[illegible]
32	112	4.25	282	92	3.70	97	104	[illegible]
180	89	4.40	104	97	3.75			

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Receipts of live stock at Kansas City for the years named below were as follows:

	1882.	1881.
Cattle	439,671	285,863
Hogs	962,836	1,014,304
Sheep	80,724	79,924
Horses	12,716	12,592

This shows an increase of 153,808 in receipts of cattle over the receipts of 1881, and a slight decrease in the movement of swine, while sheep have gained only 800 over the receipts of 1881. In cattle, hogs, and sheep the number received last year was very much larger than that of 1880.

To the Western Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; steady; native steers, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs, $4.[illegible]@5.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.10; cows, $2.[illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; opened steady; closed 10@15c lower; mixed, weak; light to heavy, $4.75@6.[illegible]; bulk sales, $5.90@6.10.

SHEEP—Nominally unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts today 715 head; consigned through, 163 cars; market firm; demand good; shippers' and butchers' both good purchasers; good to choice steers, $5.50@5.75; fair, $4.65@5.25; butchers' stock, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; consigned through, 1 car; offerings moderate; all sold; fair to good Western sheep, $4.00@4.60; choice to fancy, $4.75@5.25; Western lambs, $4.00@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 575 head; consigned through, 3 cars; run light; demand good; Yorkers, $6.[illegible]; good to choice heavy, $6.[illegible]; pigs, $5.75@6.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, none; shipping demand light, but inquiry for butchers' grades brisk and prices steady and firm; heavy shipping, $5.65@5.75; light do, $4.[illegible]@4.75; common to fair butchers', $2.75@3.75; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; stockers, $3.00@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none; good demand and firm; common to medium, $3.00@3.75; medium to fair, $3.50@4.00; good to choice, $4.00@4.75; extra, $4.75@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, none; higher and firm; light grades, $5.50@6.00; packing, $5.50@6.45; butchers', $6.35@6.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 281; market firm; prime, $5.75@6.25; fair to good $4.75@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; market active; Philadelphias, $6.60@6.80; Baltimores, $6.30@6.50; Yorkers, $5.[illegible]@6.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400; market firm; a shade stronger than yesterday.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—HOGS—Quiet but firm; common and light, $5.35@6.35; packing and butchers', $6.25@6.50; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 735 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 4d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 10d; Club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—No. 1, 6s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 89s. Lard, 55s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 49s; long clear steady at 49s 6d; short clear steady at 48s. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern dull at 88s; Western dull at 86s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 56s 6d. Shoulders dull at 41s. Beef—Extra India mess steady at 128s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old dull at 6s 10d; new dull at 6s 6d. Wheat—Winter dull at 9s 10d.

RESIN—Common steady at 5s 6d.

RECEIPTS—Wheat—For the week—Atlantic ports, 21,000 qrs; Pacific ports, 53,000 qrs; other sources, [illegible] 250 qrs; corn, 40,000 qrs.

LATER—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet; corn, 6s 6d. Weather showery.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—Evening.—COTTON—In moderate demand at 5⅞@5¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,400.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Corn—New Western mixed, 6s 6d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 56s 6d. Prime mess pork, 84s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull; tending downward.

RECEIPTS PAST THREE DAYS—Wheat, 451,000 centals; American, 386,000.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS HERE—Beef, 3,900; pork, 1,637; bacon, 13,500; hams, 1,795; shoulders, 416; cheese, 112,000; butter, 7,900; lard, 1,407.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 37s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅞@7¾d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—19⅜f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Wheat steady. Corn dull at 6s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn not much doing. To arrive—Wheat quiet; corn dull. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand. Corn dull. Pork dull at 84s. Lard dull at 56s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 47s; short clear, 48s. Tallow, 46s 6d. Cheese, 61s. Beef, 128s.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in fair demand. Corn dull at 6s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn not much demand. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steadily held; corn inactive. Country markets for wheat English and French quiet. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the last week, 60,000@65,000 qrs. Stocks in principal ports—Wheat heavy; corn light; flour moderate. Weather in England warm for the season.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Notwithstanding the comparatively fair aggregate of contract stock delivered here today—represented as exceeding a quarter of a million of bu—graded red wheat was reported as very scarce, especially No. 2 red; white wheat in light request and, as a rule, barely steady; spring wheat nominal, buyers and sellers continuing apart in their views. No. 1 red, $1.15 in elevator and $1.16¼ delivered, closing at $1.15 bid in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.10@1.11¼ afloat and delivered and $1.09½@1.10¼, mostly at $1.10@1.10¼ in elevator, and $1.09@1.09¼ in store, closing at $1.11½ in elevator, fresh receipt and inspection; No. 3 red, $1.05 in elevator and $1.05½ delivered; No. 1 white, $1.07½, closing at $1.07½ bid in elevator; No. 2 white, 9[illegible]c; No. 3 white, steamer grade, [illegible]; No. 2 red futures: January, $1.09@1.09¾, closing at $1.09; February, $1.11@1.11¼, closing at $1.11¼; March, $1.12@1.14¼, closing at $1.12¾; May, $1.1[illegible]; closing at $1.15¼. Corn—Old crop No. 2 corn for prompt delivery offered sparingly and quoted stronger; most other grades and qualities for prompt delivery were quoted a trifle cheaper on a moderate movement, partly for shipment; No. 2 regular in elevator, old crop, 68@69c, mostly 68c in elevator, closing at 69c, and about 69½@70c for do delivered; No. 2 new crop (at the close), 65½c delivered; No. 2 futures: January, 64⅝c, closing 64⅝c; February, 64@64⅝c, closing 64⅛c; March, 64⅛@64⅜c, closing 64½c; April, closing at 64⅝c; May, 63⅝@64c, closing 63⅝c. Oats—A somewhat irregular market reported for prompt delivery on moderate offerings, especially of graded stock, which met with a moderate call. An extremely tame movement noted most of the time in No. 2 in the option list. No. 1 white, new rule, 48c; No. 2 white, new rule, 46c, closing at 46c; and rule No. 3 white at 45½@46c, closing at 46c (against 46½c on Saturday); No. 2 new rule, 45¼c, closing at 45⅛c, and old rule at 45½c; No. 3, 44@44¼c; No. 2 Chicago nominal; No. 2 futures: January, 45@45⅜c, closing at 45½c; February, 45⅝@46c, closing at 45⅞c; May, 46½c, closing at 46½c. Rye very dull; quotations at 68@70c.

A car-load of No. 1 went at 69c. Barley without reported movement; former prices.

PROVISIONS—Hog products very quiet throughout, and the tendency as to price has been to depression. Western mess pork met with a slow sale for early delivery, leaving off at $15.37½@15.50. A moderately active call noted for cut meats, including pickled shoulders, in bulk, at 8¼c; smoked shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 11½@12½c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; pickled bellies at 10½@11c for 10 to 12 lbs average. Bacon dull for prompt delivery; long clear quoted at 9½c. Western steam lard has been quite sparingly sought after for prompt delivery, leaving off at $10.70 for contract. Futures: January, $10.65@10.67, closing at $10.62 bid; February, $10.77@10.73, closing at $10.68; March, $10.76@10.80, closing at $10.77½; April, $10.83@10.90, closing at $10.88; May, $10.87@10.95, closing at $10.89 bid; June, $10.95@11.00, closing at $10.96; July, $11.03@11.07, closing at $11.05; August closed at $11.10.

SUGARS—Raw in light demand, but quoted steady at 6⅞ 15-16c for fair refining muscovado. Refined also inactive, with cut-loaf quoted at 9¾@9⅞c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9⅜@9½c; granulated, 8½c; standard A, 8⅛@8¼c; off A, 8@8¼c; white extra C, 7⅞@7⅝c; yellow extra C, 7¼@7⅜c; C, 6¾@7c; yellows, 6¼@6¾c.

FREIGHTS—Freight room by the steam lines met with a fair inquiry, particularly for grain for British ports, and ruled somewhat firmer. Tonnage for chartering purposes attracted a moderate share of attention and generally on the basis of previous quotations. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, flour at 2s 3d@2s 9d, as to routes (local at 2s 6d@2s 9d); grain, part at 7½d per 60 lbs; provisions, through and local, at 25@35s, as to routes; local at 32s 6d@35s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Quiet at 10 3-16@10⅜c; futures weak; January, 10.05c; February, 10.13c; March, 10.28c; April, 10.37c; May 10.50c; June, 10.63c; July, 10.75; August, 10.86.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 58,000 brls; exports, 5,000 brls; super State Western, $2.35@3.15; common to good extra, $3.60@4.30; good to choice, $4.40@7.00; white wheat extra, $4.35@7.25; extra Ohio, $3.75@6.50; St. Louis, $3.75@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.60@7.40.

GRAIN—Wheat, cash, firm; a shade higher; options ½c lower; receipts, 178,500 bu; exports, 2,000 bu; No. 2 spring, nominal; ungraded winter red, 92c@$1.11; steamer No. 3 red, 98c; steamer No. 2 red, $1.07½@1.08; No. 2 red, $1.09¾@1.10¾, certificates, $1.11¼@1.11¾ delivered, $1.09 in store; No. 1 red, $1.15@1.16¼; ungraded white, 96c@$1.12¼; steamer No. 2 do, 97½c; No. 2 white, 99c; No. 2 red January sales 608,000 bu at $1.09¾@1.09⅞, closing at $1.10; February sales, 736,000 bu at $1.11⅛@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; March sales 352,000 bu at $1.13¼@1.13⅞, closing at $1.13¾; May sales 224,000 bu at $1.15¼@1.15¾, closing at $1.15¾.

RYE—Quiet but firm at 69@69½.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 89½c; crude, 6⅞c; refined, 7⅝@7¾c.

ROSIN—Quiet but steady; $1.62½@1.72½.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 52½c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady; 27@28c.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 18@44c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 6@13c.

LEAD—Steady; common, 4⅜c; refined nominal.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Corn was dull today, with prices easy and lower to sell. There is little old corn offering, and prices on such grain is nominal at 75@78c, as to color; new steamer yellow, 71@72c; new steamer mixed, 69@70c; best no grade, 58@65c, as to condition and color. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1 white, 53c; No. 2 white, 50½@51c; No. 3 white, 48½@49c; No. 1 mixed, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, with prices steady; stock on hand light; backs, $21.00 per brl; short cut, $20.50; long clear, $20.50; lean ends, $19.50; mess, $19.00; prime mess, $18.50; extra prime pork, $16.50. Lard in light stock and steady at 11½c per lb in tierces and tubs. Hams steady at 12c for Western smoked, 13c for Boston large, 12½c for small. Beef in fair demand, with light stock on hand; mess, $10.00 per brl; extra mess, $12.50; extra family, $15.00; extra plate, $15.50; plate, $14.50; tongues, $23.00. Fresh beef quiet and unchanged; steers, 7@9½c; hinds, 8@11½c; fores, 5@7c.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room is not heavy, but prices are held steady. The asking prices are as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, 6d asked, 5½@5¾d bid; sack flour, 20s. To London—Grain, 7d; sack flour, 22s 6d. To Glasgow—Grain, 8d; sack flour, 25s. During the past week 170,000 bu grain, mostly wheat, have been taken from this port to Liverpool, Hull, and West Hartlepool.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,314 brls; corn, 65,175 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; wheat, 9,850 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Steady; Minnesota extras, $5.25@5.75; Pennsylvania family, $4.75; Ohio do, $5.25@5.70; Indiana do, $5.00; Ohio patent, $6.25@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.00. Rye flour dull at $3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.08¼; No. 2 red, January, $1.08@1.08¾; February, $1.10¼@1.10¾; March, $1.12¼@1.12¾; April, $1.13½@1.14¼. Corn dull; rejected mixed and yellow, 40@45c; No. 3, 55c; steamer, 59@60c; sail yellow, 64@65c; old sail, 70c; sail mixed, January, 62c; March, 61¾@62c; April, 61½@62½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 47@48c; No. 3 white, 46@46½c; rejected, 44½c; No. 2 mixed, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess beef, $16.00; India mess, f. o. b., $27.00. New mess pork, $18.75@19.00; prime mess, $18.00. Hams—Smoked, 13@14c. Lard steady; kettle, $11.37½@11.50; steam, $10.87½.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and firm, with a fair demand, at 15@42c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; 27@27½c.

CHEESE—Steady; 12@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 7¾@7⅞c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,700 brls; wheat, 32,500 bu; corn, 67,500 bu; oats, 27,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better but eased off; No. 2 red, 96⅝c cash; 96⅜@96⅞c January; 98⅛@98¾c February; $1.01@1.01⅜ March; $1.03¾@1.04¼ closing at inside figures; No. 3 red, 91c bid. Corn fairly active; lower for options; cash better; 44@44⅛c for cash and January; 45¾@45⅞c February; 46¼c bid March; 48c asked April; 49½@49⅝c May, closing at inside figures. Oats slow; 35c cash; 35½c January; 36¼c February; 39¾c May. Rye dull at 55½c. Barley steady at 60@85c.

LEAD—Steady at $4.25.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and slow; $17.00 cash; $16.90 bid January; $17.05 bid February; $17.50 bid May. Bulk meats unsettled; nothing doing. Bacon very slow; only peddling trade. Lard nominally $10.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 186,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat easier; 96⅝c bid January; 98¼c February; $1.01 March; $1.02¾ April; $1.03¾ May. Corn better; 44¼c bid January; 45⅝@45¾c February; 49⅝c March; 47½c April. Oats, nothing done; bid same as prices at noon.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier; more active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.07¾@1.07⅞; January, $1.07¾@1.08; February, $1.09¾@1.09¾; March, $1.11⅜@1.11¾. Corn—Western easier; inactive; mixed spot, 61½@63c; January, 61¼@61½c; February, 60¾@61c; March, 61c bid; steamer, 59c bid. Oats steady; very dull; Western white, 46@48c; mixed, 44@45c; Pennsylvania, 46@48c. Rye quiet; 65@68c.

HAY—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed and roll, 22@26c.

EGGS—Fresh scarce at 29c; limed plenty and dull at 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Higher; refined, 7¾@7⅞c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady at 7¼@8½c. Sugar lower and dull; A soft, 8¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,172 brls; wheat, 43,514 bu; corn, 41,635 bu; oats, 2,400 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 107,926 bu; corn, 230,012 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 422,000 bu; corn, 164,300 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $4.60@5.37½.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; white and mixed, 57c. Oats quiet but firm; choice, 48c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $2.64.

HAY—Dull; ordinary, $12.00@14.00; prime, $15.00; choice, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair demand; $17.75. Lard steady; refined tierce, 11¼c; keg, 12c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, loose, $6.60@6.62; packed, $6.90@6.87½; clear rib and long clear, $9.50. Bacon—No stock. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; choice, canvased, 14@15c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6½@10c. Sugar steady with a good demand; common to good common, 5@5⅝c; fair to fully fair, 5⅝@5¾c; prime to choice, 6@6⅛c; yellow clarified, 7@7¼c; choice white clarified, 7⅜@8c; granulated, 8¼c. Molasses—Demand good and tending upwards; centrifugal, 30@43c; common, 30@35c; fair, 35@40c; prime to choice, 45@52c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, 4½@6⅛c.

BRAN—Quiet but steady at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and tame; No. 2, 93c; No. 2, 93¼c; January, 93¼c; February, 94c; March, 95½c; No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 65c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 35½c; white, 37½c. Rye drooping; No. 1, 56c; No. 2, 53½c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, 74c; No. 3 spring extra in fair demand at 53c.

PROVISIONS—Lower; mess pork, $17.00 cash or December and January; $17.15 February. Lard—Prime steam, $10.37 cash or January; $10.35 February.

HOGS—Steady at $5.75@6.00.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

CHEESE—Weak.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; barley, 37,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 1,400 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot or January, 97⅝c; February, 99⅝c; March, $1.02; May, $1.05¼. Corn dull; high mixed, 53c; No. 2, spot, 52c; January, 51¼c; February, 51⅝c; May, 53¼c. Oats nominal; No. 2, spot, 37¼c; January, 37c bid.

Closed—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, January and February, 99⅛c bid, 99¾c asked; March, $1.01⅝ bid, $1.02 asked; April, $1.03½ bid; May, $1.05¾. Corn inactive; No. 2 spot, January, or February, 51½c; May, 53c bid. Oats quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—COTTON—Quiet but firm; middling, 9⅝c.

FLOUR—Firm; extra family, $3.25@3.50; A No. 1, $4.00@4.50; high grades, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red winter, 99@98c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 white, 46@47c. Oats quiet and unchanged; mixed Western, 40@42c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. New mess pork, $18.50. Bulk shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear sides, 9¾c. Hams—sugar-cured, 13c. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam leaf, 12c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.12.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Corn—New active and easier; high mixed, 45½@46c; mixed, 45½@45¾. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 37@37½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 58@58½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm; $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 99,100 bu; oats, 21,850 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 21,300 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Dull at 9⅝c.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $4.10@4.40; fancy, $4.75@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at 95@96c. Corn firmer; 48@48½c for cash; 48¼@48½c for January; 50@50½c for February; 53¾c for May; ear at 45@46c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; 38c. Rye in good demand at 62½c. Barley easier.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 17.00@17.25. Lard weaker at 10½c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, $6.50; clear rib, $8.75. Bacon in light demand; shoulders, $8.00; clear rib, $10.25; clear, $11.00.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand, at $1.13.

BUTTER—Easier but not quotably lower; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 22c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 49@51c.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 19,000 bu; shipments, 37,000 bu; steady; No. 2 red, 79@79½c cash; 81½c bid February; 84½c bid March. Corn—Receipts, 36,000 bu; shipments, 60,000 bu; weaker; 37¼@37½c, cash; 38½c asked February; 41½c May. Oats slow; 35c asked cash.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—FLOUR—$4.65@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull but steady for cash; January, 96¼c; February, 98⅝c; May, $1.05; No. 2 red, 95¼c bid; No. 2 white, 92¼c. Corn dull but steady; No. 2, 50½c bid. Oats dull but steady; No. 2, 36c bid, 37c asked; No. 2 white, 40c bid, 41c asked. No receipts or shipments reported.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 red, 99c bid. Corn quiet; mixed, 43c bid. Oats weak; mixed, 35c bid.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard Duluth held at $1.18. Corn nominally 67c for samples new Western. Oats nominal.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Contrary to the prediction made during the holiday recess, there was a falling off in the market today. Prices dropped from 92c at the opening to 88⅛c at the close, with a still weaker feeling manifested during the afternoon session. Opening at 92c with considerable firmness, there was an advance to 94¼c during the first hour, after which there was a gradual decline until 90¾c had been reached at the close of the morning session. Opening at 90⅞c in the afternoon, the decline was rapid until 2:30, when 87¾c was the best bid. A better feeling prevailed after that time, and, after reaching 89c, the market finally closed strong at 88⅛c; sales, 2,915,000 brls; total shipments Monday, 41,383 brls; charters, 135,000 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 93c; highest, 93¼c; lowest, 87c; closed, 88⅛c; shipments Saturday and Sunday, 85,823; charters Saturday, 42,881; runs, 144,994.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Irregular; united certificates closed at 88⅛c; refined, 7⅝@7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Opened this morning at 93c, advanced to 94c, declined to 89⅛c, rallied to 91¼c, and the session closed at 90⅞c bid. Opening this afternoon at 90½c, it stiffened to 90¾c, broke to 86⅞c, rallied to 90¼c, declined to 88¼c, improved to 89½c, declined to 88c, and closed at 88⅛c. Total sales, 3,103,000.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9⅝c; low middling, 9⅜c; good ordinary, 9c; net receipts, 5,597 bales; gross, 5,710; sales, 2,900; stock, 149,795.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9 11-16c; low middling, 9⅜c; good ordinary, 9c; net receipts, 12,851 bales; gross, 13,425; sales, 6,000; stock, 331,855.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Dull at 9⅝c; receipts, 2,355 bales; shipments, 6,078; stock, 98,325; sales, 2,850.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 39@41c; extra, 39@40c; medium, 40@42½c; coarse, 33½c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 34@37c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 32@33c; washed combing delaine, 38@48c; unwashed do, 25@34c; pulled, 22@33c.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—No business worth reporting; merchants getting themselves into shape for the spring trade, but as there is no haste on the part of purchasers it may be some days before the next shipments of importance are reported.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 2.—On the Board of Trade today butter brought 40@41c—a shade lower than last week's prices—and there were sold 145,487 lbs. The cheese sales were 6,455 boxes; total sales, $74,922.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 48c.

WESTERN PATENTS.

Government Grants Made Yesterday to the Inventive Geniuses of This Region.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The following patents were issued today to Western inventors:

Armstrong, Barry C., Detroit, Mich., liquid-measure.
Barker, John L. assignor to S. Freeman & Sons, Racine, Wis., brake-lever.
Beesley, Thomas, Muscatine, Ia., caloric-engine.
Bettis, Josiah, New Albany, Ind., car-brake.
Bowers, Riley, Indianapolis, Ind., veneer-dish machine.
Burruss, John C., Carrollton, Ill., lifting-jack.
Butterfield, Rodney, Chicago, Ill., last-block fastener.
Carman, Alvin, Potterville, Mich., combined harvester and grain-binder.
Carter, Edward S., Keokuk, Ia., car coupling.
Clark, Daniel S., Amboy, Ill., bed-spring cover.
Cole, Shuman M., Anamosa, Ia., measuring pump.
Darling, Horace E., Brainerd, Minn., cigar-holder.
Devor, James R., Goshen, Ind., assignor of one-half to E. S. Norton, St. Paul, Minn., press.
Devore, Levi M., and D. C. Stover, assignors to said Devore and E. B. Winger, Freeport, Ill., grinding-mill.
Doty, Duane, Berlin, Wis., machine for making whips.
Eaton, Enoch C., Pinkneyville, Ill., sulky-plow.
Elias, W., Peoria, Ill., fly-screen.
Fieder, F. William, assignor to Pullman Door-Check Company, Chicago, Ill., door-check.
Fraiken, John J., Ottawa, Ill., check-row corn-planter.
Haney, Solomon, Waterloo, Ia., wind-mill.
Harrison, Jonathan W., Ypsilanti, Mich., jack for raising railroad tracks.
Henninger, Julius, Blue Island, assignor of one-half to H. W. Joseph, Chicago, Ill., corset.
Hickok, Stephen O., assignor to himself and J. Herring, Allen, Mich., spring tool-head sulky-harrow.
Hitchcock, Charles B., Indianapolis, Ind., cigar-lighter cutter.
Hollister, James, St. Paul, Minn., neck-yoke.
Holman, Calvin J., Chicago, Ill., hand-truck.
Hutchins, William J., assignor of one-half to J. B. Curtis, Joliet, Ill., check-rower attachment for corn-planters.
Ingraham, William S., Waukegan, Ill., sickle-grinder.
Kanne, Frederick F., Waterville, Mich., harvester-reel (reissue).
Kellogg, Henry W., Ripon, Wis., raising cream from milk.
Kelly, John, assignor of two-thirds to T. and J. Kelly, Chicago, Ill., water-closet.
Knowlton, George W., Porter's Mills, Wis., hay-loader and rake.
Knowlton, Henry, West Bay City, Mich., salt evaporator.
Koehler, Charles A., Decatur, Ill., vapor-burner.
Leffler, Samuel, Ainsworth, Ia., stitching machine.
Leonard, Thomas W., Detroit, Mich., self-sharpening horseshoe.
Martin, Henry D., Ypsilanti, Mich., lawn and field mower.
McKevit, Anna, Chicago, Ill., button-fastener.
Menge, Joseph, Chicago, Ill., swinging frame for dredging-machine.
Merchant, Judson N., Bloomingdale, Mich., wheat-grader and cockle-separator.
Moore, Jacob R., and H. Bovee, Clayton, Mich., adjustable drying-rack.
Moore, William T., Richview, assignor of one-half to W. H. Moore, Nashville, Ill., combined sack-holder and scale.
Nadelhoffer, John W., Naperville, Ill., barbed fence.
Olden, William P., Springfield, Ill., pump-valve.
Owen, Asa K., Tennessee, Ill., car-coupling.
Park, James A., assignor of one-half to F. E. Park, Lansing, Mich., harness-snap.
Parvin, John and T. H., Carmi, Ill., clutch device.
Pelton, Charles H., assignor of one-half to J. A. Wheeler, Grand Rapids, Mich., car-coupling.
Philips, Philander R., Carmi, Ill., bed-springs.
Plotner, Schuyler C., South Bend, Ind., shoe-scraper.
Pond, Orlando M., assignor to himself and C. D. Jones, Independence, Ia., barbed wire fence.
Porter, Henry B., Chicago, Ill., electric telephone.
Pridmore, Henry E., assignor to McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago, Ill., harvester.
Reed, William H., Chicago, Ill., metallic clamp.
Reimers, Jacob, Davenport, Ia., fanning apparatus.
Robinson, Clark, Eau Claire, Wis., extension table.
Ross, C. Hansen, assignor of one-half to L. C. Danchy, Chicago, illuminating tiling for vaults, etc.
Schmidt, Hugo, Chicago, Ill., show-rack for watches.
Shaw, George E., assignor to Shaw Telephonic Company of America, Chicago, Ill., telephonic transmitter.
Sheridan, Cornelius A., assignor of one-half to F. McGough, Detroit, Mich., refrigerator.
Silver, William L., Castleton, Ind., electric motor.
Swain, Alva H., Winchester, Ind., post-hole auger.
Thomas, Edwin, assignor of one-half to W. S. Hamilton, Minneapolis, Minn., animal trap.
Wade, George W., and J. M. Wardell, Cardillac, Mich., rotary steam-engine.
Walter, Gustave, Sandwich, Ill., cart-spring.
Willits, Warren J., assignor to Sheffield Velocipede Car Company, Three Rivers, Mich., hand-car.
Woodward, T. Trask, assignor to D. T. Davis Pana, Ill., vapor burner.

Luck

Is a word which should have no place in any vocabulary. A man must have ability to succeed, and a medical preparation, merit. There is no luck about Sozodont. It was sure to succeed from the first, because it was good, and did all that was claimed for it.

THE COURTS.

A Blue Day for the German Savings Bank Stockholders.

Another Effort to Get Those Commissions Out of Ex-South-Town Collector Evans.

The German Savings Bank—Cheerless News for Its Stockholders.

An interesting decision was given yesterday by Judge Jameson in the case of Beris against the German Savings Bank. The original bill was filed in December, 1877, to wind up the affairs of the company, and Mr. O. H. Horton was appointed Receiver. Under his very efficient management the estate has paid 70 per cent in cash already, and will ultimately pay 100 cents on the dollar with interest. Besides this, many of the claims have been entirely settled by transfers of real estate to the common advantage of the bank and creditors. The outstanding liabilities of the bank when it closed its doors were about $405,000, and its capital stock was $200,000. The bank building, Nos. 76 and 78 Fifth avenue, was sold about the first of last summer for $106,000, considerably less than the Receiver had expected, owing to the contemplated removal of the Board of Trade, it is alleged, which tended to depreciate real estate near the old Chamber of Commerce. In October last the Receiver filed a petition setting out the condition of the bank's affairs, and stating that there was a deficiency of about $6,000 on the principal of the debts, besides interest, expenses of management, etc., and asking to have the stockholders made responsible on their stock liability for whatever might be necessary to pay the remaining liabilities. A supplemental bill was also filed by the complainants in the original bill for a similar purpose. Some time previous to this also a number of suits had been begun by various creditors for the use of a speculator against some of the stockholders to enforce their stock liability, and the Receiver asked to have an injunction against the prosecution of these suits. The fight was a triangular one between the Receiver, the stockholders, and the creditors who were suing the stockholders, and was argued at length before Judge Jameson, about three weeks ago.

The Judge yesterday held that the stockholders were liable, not only for the principal of the amount due the depositors, but for interest, according to the contract between the depositors and the bank before the failure of the bank. The stockholders also were liable in such a manner as to make them substantially guarantors of one another, so that those who were solvent must, if need be, pay in full to make up a sufficient amount to liquidate the liabilities of the bank.

The Position of an Assignee Under a Voluntary Assignment Defined.

Judge Jameson yesterday morning decided the case of William C. McArthur against Wannfried Brothers. When the Wannfrieds failed they made a voluntary assignment to McArthur. He learned they had given some preferential confessions of judgment in favor of certain relatives, and filed a bill to set aside such judgments, on the ground that they were preferential and fraudulent. A demurrer was filed to the bill, and yesterday Judge Jameson decided that the assignee stood in the shoes only of his assignors, that he could not go back to attack transactions made before he was appointed, but was rather the assignee for the debtors than for the creditors. The bill was accordingly dismissed for want of equity, the demurrer being sustained.

Items.

A petit jury will be drawn today in the United States Circuit Court for the trial of the law calendar of the December term. Judge Blodgett will begin the call the 16th inst.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing the case of the people for the use of the Town of South Chicago against Michael, alias "By dang" Evans, and his bondsmen, B. G. Caulfield, A. W. Edwards, H. McAvoy, P. M. Cleary, J. O. Rutter, T. P. Tallman, R. E. Goodell, and Patrick O'Neill, to recover about $25,000 commissions collected by Evans when he was South Town Collector in 1876, and the question involved is whether he is entitled to a commission of 2 per cent on the amount he collected or only to his salary of $1,500. The case was tried once before, resulting in a judgment against Evans.

Judge Gary is hearing the case of George Bullen and A. N. Young against L. J. Kadish and Charles Fleishman to recover $20,000 differences due on a barley deal. On the 15th of December, 1880, plaintiffs claim they sold the defendants 100,000 bushels of barley at $1.20 a bushel, but the defendants subsequently refused to receive it, and it was sold on the market at a loss of 20 cents a bushel, or $20,000. The defense was that the whole trade was a joke and was not intended to be carried out. The case was tried once before about a year ago, resulting in a verdict for $20,000 in favor of the plaintiffs, but it was reversed by the Appellate Court.

Friday will be the last day of service to the January term of the Circuit Court.

Divorces.

Mary Hohenadel filed a bill yesterday asking for a decree of separate maintenance from John P. Hohenadel on the ground of his cruelty, which obliged her to leave him.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Ernest Martin from Erstein Martin on the ground of bigamy.

Judge Moran granted a decree to Clara Tapper from Franz Tapper on the ground of drunkenness.

State Courts.

Henry E. Hamilton, Sarah A. Mitchell, Ellen Keenan, Diana B. Cavenaugh, R. J. Hamilton, H. A. Pearsons, and Alexander Hamilton began ejectment suits yesterday against the following parties: John T. Noble, Francis B. Little, and Elias Greenebaum; the Gardner & Spry Company and Elias Greenebaum; Thomas Walkup and Augustus F. Fisher, the Gardner & Spry Company; Samuel B. Barker and Henry H. Davis; and the United States Rolling-Stock Company. These suits are all to recover possession of certain streets in Walker's Dock Addition, which have been vacated by subsequent subdivisions.

Frances M. Griffin sued Sarah F. Weaver for $1,500.

Rachel Gill commenced an action in trespass again Sherwin R. La Monte to recover $20,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. She says she was arrested in October last, with S. H. Gill, on a charge of having converted certain personal property to her own use, but after an examination before Justice Brayton was discharged.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Gertrude E. Adams et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Elizabeth Adams under bond for $4,000.

In the estate of George Ela, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Caroline E. H. Ela under bond for $6,000.

The Criminal Court.

The case of Harry Winters, charged with assaulting the Rev. Joseph Hartman, of the Lutheran church on Owens street, as the latter was passing the corner of Lake and La Salle streets, on the evening of Oct. 24, and robbing him of a watch, occupied most of the time of Judge Williamson in the Criminal Court yesterday. Mr. Hartman testified to the assault, but could not identify Winters, for the reason that he was stunned by the blow upon his head. Officer James Murnane gave evidence to the effect that he had found Winters attempting to pawn Mr. Hartman's watch on the evening of the assault. The only defense was that he had found the watch on the corner of Market and South Water streets, although when arrested he said his brother-in-law gave it to him. The jury was ordered to return a sealed verdict. John Lund, who was with Winters when he was trying to pawn the watch, was discharged, it being shown that he had no knowledge of the robbery.

The grand jury having found a new indictment against "Jack" Sturges, charging that in addition to his being guilty of issuing bogus warehouse receipts he had also been playing a confidence game, Messrs. Beckwith and Swett, his attorneys, yesterday moved before Judge Williamson to quash the indictment. Arguments on the motion were set for Monday.

The case of J. C. Gribler, the accused jury briber, was passed until this morning, when it will be called up before Judge Williamson.

The murder case of Ling Ah Dwe and Ling Ah You was passed by Judge Williamson until Jan. 8, to await the arrival of an important witness from California.

In Judge Tuley's court yesterday morning nothing was done besides impanelling a jury. Today there will be a general call of the quasi-criminal docket.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

APPELLATE COURT—Opinions will be delivered at 10 a. m. Call is 145 to 154, inclusive.

JUDGE GARY—684 and 715 to 767. No. 661, Bullen vs. Kadish, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No. 7,505, Pretsch vs. Sullivan, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call 51 to 100, inclusive. Trial call 2,264, 2,704, and 2,782, and the first two cases found ready on the preliminary call. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—7 to 12, inclusive. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. Set case term No. 591, People vs. Evans, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—306, 307, 308, 316, 319, 320, 322, 325. No. 304, Lee vs. Young, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 7, 68, 74, 78, and 81. No. 3, Ogden vs. Murphy, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 48, 34, and 43. No case on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions. No further call until Monday.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 35, 33, 34, 38, 205, 225, 369, 406, 407, 82, 204, and 87.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Mary J. Wakem vs. Chicago Electric Manufacturing Company, $1,612.60.—B. F. King vs. Charles M. Frahm, $410.

JUDGE GARY—August Blass vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, $405.37.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A State Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Will you kindly inform me in your next issue if it is appropriate for a lady, upon receiving a New-Year's card by mail, to mention receipt of same to gentleman.

AN INEXPERIENCED MISS.

[Appropriate enough by word of mouth, but a written acknowledgment is not necessary.]

Name of the Author Wanted.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Will some one kindly tell me through THE TRIBUNE the author of the following lines, and tell me where the rest of the poem can be found, or even tell me the name of the poem?

> Alas! how easily things go wrong.
> A sigh too much or a kiss too long;
> And there follows a mist and weeping rain,
> And life is never the same again.
>
> Alas! how hardly things go right.
> 'Tis hard to watch in the summer night,
> For the sigh will come and the kiss will stay,
> And the summer night is a winter day.

INQUIRER.

The Explanation of a Dead-Beat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—It would be impossible to correct all misinterpretations [?] which you have published in speeches supposed to have been made by me. Believing as I do that these false statements, etc., have been made with malicious intent, I do not desire to ask you for a correction. There is, however, *one* very great misstatement in your issue of yesterday, which I trust you will correct in justice to yourself and your readers. I have not said "that labor-saving machines should be abolished." I desire their further development as ardently as any man can, but I don't want the living man the servant and slave of a dead machine; in short, I said that the machines should be made a blessing to mankind, while at the present time they are a powerful tool in the hands of a few to enslave the masses; that machines should become the common property of the *people*.

"Churches," I said, "should be transformed into public halls and used for educational purposes. Not for the education of a few privileged aristocrats, but for the entire people." By publishing the above you will oblige your much abused

JOHANN MOST.

[The above "correction" amounts to this, and no more, that this alien scamp would confiscate not only all the churches in the United States and abolish religion, but he would confiscate all patents for labor-saving machines and thus abolish invention. He had better pack up his duds and go to Russia, where he may find some Nihilist and cutthroat sympathizers. In this country Most can never be more than a brawling imposter, dead-beating money out of Socialistic cranks.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Alleged Non-Attendance at School in Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in urging the passage of his educational bill proposing an appropriation by the General Government of $15,000,000 the first year, $14,000,000 the second year, and so on, to be expended in the States on the basis of the number of illiterates found in them, said: "In thirty-four of our large cities from 50 to 82 per cent of the children are not enrolled at all; that is, they never knew how to read and write." And after referring to New York and Cincinnati, he added: "In Chicago 77,478, or 57 per cent of her children, never attend school at all."

The Senator must have forgotten, or else did not know, that school-age in Illinois is from 6 to 21. And it is a surprising non sequitur to say that because the children do not stay in school all these years "they never know how to read and write." Further, the Senator ignores entirely the private schools. The school census of Chicago for the year ending June 30, 1882, showed 155,166 person of school age; the report of the public schools shows 68,614 enrolled in them, or over 44 per cent; the report of the private schools shows an enrollment of 32,038, or over 20 per cent, leaving a little over 35 per cent of all between 6 and 21 not enrolled in school last year. Of this 35 per cent some have not been able to attend because of ill-health; some, though over 6 years of age, are not yet, in the judgment of their parents, old enough to attend school, but it can hardly be said of them that they will never learn to read and write, nor that they will not learn soon, if indeed they have not already learned at home; while by far the greater part of the rest have been to school, in many cases for years, and have long since learned to read and write. Some are in colleges or other schools for higher education, and very many, having acquired what would pass for a good common-school education in New Hampshire (I can speak on that point, for New Hampshire is my native State), are engaged in various employments, not a few having married and settled down for life.

I have just received from the Census Office a statement showing how many there were in the several counties of this State in 1880 between the ages of 10 and 20 who could not write (the number who cannot read is undoubtedly less). The number for Cook County is 1,624. There is certainly nothing in that number to indicate that 57 per cent of the children of Chicago between 6 and 21 will "never know how to read and write."

M. L. PILLSBURY.

Is Wisconsin, in Dealing with Her Idle and Criminal Classes, in Advance of Illinois.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—On this last day of the year 1882, while thinking upon the record of individuals, cities, and States, this question came to my mind, and in view of the carnival of crime which is being held in the most populous parts of our city it is a very important one.

In the early spring I addressed a letter to one of the administrators of justice in Milwaukee, asking for information on the subject of industrial schools. Though overoccupied with duties of the bar and bench he kindly replied, imparting valuable information as follows:

"We have an industrial school for boys, located at Waukesha, which is a State institution, where all boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years may be sent on conviction of any criminal offense, or as vagrants, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct.

"The laws of the State also authorize the organization in any county of the State of industrial schools for children—boys under the age of 10 years and girls under the age of 16. Children within the ages last mentioned may be sent to one of these local industrial schools on conviction of any of the above defined and for the following causes in addition thereto—to-wit:

"Those who are found begging or receiving alms, either directly or under pretense of selling or offering anything for sale in any public street or place for that purpose, or wandering in public places as one of the class of ragpickers, or wandering, without having any house, abode, or proper guardianship, or destitute because an orphan, or having a parent imprisoned; or who frequents the company of thieves; or who frequents resorts of bad character, or has been abandoned by parents or guardians.

"And any child within the ages aforesaid, upon petition of his parents or guardian, or if no parent or guardian, those having such child in charge, showing that the welfare of the child requires it, may be brought before any court of record or Judge thereof of the county, and committed to an industrial school in manner provided by law, and in cases of boys so committed, who remain in such school after arriving at the age of 10 years, the commitment may be amended by the court or Judge making the same, by substituting the Waukesha industrial School.

"The managers of the industrial schools have full control of children committed to such schools until they arrive at the age of 18 years, subject only to the pardoning power of the Governor."

This Wisconsin Judge proceeds to say that children of tender years should not be permitted to wander about in the business of peddling newspapers or blacking boots. He says: "I think our greatest need is the establishment as a part of our public school system of trades schools for children of both sexes, coupled with a strict system of compulsory education. That all males under 17 and all females under 15 who are adjudged to be wandering newsboys, bootblacks, rag-pickers, flower-girls, etc., shall be sent to such schools and compelled to remain there until 20 years of age, or until they have obtained a fine business education and learned some useful trade."

Upon the term and treatment of criminals the same epistle contained some very wise suggestions which to copy would render this article too long. Another leaf from the Wisconsin jurist may be interesting to the public, especially as our own Chicago Judges are beginning to move in the good work. May Judge Anthony inspire others of the profession to engage in the work of rescuing the young from a life of idleness and crime. It is a grand object, and may the "New-Year" see the little band of earnest workers multiplied an hundredfold.

STREET BOY'S FRIEND.

How to Regulate the License Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The stand which THE TRIBUNE has taken with regard to an increase in saloon-license fees is receiving most favorable comment from all well-disposed persons with whom I have conversed upon the subject. That those who create a need for increased municipal expenses in a proportion exceeding that of their fellow-citizens should be called upon to pay a proportionate increase of the revenues to be raised for purposes of protection, whether it be fire or police, has in all communities been regarded as sound doctrine. It is therefore recognized by all classes, not excepting the more honorable of those who engage in the liquor traffic (and I maintain that there are many honorable men engaged in the business), that licenses for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors should be granted only under stringent regulations and upon the payment of a fee which, while large enough to exclude the baser and more demoralizing drinking places, shall recoup the community at large in some measure for the damage which may be done by the balance.

The great difficulty which has in all communities of any size militated against a successful control of the license question has arisen from the unwillingness of the civic authorities to do anything to lessen their influence with those on whom they depend for reelection. The great trouble in Chicago today is not that a majority of the Aldermen would not gladly put the license on saloons at $500, but they fear the saloon influence at the next election, and hesitate to take any step which would antagonize it.

There is only one perfect remedy left to our citizens, and that is in obtaining the passage of a general law by the Legislature now assembling making it mandatory upon the Trustees of villages, the Township Boards, and the Councils in cities to collect a tax, which shall be uniform throughout the State. This removes the onus of the tax from the individual Councilman, and secures the revenue to the municipality which should be realized. The State of Michigan is, as you showed last summer, an illustration of the excellent results of a high license law.

This, it seems to me, is just the law needed for Illinois, and should be widely petitioned for, especially by the citizens of Chicago. The Aldermen of this city have not the backbone to handle the subject: let it be handled by the Legislature. The 4,000 saloons of this city can well afford to pay the $2,000,000 which a $500 tax would realize, as it is beyond question that a yearly profit of not less than $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 is realized from the traffic, and for every dollar of profit made by the dealers the community at large is injured in the poverty and crime resulting. Why, then, should not the traffic be taxed to the extent of a part at least of the expense it causes? It would seem to me that the Citizens' Association was the proper channel through which petitions should be poured into the Legislature for the enactment of a general law which should leave no discretion as to the amount of the tax in the hands of the City Council. Will that association rise to its duty on the subject and take the initiative, instead of suggesting that something ought to be done, while lacking the courage to say what that something should be, or proposing plans for its accomplishment?

H. W. G.

"Law Reform and Lawyer Reform."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—I feel as much disposed to congratulate you on your editorial, "Law Reform and Lawyer Reform," as did your appreciative subscriber upon "Conspiracies to Rob" in your issue of the previous Saturday. It recalled to my mind the audacity of Wendell Phillips in denouncing Rufus Choate, then at the zenith of his fame, as the first great lawyer who had done all he could to make it safe to commit crime in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Higginson has made public a saying of Mr. Durant, one of the most eminent of Massachusetts lawyers, to the effect that the study and practice of the legal profession has a most demoralizing influence upon its devotees, being in the main the constant study and contemplation of a colossal fabric of fossilized injustice which has broadened slowly down from precedent to precedent. Since the immemorial time which witnessed the birth of written law the powerful have oppressed the weak through its instrumentality, and it has been the most frightful scourge with which the rich have lashed the poor. Look at Ireland if you want to see what bad laws can do for a nation. When the robber becomes legislator also, and besides can command the services of the most eminent counsel to evade just laws and enforce unjust ones, then are the people indeed "cornered." Behind them are the sand-baggers, before them are the money-baggers, on one hand bad laws, on the other good lawyers, and which of the four are the worst it is hard to say. The sand-baggers, however, are the least dangerous, for we can put them down if we get mad enough, but the others only damn the public and ask us what we are going to do about it? I hope you will keep a vigilant eye on the Legislature and let us know who are the representatives of the railroads who pretend to represent the people. If we have any right to control the exactions of the railroads we ought to do it, and if not we ought to know it. Also keep up the racket about the reform of the criminal laws, and let us see if something cannot be done in the way of cleaning out the Augean stable, despite the *esprit de corps* of the legal profession which resists all attempts to reduce its fees by simplifying or expediting processes. It is truer now than when it was written, that—

> Cobwebs for little flies are spread,
> And laws for little folks are made,
> But if an insect of renown,
> Hornet or beetle, wasp or drone,
> Be caught in quest of sport or plunder,
> The flimsy fetter flies asunder.

I incline to think you are mistaken in thinking we have any laws by which the robbers who "forestall" the market for the necessaries of life by corners on wheat and pork can be put in the penitentiary along with the poor men who constitute the sole population of those excellent institutions. If the price of pork had been run up to $100 per barrel instead of $16 you could not do anything about it. There are no cobwebs of the law that will hold any such insects of renown as run those corners. Two-thirds of the press, as has recently been proved, will sustain them, as well as the entire farming community, who, like the jury which acquitted the man who stole the hog, have all got "some of that pork." The poor devils who have to buy the pork to eat and complain about the price are of no account. The Board of Trade only laugh at them, and amuse us with the latest exhibition of Satan rebuking sin by inspiring the telegraph monopolies to violate their plainest obligations as public servants by cutting off the small gamblers of the bucketshops because they interfere with the profits of the big gamblers' dealers.

It is a good deal easier, to be sure, to "rail at the ill than to fight for the good," but the only way in which feeling can be spurred into action is by agitation. The hammer of speech must strike the sparks of action from the smoldering fires of thought. Something was in this way finally effected with Tweed and with the slave power and may be yet with the money power. But it is an up-hill fight. The Star of Hope too often greets us with delusive rays.

> Sometimes a little corner shines,

(this is Phil Armour's favorit quotation)

> Sometimes a little corner shines—
> I will go forward, sayest thou,
> I shall not fail to find her now.
> Look up, the fold is on her brow!

But we shall find her sometime if only the press will be vigilant and true.

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Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
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Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	*7:15 a m	*6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*2:30 p m
Freeport & Rockford	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§9:00 p m	§7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§2:10 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	†9:00 p m	6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	7:30 p m	6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	*3:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*3:00 p m	*7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§9:06 p m	§6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*8:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*3:00 p m	*4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	*9:30 a m	*5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	*8:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	*3:15 p m	*9:35 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§9:00 a m	§7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	7:15 a m	6:50 p m
Elgin Express	*9:15 a m	*2:30 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*9:45 a m	*5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*6:55 a m	*6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*8:40 a m	*7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*5:35 p m	*1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*7:15 p m	*6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	*7:45 a m	*10:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*7:00 p m
Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	1:15 p m	9:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*3:35 p m	*2:20 p m
Milwaukee Express	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota Express	*5:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and way	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Libertyville	*5:40 p m	*8:45 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*9:20 a m	*4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*11:05 p m	*2:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	†9:10 p m	‡7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver, San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	†9:10 p m	‡7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	*4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:40 a m	*7:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:30 p m	§6:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:40 a m	*7:30 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§8:30 p m	§6:30 p m
Springfield Express	*8:40 a m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Night Express	§8:30 p m	§6:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:40 a m	*7:30 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Pontiac Express	*8:40 a m	*2:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	*4:35 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:35 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*3:25 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 p m	*2:35 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*6:45 a m	*6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	*3:30 p m	*10:35 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	*9:00 a m	*6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	§ [illegible]	§2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:10 a m	*5:30 a m
Fast Express	§4:35 p m	§8:35 a m
Night Express	§9:20 p m	§7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	*8:55 a m	*7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§9:05 p m	§7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	*2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	*8:55 a m	*2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§9:05 p m	§7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	*2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p m	§7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	*9:00 a m	*2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	*3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 a m	*7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	*5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 161 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*9:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		*9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation		*11:30 p m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*8:30 a m	*6:30 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	*5:15 p m	*8:30 a m
Day and Night Expresses	§8:10 p m	§7:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*5:25 p m	*8:30 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	*7:00 a m	*2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‖1:30 p m	‖10:30 a m

‖Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*8:30 a m	*6:35 p m
Do Night Express	§8:10 p m	§7:30 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 1:30 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:33 a m	b 7:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:45 a m	b 8:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:55 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b 9:00 a m	b 2:55 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 9:35 a m	b 2:55 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:55 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 11:30 a m	b 1:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b 12:05 p m	b 2:10 p m
Denver Fast Express	b 12:05 p m	b 2:10 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b 11:15 a m	b 2:30 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b 12:05 p m	b 3:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 3:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:50 p m	b 8:05 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:35 p m	b 10:35 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b 8:40 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b 10:35 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:15 p m	b 7:15 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:05 p m	c 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	b 9:35 p m	b 6:55 a m
Texas Express	b 9:35 p m	b 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	b 9:35 p m	b 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	1:30 p m	5:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:40 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	*9:30 a m	*6:50 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§7:35 p m	§7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:30 a m	8:15 p m
Logansport Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*11:20 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	*8:00 a m	*6:15 p m
Limited Express	§5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§8:30 a m	§9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§7:00 a m

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CANADA, Frangeul .... Wednesday, Jan. 24, 5 a m

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WM. E. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

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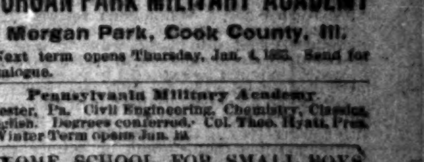

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HAIR AND ODIORNE.

An Important Step Taken in the Litigation with Jesse Spalding.

Judge Moran Declines to Dissolve the Injunction Granted on Behalf of the Latter.

A Very Thorough Examination of the Facts and Principles Involved in the Case.

On Nov. 1, 1882, Hair & Odiorne, lumber dealers, who had up to that time been reputed to be solvent, confessed five judgments to the aggregate amount of over $90,000. These were in favor of the National Bank of Illinois, Preston, Kean & Co., the Commercial National Bank, Beveridge & Dewey, and Carton & Co. Executions were issued and delivered to the Marshal and Sheriff, who were put in possession of the yard and lumber. On the same day, and within an hour after the entry of the last judgment, the debtors made to M. R. Freshwaters a general assignment, which was recorded.

At the time of the failure the debtors owed Jesse Spalding for lumber sold to them on credit—the part unsold constituting all but a small part of the lumber on which the levies had been made—about $250,000. Their course of business had been as follows: As each cargo was inspected and the bill rendered, they would give their promissory note for the amount. Such notes had been given for all but three of the cargoes, which were delivered so near the failure—one being the day before—that the bills had not been rendered.

The debtors' schedules showed that the creditors in whose favor the judgments had been confessed were their only creditors at the time of the failure besides Mr. Spalding, and, as practically their only assets, the lumber which had been levied upon and about $30,000 of open accounts, except certain lots and mining stocks of small value,

THE EFFECT OF THE PREFERENCES,

if successful, was to pay these creditors in full and to leave Mr. Spalding substantially nothing but the $30,000 of open accounts, unless more should be realized than was expected on a forced sale.

Subsequently the debtors were examined by an order of the County Court, and it appeared from the examination that during the month of October preceding their failure they had made payments to relatives of old debts to the amount of about $23,000 and had made transfers of property in anticipation of the failure. It also appeared that they determined to make the assignment the night before it was made and adopted the plan of judgment notes to give a preference to the preferred creditors. It further appeared that the notes were all signed in their attorneys' office the next day and delivered to the different banks immediately for the purpose of having the judgments entered, their attorneys being engaged meanwhile in drawing the assignment. It was also found that the books turned over to the Assignee were the recent books, the cash-book only going back to July and the journal to May. The books necessary to carry an examination of the affairs of the firm back to July have not yet been found.

The latter part of November Mr. Spalding filed two bills, one in the United States Court, to attack the judgment and levy in favor of the National Bank of Illinois in that court, and one in the State Circuit Court, attacking the other judgments and levies in that court.

THE BILLS PRESENTED TWO MAIN GROUNDS.

One was that the statutes of the State make void all preferences in a general assignment, and that the confession of the judgments and the general assignments were really one transaction; and that the plan of giving preference by judgment by confession, instead of writing it in the assignment itself, was a mere device to evade the statute, and for that reason the judgments were void. The other ground was based on three written statements of assets and liabilities, which, it was alleged, were given by the firm to Mr. Spalding in February, April, and June last. All of these statements showed a credit-balance of about $62,000, and none of them mentioned the liabilities to the banks or to relatives. It was claimed that they were false in these and other respects, and that Mr. Spalding was deceived by them into selling the large amount of lumber which he subsequently did (over 14,000,000 feet) on so long a credit.

A motion was made before Judge Blodgett in the United States Court to enjoin the sale by the Marshal under the Bank of Illinois judgment, but Judge Blodgett decided to let the sale go on, ordering the Marshal to hold the proceeds until a further order of the court.

An injunction was issued on the bill in the State Court and the motion to dissolve the injunction was heard by Judge Moran about two weeks ago on very full affidavits and elaborate arguments.

JUDGE MORAN YESTERDAY RENDERED HIS DECISION

on the motion, sustaining the injunction. Below is the full text of his opinion:

The case of Spalding vs. the Commercial National Bank and others. Motion to dissolve an injunction. In this case the affidavits, exhibits, and so forth make a voluminous record. The case was very elaborately argued by the different counsel engaged in it, and, while it was an interlocutory motion and one in which perhaps the court could not be expected to go into the decision of questions in any such a way as would be done upon a final determination of the case, still I felt that the questions in the case were of such a character and the attention given it by counsel was such that it would be proper that the court should state, at some length perhaps, the reasons for the conclusions reached.

The bill may be said to have been

FILED UPON TWO GROUNDS.

It is alleged in it that the several judgments which are set out were confessed by the defendants Hair & Odiorne in contemplation of making a general assignment, and so near to the act of general assignment and under such circumstances that the entering of the judgment and the making of the assignment are to be regarded as one act in law or one transaction, and that the entering of a judgment was a mere artifice to evade the provisions of the statute of this State, which declares that preferences in a general assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be void, and the bill prays that these judgments shall be set aside and treated as void, and that the lien, or apparent lien, which they create shall be moved, and that the property shall be returned to the creditors to share equally under the law in this State in reference to general assignments for the benefit of creditors. The evidence of Hair and Odiorne was taken and read as affidavits on the hearing, and the evidence of Hair on that point I just wish to allude to briefly. Speaking of the creditors—that is, the banks and the persons who had loaned the money, and to whom the judgment notes were given and when they were given—

THE QUESTION IS ASKED:

Q.—They didn't know anything about it—that is, they didn't know anything about the assignment? A.—Not a thing.

Q.—When you drew them? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then the fact was, as I understand you, you had determined to make this voluntary assignment, and that you intended to prefer these banks by giving these judgment notes? A.—That is it exactly.

Q.—And you were advised that by that method you could obtain a preference, were you not? A.—Yes, I knew they could without any advice.

Q.—You knew they could? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—At the time you executed this assignment were you informed that judgments had been entered on the notes? A.—I don't remember whether they were or not. I supposed they were.

Q.—That was your understanding, was it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That it had been completed? A.—Yes, sir; I supposed the banks would hustle off pretty fast and enter them up.

Q.—It was your understanding they would be told to do that? A.—No, sir.

That is the testimony of Hair.

THE TESTIMONY OF ODIORNE,

speaking of substantially the same matters, says:

Q.—At the time you signed these notes that were given to the banks you knew that they were judgment notes, didn't you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And it was your understanding that the firm expected to execute a voluntary assignment, and the giving of those notes was the method of giving a preference to those banks, didn't you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that the purpose of giving those judgment notes was to give this preference to the banks? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You intended that they should enter these judgments to the banks? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You intended they should enter the judgments before the assignment was finally delivered so as to get that preference—wasn't that it? A.—Yes, sir; I believe it was.

Q.—You got here on Monday before the assignment was made you say. Did you have any talk with Mr. James A. Hair about the business on Monday? A.—I did not get here until Monday night.

The evidence that I have read expresses the opinion or intent that was in the minds of the two members of this firm at the time of the execution of the assignment and the giving of the judgment notes, and it is manifest from this evidence, which is all there is now before the court—of course I don't mean to find any fact from it—but from the evidence now before the court I say it is manifest that these debtors had at the time they executed these judgment notes and this assignment an intention in their minds to make an absolute and complete transfer of all their property for the benefit of their creditors, and so arranged it that

SOME OF THESE CREDITORS SHOULD HAVE A PREFERENCE,

and they accomplished that fact by giving them these judgment notes and having them entered up before the assignment was delivered. And further this evidence shows that they gave preferences between the different creditors that were preferred over the general assignment—that is, certain banks received their judgment notes first, and the persons who were sent around with the judgment notes to deliver waited until those banks could get to the courts and enter up their judgments so that this one particular bank, at least, should have a first and preferred claim over all the other creditors. There was an order observed in the delivery of the judgment notes, and an apparent design to give to the Bank of Illinois the first lien; to some other bank—I cannot remember the order in which they come—a second lien, and to other banks in the order in which the judgment notes were delivered liens upon the property, and finally a transfer of all the property by general assignment.

Now, that is all one transaction, unless the way in which it is done or the form that it assumed in its execution makes it different and separate transactions. The intention of the debtors is expressed by themselves in unmistakable language. They intended to make a general assignment, and intended to make it in such a way that their creditors should have an order of payment designed by themselves.

It was insisted at the hearing—and I was then considerably impressed by the position—that the giving of judgment notes could not be construed as a part of the transaction of a general assignment, and it was insisted that that could not be so—first, because the creditor, when he received the judgment-note, might not take any step at all to create a lien or to avail himself of the benefit of it; and second, it was argued that it could not be so, because, after giving the judgment notes, the failing debtor might not execute the assignment and deliver it at all. Upon reflection and an examination of the authorities, I do not find myself able to take that view of the case. The law—the statute—has application to what the debtor meant, and it is the intention and act of the debtor that is to be examined when you are attempting to apply that law; and if the debtor makes up his mind to do the act which evades the law—to make a general assignment with preferences—then you are to see what he has done as it relates to the carrying out of his intention, and not the carrying out of anybody else's intention. These judgments are shown to have been entered at the suggestion of the debtors in this case. The act of entering these judgments, under the evidence that is now before the court, appears to be the act of the debtor, so far as its origination is concerned, and of the debtor alone. The debts to the banks—the notes to the banks—were not due. There is no evidence whatever that they were pressing the debtors. There is no evidence whatever of any request on their part or of any diligence on their part that might take them out of the rule. There is an absolute lack of all evidence tending to show that the minds of the banks or any of their officers acted in this matter at all. As it seems to me the banks, when they received these judgment notes, became

THE PASSIVE INSTRUMENTS OF THESE DEBTORS

to carry out these debtors' intent, and they went on and created a lien in the very way that the debtors intended they should create it.

Now it is said that, granting that is the case, you cannot interfere with it because it is a judgment; it is so different in its nature. The Supreme Court of Iowa seems to have no difficulty in determining that chattel mortgages given at the same time and in such a manner, and under such circumstances as to constitute the same transaction as a general assignment, were a part of the general assignment itself. That is, they say that this method which this debtor has taken of creating his lien, in violation of the law which prohibits preferences in a general assignment, is to be construed as a part of the general assignment, and the form of it is not to be regarded. The court looks at the essence of it. Now, if it is true that the court is to look at the essence of the transaction, what is there sacred about the form of a judgment? If a party wants to create a lien upon his property, to prefer somebody else, can it be said that he can devise a scheme that a court of chancery cannot look through and get at the essence of what he has done? It seems to me not, and if the judgment is given to create a lien, and it creates a lien, as we see it did, and as we know it does, then it is to be treated just as if it was created by any other instrument which could be devised for the purpose for which it was created, and it seems to me it is to be so treated. That is, it seems to me that if you are to construe these acts together, which is the carrying out of the debtor's intention, as one transaction, then you cannot be met by any form. The intention of the debtor is to be found, and the law is to be applied to carrying out that intention, if it is according to the law, and to frustrating that intention if it is in violation of the law.

Now it is said that this cannot be done, and some courts in deciding these cases seem to have attached importance to the fact that parties who received the conveyances or who received the judgments did not know of any intention to create a general assignment, and that it does not appear in this case that the banks had any knowledge whatever, had any information that a general assignment was about to be made, and therefore it is said that they having no knowledge when they received the judgment notes there was a bona fide consideration for them, and the notes cannot be treated as a part of this transaction. But it will not do either to say, as it seems to me, that the judgments cannot be set aside because the banks did not have notice of what these men were doing, because

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHAT THE BANKS KNEW

or what they did not know. The law makes the act of the debtor void, and it is wholly indifferent whether it is done in the face of the whole world or done in secret. It is void if it is an act in contravention of that statute, and it does not make any difference how many parties participated nor what their reasons for participating in it are. It seems to me these acts are to be regarded in this way; you cannot say that because a creditor must do some act in order to create a lien, or because the debtor may halt in his original design of making an assignment, therefore the judgment cannot be held to be a preference. The acts are not to be regarded separately and given their legal effect as if the other acts had not been done. It is the effect of all the acts considered as separate parts of the whole of an entire scheme or design that the court is to look to. Then whatever action effectuates the debtor's design to make a general assignment of his property in such a manner as to in fact give a preference, whether it is done by parties having notice of such design, or by parties who are innocent in that regard, but who only act as he has moved them, and as he intended they should, is to be regarded as the act of the debtor, and as if done by him alone in carrying out his intention.

Now, if these judgments are under this evidence to be treated as a general assignment—and I do not want to be understood now in deciding that they are to be so treated; I am deciding merely upon what is before the court, for something may come before the court which may change the matter on final hearing—if, I say, they are to be so treated, then

HAS THIS COURT JURISDICTION?

and that question is perhaps more difficult than the first one. The case in the 103d Illinois, which was cited upon the hearing, seems from its language to indicate an opinion on the part of the Supreme Court that the County Court has jurisdiction, and exclusive jurisdiction, to deal with all questions arising out of general assignments. I had examined that case, and the language, and the facts of the case, as found in the 10th Bradwell, with what care I could in the hurried consideration I had to give to the subject, and I am not able to feel—I do not now feel—satisfied that the Supreme Court means to intimate any such sweeping doctrine as that a court of chancery has nothing to do with any question that arises under this general assignment law in this State; and the reason is this: this general assignment gives to the County Court jurisdiction, and that jurisdiction is to be exercised in a summary manner.

Now, it is fundamental that the law has provided appropriate forms of action; appropriate means of reaching and of correcting abuses and of righting wrongs. At common law, forms of action are provided, and so in equity certain forms of bills well understood by the profession and well known to the law are provided; and certain questions of jurisdiction controlled. Now, I can hardly believe that it is intended by the Legislature of this State to give to the County Court under this general assignment law, to determine by summary process, without any pleading or formal action, a question of fraud on the right to the title to property; and while the language of that case does seem to be broad, it seems to me it must be limited to the facts which were before the court, which were simply whether or not the County Court has the exclusive right to distribute the fund that was in the hands of the assignee, and when you come to apply the doctrine of the Supreme Court to those facts the path seems bright and clear. Manifestly the court is given control over the fund, and no court of chancery or other court will take supervision of that court in the distribution of the fund. But I do not wish now to be understood as deciding that question of jurisdiction finally; I wish merely to say that it is too important a question to decide upon an interlocutory motion. It seems to me that if the assignee has the power, it is his duty to set aside fraudulent transfers that affect the title of property that he ought to have for the purpose of distributing to the creditors, or if he can go into any court—if there is any court authorized to assist him to get possession of the fund for distribution among the creditors—that it must be a court that has general jurisdiction, and that has power by the appropriate forms of legal proceeding to act, and that it cannot be done by summary motion or citation or attachment in the County Court. That court in the first place has no power to issue an injunction; it has no jurisdiction above a thousand dollars. The assignee might be compelled to bring a suit in replevin, and it cannot be said that that could be brought by citation in the county court. He must resort to a court of law having jurisdiction of the amount, and get jurisdiction of the parties by regular process, and he must proceed to the determination of the questions, as it seems to me, in the regular way provided by law; and I can hardly believe that this statute—the language of the opinion of the Supreme Court being rather broad—I can hardly believe that it was intended to take away the right of any person to pursue their enemy in the appropriate court and by an appropriate form of action, and give a summary jurisdiction to the County Court to settle all questions of that kind.

Therefore on that branch of the case I am not willing to send the case out of court upon an interlocutory motion without determining it; not being understood now on this motion to finally pass upon it one way or the other. These are reasons which make me hesitate with reference to that branch of the case.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE OTHER BRANCH OF THE CASE.

It is alleged that the defendants, Hair and Odiorne, or the debtors, Hair and Odiorne, obtained the lumber from the complainant, Spalding, to the amount, I think, of $236,000 during the entire season of 1882, by a fraudulent representation made to Spalding about the 1st of February, 1882. On that fact there had been voluminous affidavits filed. On the part of Spalding there is his positive affidavit that he was in negotiation with them for the sale of the lumber at about the time that this statement was furnished, which is alleged to be false, and that he got this statement as a representation of their standing and ability, of their financial condition, that he relied upon it, and that relying upon it, and upon a subsequent pencil statement of the same import, he made a contract with them, by which he sold them a quarter of a million dollars' worth of lumber, and delivered it to them during the season of 1882. On the part of the defendants the affidavits are quite as positive that the statements was given to Spalding with reference to another matter altogether, the extension of a note, and that with it was given a protest in writing, or a paper that was called by counsel in the argument a protest, stating that the written statement of assets and liabilities was not a correct statement of the financial condition of the firm, and advising him of certain other facts and matters in connection with the written statement. Now, it is manifest that if a written statement or protest was handed to Spalding at the time the financial statement was given that he cannot maintain this bill for fraud, because the written statement was of such a character as would put him or any other prudent man in a condition to be cautious at least, and, as it seems to me, would make it very doubtful whether he could continue transacting business to that extent to a firm that showed themselves by these two papers to be in that condition.

There are various affidavits by other parties, and there are circumstances about the case that leave the question in a state of uncertainty. There are two affidavits with reference to

THE DELIVERY OF THIS PROTEST

by the debtors—two positive affidavits by the two Hairs. There is the positive affidavit of Spalding that it was not delivered, and there are circumstances which seem to be upon the Spalding phase of the transaction. In the first place, there is the circumstance, as they swear, that the bookkeeper of Hair & Odiorne made out this written statement—the statement of this financial condition—without any instructions from either one of the debtors or from any person at all. There is positive affidavit of Spalding and his clerk that this financial statement is in the handwriting of Hair, one of the debtors themselves. Then it is nowhere suggested in these affidavits that Spalding is not an average prudent business-man. In fact, it is rather suggested that he was exacting, tyrannical, and inquisitorial; that he sought to know more about his debtors' affairs than he was really entitled to; that he violated the courtesy of business by insisting on information with reference to their condition. If he is an average prudent business-man it does seem difficult to explain why, after he got that protest, he invested the men with $500,000 worth of property and took their notes at six months to pay for it. It does not seem to be

AN ACT OF ORDINARY BUSINESS PRUDENCE.

I have said this much to show that this question of fraud cannot be satisfactorily determined upon affidavits. It is not a question a court can reach with any satisfaction upon affidavits. Cross-examination may explain all these differences; regular testimony taken in the regular way by attorneys may show the real truth of this transaction. If it shall turn out that this statement was given as the defendants contend, or for any other purpose except for the inducement of the making of this contract for 1882, then of course on that branch it cannot be maintained.

That the bill is multifarious I think there is little doubt, but I think that question cannot be raised on a motion to dissolve an injunction. On final hearing that may be a serious question, and the complainants may be compelled before final hearing to get their bill in such shape that they will not stand, or seem to stand, on both phases of that transaction. And in that connection it seems to me exceedingly doubtful whether, under all the facts of this case, if there shall not be found fraud which will set aside the whole contract and give him the title to the whole of the lumber, he can take a portion of the lumber delivered on that contract subsequent, on the ground that it was delivered when they knew they could not pay for it. It seems to me it is very probable that that will go with the whole contract; that they were performing the general contract; and unless the general contract was induced by fraud it may be doubtful whether a portion of the contract can be held to be performed and other portions of it set aside because of fraud.

I have said this much, perhaps more than was necessary to say, because counsel so elaborately argued the case, and because they informed me so well upon all the branches of it on all sides, I felt it was due to counsel that I should give the impression that I got from the arguments that were made, and the authorities that were cited, and the facts that were presented. The case is one that should go to final hearing, and the motion to dissolve the injunction will be overruled.

If, on the final hearing, Judge Moran adheres to the conclusions announced by him as to the invalidity of the judgments, the effect will be to compel the banks to come in and share pro rata with Mr. Spalding. If Mr. Spalding's charge of fraud is sustained, and the sales of lumber are rescinded on that ground, he will recover, as his own lumber, all of which was obtained from him by the alleged fraud, which the affidavits show to be all but about 30,000 feet of the entire lumber in the yard at the time of the failure. This would give him back the lumber, about one-half his claim, and leave him to share pro rata with the other creditors in whatever was realized by the Assignee as to the residue of his claim.

"MOST" TOO MUCH.

Ranting of the Alien Loafer Herr Most.

Cleveland Leader.

Of all the vile and irrational creatures evolved from the slums of European society and brought, by unpropitious fate, to our shores during the past decade, Herr John Most, the German anarchist, is perhaps the most loathsome. He is the embodiment of all the extreme, cold-blooded, and dangerous forms of Nihilism and Socialism that have been developed in Europe during the past few years. Driven from the Old World through fear of laws which threatened him with condign punishment, he has come to the United States, where he is now engaged in pouring his venom into the ears of all who will listen to him. Taking advantage of the freedom of speech accorded to every man in the United States, he has boldly proclaimed his seditious and incendiary doctrines without let or hindrance. He made his début in New York City, where he found a few congenial spirits of the Schwab variety ready to give him aid and comfort. Next he went to Chicago, where he held forth on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in harangues that, uttered by a person of any character, would be a disgrace to our modern civilization. That our readers may judge of the utterances of this creature, we publish a synopsis of his Thursday night tirade. He had an audience of about 1,000 persons, which, according to the report, was made up mostly of the lower class of Germans. His inflammatory utterances were, however, received with comparative indifference and but meagre applause.

On Tuesday night Most dwelt upon "the necessity of social revolution in every country on the globe," and in his Thursday night speech he told "how this revolution was to be accomplished." He insisted that our whole social and political structure should be torn down and demolished, and that Governors, priests, capitalists, bankers, and monopolists, who in any way opposed the progress of this new revolution, should be killed; that "all who live upon the industry of the workman should be put to the knife like so many cattle." To get money to carry on his proposed revolution he told his auditors they should take the cash out of banks, they should take money and stores of every kind without fear or favor, and kill all who protested or refused to join the red-handed uprising. They should burn all Government securities and use bonds for cigar-lighters. The capitalists he would compel to work in the shops and upon the public works, and if they refused, string them up. The Christian Sabbath he would obliterate, and the churches he would use for the assemblies of his proposed Commune.

It will be seen from this fact that the Socialistic platform of Most is very brief, but villainously comprehensive. It teaches that there is no God, at least no such God as is believed in by the Christian world; that the accumulation and possession of property is a crime, and that the cure for all our social and political ills is assassination. In short, if one man has something and another has nothing the latter shall take from the former, and if the one from whom the something is taken objects to the proceeding he is to be killed.

This propaganda is akin to that of the highway robber. If the man gives up without too vigorous a protest he is permitted to escape. If he resists he is killed. The plea of the highwayman has always been to the effect that there are rich people and poor people, and that all he does is to take from the one for the benefit of the other. Most's plan is the same, only he proposes that his party shall pursue their calling on the great highways of the world, ordering communities to "halt" and nations to "stand and deliver!" The difference is merely in degree. Where one robber is satisfied with the purse, the other would sack a treasury.

The rantings of such contemptible creatures as this man Most only serve to expose to the scorn of the world their diabolic character. Every such speech made by Most probably represents an important life saved and some property preserved in the Old World, though it is humiliating to be compelled to quietly endure such scum.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Some Further Facts in Regard to How the Administration of Justice Is Hampered by Legal Technicalities.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Continuing the conversation as recorded in my last letter, my legal friend said: We will suppose our criminal with his skilled attorneys, having exhausted all the gamut of delays—the trick of forfeiting bail, the false affidavits of the absence of a material witness, the attorneys being engaged in another court, the alleged prejudice of the Judge and of the people of Cook County—the continuances by consent of the State's-Attorney (referred to by the last grand jury as a great evil), and that he is at last called upon to face a jury of his peers, his crime being by this time from one to three years old, how is this jury to be obtained, and from what class? The law requires the County Board, in the month of September of each year, to make a list of not less than one-tenth of the legal voters of each town or district of the county, with place of residence of each person; and from this list, which contains 8,000 names—putting the number of voters at 80,000—the board must select 200 persons for each term of the Circuit and Superior Courts and 100 for each term of the Criminal Court, such persons to have the qualifications required by law—to-wit: an inhabitant of the town or precinct, and not exempt by law, over 21 and under 60 years of age, a person of natural faculties and not infirm or decrepit, and free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well informed, and who understands the English language.

It is unnecessary to say that since the passage of the law in 1874 it has never been complied with. The County Board has occasionally had a few thousand names drawn off by a clerk and put in what is called a "jury-box" in the County Clerk's office, and they seem to think that that is the extent of their duty. The members of the board would earn their $5 a day if they complied with the law, and the taxpayers would not grumble about paying it. The Circuit and Superior Courts have ten terms a year and the Criminal Court twelve terms, and it is the duty of the board to select from this list of one-tenth of the whole voters 2,000 jurors for the Circuit Court, 2,000 for the Superior, and 1,200 for the Criminal Court, and they are to come pro rata from each town or precinct. I venture to say that a legal jury-list has never been made in this county, and I doubt whether it ever will be.

With all the technicalities thrown by law around criminal trials, the skilled lawyer can make great use of the plea of illegality in drawing the jury to secure a reversal for his client in case of conviction. After the box has been "well shaken" the Clerk of the court is to draw the names of thirty persons to serve two weeks. He issues his warrant to the Sheriff to summon these thirty persons. These names (I speak of what has been the rule) will be found to include some who are exempt, such as policemen, firemen, lawyers practicing, etc.; names of men who can scarcely understand a word of English; names of men who voted giving vacant lots as places of residence, etc. The Sheriff returns "not found," as to vacant-lot men, and others are exempt or not qualified, and if eight out of the thirty are good jurors it will be above the average. The Clerk is required to keep on drawing from the box and the Sheriff to keep on summoning until thirty qualified persons are secured. Six are selected from the thirty by lot and excused, thus leaving a panel of twenty-four men.

The law is so cumbersome that it is practically impossible to comply with it. One can easily see that a strict compliance with the law would keep our courts idle more than half the time waiting for jurors to be properly selected. It is true that if the County Board would select every September 5,200 persons possessing all the qualifications required by law the system would work pretty well; but where a political board is required to perform a labor of this kind we know by sad experience it will not be done, unless under the fear of an indictment for malfeasance in office, and there is no danger of that, as they select the members of the grand jury.

We will suppose now that a jury has been obtained from these 8,000 or 10,000 names and the trial proceeds. We will not stop to consider too many absurdities of the law in regard to admission of evidence, the keeping of the jury like prisoners, etc. The evidence being all in, the learned counsel rises and commences his address to the jury. He says, among other things: "Gentlemen of the jury, the Legislature in its wisdom and in its great regard for the sacred rights of a prisoner charged with crime has enacted the law which I now read to you: 'juries in all criminal cases shall be judges of the law and the fact.'" He thereupon proceeds to read from the reports case after case, and to lay down before these twelve legal luminaries proposition after proposition and to expatiate upon the same. The jury may look a little puzzled at this, and perhaps may wonder what the Judge on the bench is there for, but when the latter, in giving instructions as to the law, gravely reads to them an instruction prepared by the prisoner's attorney, that "they are the judges of both the law and the fact," some of these unfortunate jurors who have never opened a law book in their lives may feel oppressed with a sense of the great responsibility cast upon them, and puzzled to understand why the Judge should read to them instructions on the part of the people and on the part of the prisoner as to the law governing the case. They may well ask themselves "What right has he to judge as to what is the law governing the case when the statute expressly says that we—carpenters, laborers, mechanics, and merchants—shall be the judges of both law and fact?"

"Gentlemen, you will rise from your seats," says the Bailiff; and the Judge proceeds to read to them certain legal conundrums drawn by the prisoner's counsel, calculated and intended for the mystification of the jury or to entrap the Judge into some error, either of refusing to give or in modifying the instructions asked. The skillful attorney, with his books around him, has ample time to plan such an ambuscade into which a Judge, in the hurry of trial, and without time for deliberation, may easily fall. If, in passing upon these propositions, he makes a mistake, as not unfrequently happens, he must either grant a new trial or the Supreme Court reverses him. In a recent case, that of Madeline Sturla, the instructions asked were eighty-eight in number, and were so lengthy that the Judge, in his enfeebled condition, caused largely by the protracted trial, could not read them to the jury, but had to call upon another Judge to do so.

Why could not the Judge have been permitted to charge the jury as to the law in connection with the evidence? This has been the practice of the English courts and of the common law courts from time immemorial. Give the prisoner the right to except to the charge, or any part of it; but, if the law of the case is to be found in the charge taken as a whole, there should be no error. My belief is, that the prisoner's chances would be better than with these legal conundrums, which even a learned Judge can only guess at.

The jury, having made their guess, we will suppose, find a verdict of guilty and fix the punishment. In almost every other State the Judge fixes the punishment. What is the next move of our prisoner to evade the law? One would suppose that "the law's delays" are about exhausted. Not so! There comes a motion for a new trial, and the Judge is called upon to give his opinion, under the law and the facts, as to the guilt of the accused. He must pass in review the prisoner's instructions, which in the hurry of the trial he has thought it proper to modify or refuse, and if any mistake has been made a new trial must be granted.

But the clincher for a new trial is the motion therefor, based upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence. An affidavit is made by the prisoner that since the evidence closed in the case he has discovered that Tom Jones was present and saw the beginning of the difficulty, and can prove that the deceased advanced upon the prisoner with a knife, etc.; and Tom Jones (of whom nobody ever heard and who will probably never be heard from again) makes his affidavit to the same effect, and explains how he has just returned to the city, and, having stated these facts to a friend, the latter had mentioned them to the prisoner's attorney. The case may be one in which there has been no direct evidence as to how the difficulty began, and the evidence of this soi-disant witness might acquit the prisoner. The latter has by the verdict of the jury a long term of years in the penitentiary staring him in the face; and this Tom Jones is probably some miserable tramp who would swear to anything for a small consideration. Is it any wonder that a practiced attorney is able to make these affidavits appear on the face to be of sufficient importance to change the result in case a new trial is granted?

And now—most absurd of all absurd rulings of the courts—the Judge is bound to take the affidavits as true. He can receive no counter-affidavits; he cannot call for the production of Tom Jones; he cannot examine him under oath; and believing, as he often must, that there is no foundation whatever for the claim of newly-discovered evidence, must nevertheless grant a new trial.

Here then is our prisoner again out on bail, and the delays to a second trial are to be repeated to the great discredit of the administration of justice, and with almost a certainty of acquittal if the case is ever tried again.

Why not amend the law by allowing the Judge to receive counter-affidavits to show who Tom Jones is and the falsity of his statements, or to call the newly-discovered witness before him and cross-examine him in the presence of the prisoner, so as to ascertain whether there is any real foundation for his statements. It appears to me that the Judges presiding over our criminal courts must often ask themselves what they are there for. It is said that Judge Smith remarked that "It was a misnomer to call the presiding officer of a criminal court a Judge—he is only a moderator at a town meeting, and a pretty hard meeting at that."

VINDEX.

TELEGRAPHY.

A New Copper-Wire Rival Between New York and Chicago.

"Gath."

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—"Turning now from railroads to telegraphs," I said, "what do you think of the latter form of property?"

"Well, the telegraphs are also staggering under a very heavy weight. The Western Union Company thought it was all over its troubles when it made its last consolidation; but it is menaced with new enterprises in competition with it, and the legal remedy it sought against its rival, the little Mutual Company, has rebounded upon itself. Meantime there is a new telegraph company being launched."

Mr. Horton then took out of his drawer a piece of copper wire, with a steel centre about as thick as an ordinary pen-holder, many times thicker than the wires we now see stretched through the air. "Here," said he, "is the wire that is to be used on the Postal Telegraph Company."

"What is that?" I asked.

"It is a new concern, which I am told has nearly all its poles up between New York and Chicago, and has manufactured the wire equipment of this steel that you see for the whole distance. Boston men are very prominent in it. They undertake to build the company on $10,000,000. The existing telegraph lines have got nothing new in them, while there have been repeated improvements made in the telegraphic system. This company uses what is called the Leggo automatic and the Gray system of telegraphing, by which they claim that over two wires they can do more work than over sixty iron wires using ordinary Morse instruments. This wire, it is said, cannot be disturbed by storms or any atmospheric changes. They are not going to build it through the towns, but around them, and strike for the big terminal points. The rate is to be the same from one end to the other of the line. This company owns a factory in Connecticut which makes this wire, the wire itself being patented as well as the machinery to make it. They deposit by an electro-plating system 20,000 pounds of copper a day on a steel wire core, equal to forty miles of this combined wire, with 500 pounds of copper to the mile."

"Does this company use the perforated cards, which I have seen in previous rapid systems?"

"No; but they dispense with the Morse operators, and can send an autographic dispatch, which will read like a letter from one, you know."

"When is this telegraph from Chicago to New York to be finished?"

"It was promised to be finished by the 1st of December. I understand that it is nearly ready to be opened."

The broker then called my attention to a telegraphic statement showing that the Western Union Company had an original capital of $360,000, and in 1863, only nineteen years ago, had above $3,000,000 capital. In 1864 its capital of $11,000,000 was doubled arbitrarily, and by 1868 there was $41,000,000 in it. In 1881 its capital was brought up to $80,000,000.

"The capital stock of this and the other companies," Mr. Horton said, "represents nearly $200,000,000 of stock property and water at present. Nevertheless, the Western Union Company sent 30,000,000 messages a year, earned $16,000,000, and had profits of $6,000,000 a year."

"Then you apprehend that there is to be more competition in telegraphy than in the railroad system?"

"Yes, I think so. It does not cost much money to build telegraphs between such points as Chicago and New York, compared to the cost of a railroad from even New York to Albany. The trouble with the railroads that have been recently built is that they all intended to be constructed for the price of their first-mortgage bonds, everything else being profit to the builders and promoters. Such tremendous profits naturally kept increasing the number of persons who wanted to build, and at last the public has absorbed all it can hold, and has neither faith nor money for any more."

PRIZES OF THE HAREM.

How English Girls Are Decoyed into the Seraglios of the East.

It is quite notorious, says the London *World*, that every harem in the East aims at getting a European tenant for it. Year after year girls are reported to be missing from London, or Paris, or Brussels without any one knowing what has become of them. In a few days they are forgotten; they may have drowned themselves, become reformed, or died their usual death. Sometimes the story is that the girl has been decoyed to Belgium; though why Belgium, which is blessed with a plethora of that particular species of frailty, should cart coals to its own Newcastle is not easy to explain. Meantime it is impossible to pass along the streets of London without seeing snaky-eyed Orientals peering into the faces of millinery girls; and he must be an unobservant traveler indeed who has sailed in a Peninsula and Oriental steamer for Alexandria or Port Said without meeting the same rapscallions escorting rosy-cheeked damsels Cairoward. The supply is perhaps a little less than it used to be when Ismail Pasha ran special trains for the convenience of his consignment from Europe. But that in Egypt, India, Turkey, and the Orient generally every harem of any consequence keeps in its gilded cage one or more frail or foolish Britons is a fact which it is needless trying to deny, though it is humiliating to confess.

These wretched girls are tempted by a life of ease and indolence. They are dazzled by a show of jewels, fine clothes, and the stories of the gorgeous East, and find too late that they have entered a squalid prison, amid women as heathen as any whom the world can show, and with whom it is impossible to exchange a word to while away the loneliness of a life which has lost its novelty. So long as they keep the favor of their lord they are objects of persecution and plots; when they lose it their lot is unhappy beyond conception. Such stray lambs are seldom sought after, though to their relatives they are as much lost as if they had plunged into the sea. The harem rarely surrenders its prisoners, and if it did they are too ashamed to return, poor and disillusioned. Again and again have rumors reached Delhi of Gen. Wheeler's daughter and other European ladies being kept in the harems to which they were dragged during the Indian mutiny. But soon the scent is lost. If there is any truth in the gossip it is certain that the objects of it are just beyond the chances of recovery, for whoever the harem-owner introduces to his guests he takes care to make an exception in favor of his Ferringhees. But if silly damsels err through ignorance and a love of laziness, what is to be said of women, reasonably well educated, who calmly—to gratify ambition, to spite somebody, or from some vague idea of "the romance of the thing"—sell themselves in cold blood to an Eastern potentate? The unhappy Mrs. Digby, after a varied marital experience, espoused the dirty Bedouin camel-driver, Mijuel of the Mizrab. What her opinions were she kept to herself; for, a pariah among her kindred, Lord Ellenborough's quondam bride felt sour to all the Christian race. It may be that this hatred is shared by, and constitutes their approach to happiness of, the weak-faced women who have chosen to be harem Britons.

FREEMAN SPEAKS AGAIN.

Further Results of His Observations in America—The Speech and Customs of Americans—The Cities and the Rural Life, and the Newspapers.

Paragraphs from His Article in Longman's Magazine.

Points of language almost imperceptibly glide into points of custom, and in points of custom, as well as in points of language, much that we are apt to look on as distinctively American is simply older English usage, which we have dropped.

We are struck in America with the constant absence of ceremony on public occasions, where we should have looked for some measure of form and state. Closely as the forms and processes of American law conform to our own, we are amazed at seeing everywhere, as far as I know, except in the Supreme Court of the United States, Judges sitting, not only without wigs but without gowns. There seems, indeed, to be a general dislike to the wearing of any kind of official dress. In matters of this kind I fancy that a good deal has been consciously dropped out of a notion of "republican simplicity." . . . And, indeed, even in the United States themselves some measure of official pomp cannot be got rid of on all occasions. I have seen the Governor of Massachusetts enter his capital undecorated, certainly, as far as his own person was concerned, but otherwise surrounded by a degree of pomp and circumstance which reminded me of the triumph of Marcus Furius Camillus.

And in private life the American strikes me as, on the whole, more ceremonious than the Englishman on this side of the ocean. . . . The British visitor in America is a little surprised at being called "Sir" in private life—at all events, at being called so a great deal oftener than he ever is on his own island. The word perhaps grates a little on his ears. But he only has to turn to his own Boswell to see that America has in this small matter simply kept on a usage which England has dropped. . . . In America it is distinctly harder than it is in England to get people with whom you are really intimate to drop the "Mr.," and use simply the surname. . . . But in my own experience it was a relief when I escaped with simple "Mr." I generally had to write under the horrible titles of "Professor" or "Doctor." . . . In one famous university town I was able to turn the tables on my friends, and to ask them why they should either call me "Professor" or wish to be called "Professor" themselves, when there was in their own city a "Professor Parker," showing off dancing dogs. In some parts a stranger in commonly addressed as "Colonel" or "Judge." I was never addressed as "Colonel" save once at Baltimore, and that in the dark, so it was hardly because of any specially military air about me. "Judge" I never was called, though, as I happen to have something to do with judging, while I have nothing to do with teaching, it would have been one degree less out of place than "Professor." . . . It seems as if no one in America could do without some kind of handle. We are used to "Governor A," but "Mayor B" sounds to us odd. But more than once when I had been introduced to "Governor A." and had put myself into a proper mood of respect toward the chief magistrate of the State, I found that all that was meant was that the gentleman to whom I was speaking had been Governor in times past. In language that is at all precise it is counted more correct to say in such cases "ex-Governor"—as if one should say "ex-High Sheriff B."—but the "ex" is certainly often dropped. And the title given to the husband often extends to the wife. I have seen "Mrs. Professor" on a lady's card, and the newspapers sometimes tell one how "Mrs. ex-Senator A." went somewhere with her daughter, "Mrs. Senator B." Again, it is not always easy to remember all among the large class of people who are called "honorable"; and I found that "esquire" as an address was chiefly applied to lawyers. Among these, by the way, the formula "attorney and counselor at law," preserving two names which in England have perished, is quite the right thing. I was little surprised at the vanquishing of "esquire." . . . Now, "Mrs. Professor" sounds very ugly to us; but in Germany "Frau Professorinn" is universal.

The rare use of the word "esquire" may have something to do with the total, or nearly total, disappearance of the thing. There certainly once were country gentlemen in the North as well as in the South. And, from a hill in New England which commanded a wide view, a local friend pointed out two houses, the owners of which, he said, still kept up something of the position of English squires, and were popularly called by that title. But such cases must certainly be exceptional. American life, as a rule, centres in the towns; indeed, many Americans seems unable to understand any life which does not centre in a town. In my own case, most people seemed to assume that I must live in London or in Oxford, or, as some, I know not wherefore, suggested, in Manchester. The idea that a man, at all events that a man who wrote books, could live in his own house, among his own fields, seemed altogether strange to them. . . . The English gentleman is Mr. A., of such a place in the country, who most likely has his house in London also. The American gentleman is Mr. B., of such a city, who most likely has his house in the country also. In this matter of town and country the vast extent of the United States combines with their political constitution to cause another difference between England and America. In England we have only one centre, that wonderful something—which is at once a political, a social, and a literary centre. London has lately been taught that, in a political sense, it is not England; but it none the less is, and it more and more thoroughly becomes, the one centre of England. . . . But no one American city can, as things now stand, take the place which London holds in England. For no American city is at once the greatest city in the land and at the same time the seat of the National Government. To make an American London New York and Washington must be rolled into one. But New York and Washington rolled into one would not really make an American London. The size of the country, its Federal Constitution, would either of them alone be enough to hinder any one city becoming the one real National centre, like a great European capital. No city can be a real National centre to people who live 3,000 miles off. . . . If America has a few squires she has plenty of yeomen, and those on a magnificent scale. If in one way the American cities count for more than the English cities, if from one point of view America seems to be all town and no country, from another point of view the country counts for far more than it does in England. At any rate, the real voice of its inhabitants counts for far more.

A small American town or village—in some States the name "village" is the legal description of what we should call a market-town, one that has not grown with the same speed as its greater neighbors—is apt to have a very Old World air indeed about it. I am not speaking of new and unfinished places in the more lately-settled States, some of which have a very desolate look. I mean towns dating from the earlier days of settlement, but which have failed to advance with their neighbors, which in some cases have positively gone back. I remember very well the general effect of Bristol, in Pennsylvania. If the younger Boston and the younger York have greatly outstripped their older namesakes, the younger Bristol has as distinctly lagged behind the old. It had once, I believe, a considerable trade, which is now swallowed up by Philadelphia. It stands on a good site above the Delaware, and it has altogether, as these older towns commonly have, a respectable, comfortable, and thoroughly Old-World look. Places of this kind have somewhat the same air as those open towns or large villages which lie on what, in the days of coaches, was the main road between London and Oxford. . . . Let me speak of another place smaller than Bristol, one, indeed, which we should not call a town at all, but a large village of detached houses. This is Farmington, in Connecticut. Here was a truly Old-World place, and I was taken to see the oldest house in it. And it was a house which we should call old even in England, a respectable wooden house of the seventeenth century. It was just what a New England house should be, except that its grand old open fire-place was blocked up by some modern device or other. But, if the house was thus satisfactory, a turn of disappointment was caused by the discovery of the inhabitants. Not that I have anything to say against them; I doubt not that they are respectable and excellent people in their own way. Only their way was not the way that I came to look for. I came to see New-England Puritans, and I found ould Ireland Papishes. . . . The only comfort is that New England has gone westward.

Of the newer parts of the country I saw but little, and of the rural parts of the older States not much beyond what I saw in a visit to a very retired part of Virginia. . . . A Virginia farm-house differs a good deal either from an English country-house or from a house in New York; but it is possible to live quite comfortably in it. The presence of an inferior race hinders much of the difficulty and discomfort which is found in the younger parts of the States. I heard of an English lady in Iowa who had to scrub her own floors; there is no such hard necessity in Virginia. Life, to the visitor at least, is not exciting; there seems to be little society, and a certain difficulty, which I never found in any other part of the world, of knowing what to do with one's time. It is a simple and uneventful way of living; but the main essentials of civilization are not lacking. I had there some opportunities of seeing the negroes in a state more nearly approaching to that in which they were in past times than can be seen in Northern cities. It struck me—but this is a kind of point on which every man does well to distrust his own necessarily partial observation—that the feelings of the two parts of the country toward the negro had in some sort changed places. Before the War one always understood that the Northern people, while professing zeal for the freedom of the negroes, shrank from them personally, but that the Southern people, while anxious to keep them in bondage, felt no such personal shrinking. The feeling both ways was perfectly natural. To me at least the negro is repulsive, but I can understand that he may be otherwise to those who have been used to him from their childhood. On the other hand, I can understand that, now that the negroes have been set free by the agency of the North against the will of the South, the one side may think it their duty to make the best that they can of their own work, while the other side may feel a very natural bitterness toward those whose freedom is a constant memorial of their defeat. I certainly heard people speak of the negro in a different tone in the two sections of the country. But, though one has heard of negro Senators and Representatives, the negro seems no nearer to social equality in New England than he is in Virginia or Missouri. In New England he is certainly more human; he may perhaps be accepted as a man, but he is hardly a brother. I need hardly say that I never met a negro at any American gentleman's table, nor did I hear of any American gentleman who, in the phrase of the old scoffing question, "liked his daughter to marry a nigger."

In this quiet Virginia life I said that the main elements of civilization were not lacking. But I must make one important exception. It is, however, an exception which has to be made in the case of more thickly inhabited parts of America, and even, in some sort, in the case of some of the greatest cities. I mean the utter absence of decent roads. In the part of Virginia in which I staid you literally see the roads, in the words of the famous rhyme, "before they were made." Neither Lee nor Grant seems to have thought it needful to follow the praiseworthy example of Marshal Wade. Walking, riding, driving are all done under difficulties over roads which have never been brought under the dominion of the art of Appius and MacAdam. The lack of good roads is a general feature wherever I have been. I do not say that I saw no good roads in America; but they are certainly exceptional. In many parts, as I before remarked, the railroad has come before the road. Even in the immediate neighborhood of large towns, sometimes even in the streets of large towns themselves, the road is often simply a mass of mud. . . . The very first thing that struck me on the day after landing was the neglected and dirty state of many of the New York streets, a state of which an English market town would certainly be ashamed. I ask why so great a city is not better looked after in so important a matter, and I am told that it is owing to the corrupt administration of the Irish. This may or may not be so; if it be so, it is surely another argument against Irish ascendency.

I was told that the Americans are a long-suffering people, and I partly believe it. The tendency to stand still sometimes strangely contrasts with the tendency to go ahead. Take, for instance, the post-office. Nowhere is it so easy to post a letter as in an American town; there are street-boxes at almost every step. But to register a letter or to go through any of the other branches of postal business often calls for a long journey. . . . Another strange lack in some of the greatest American cities is the want of any good system of hackney carriages at moderate fares. In this matter it is perfectly true that a dollar in America goes no further than a franc in Europe. It would certainly cost several dollars to go as far in New York as you can go in Rome for a single lira.

I must leap from buildings to newspapers. And in the matter of newspapers I wish to speak chiefly of interviewers. I had the honor of having a good many things said of me in American papers, some friendly, some unfriendly, some neutral. And I might also say that some of the things that were said were perfectly true, some utterly false, while some had that mixed character, where imaginary details gather round a certain kernel of fact, which I conceive to be the true notion of a myth. It felt odd at first to have one's looks and one's clothes described and criticised in print; but one gets used to it as to other things. And if some disapproved of my trousers and some of my "accent," it made up for it to find myself described elsewhere as "a man of might, used to move whole continents." . . . I fancy, too, that I sank a good deal in the opinions of some of my questioners when I had to tell them that I knew nothing about Mr. Oscar Wilde, whose name was then to be seen in large letters on the walls, as his photographs, in various attitudes, were to be seen in the windows at Washington and at several other places. It was too true that I had never heard of Mr. Wilde till I took up his poems in the house of a gentleman in Massachusetts.

The strength of the English stock in the United States is nowhere more clearly shown than in the fact that it not only assimilates all foreign elements in those lands which were colonies of England or colonies of such colonies, but that it makes itself dominant in lands which were never settled from England, but which were settled from other European lands.

The one main conviction which I have carried away from my American sojourn is, that, while some things in the United States are palpably of yesterday, yet, whenever a thing is not palpably of yesterday, the chances are that it is older than the thing which answers to it on our own side of the ocean.

NEW YORK BUDGET.

The Final Estimates for 1883 of City and County Expenses as Passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

New York Herald.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment last evening agreed upon the final city estimates for 1883, and the budget was passed and signed shortly after 5 p. m. It will take $1,180,704 to run the City Government next year than in 1882. The final city estimate is made up as follows:

Objects and purposes.	Appropriation for 1882.	Appropriation for 1883.
Common Council	$ 84,350	$ [illegible]
Mayoralty	30,000	[illegible]
Finance Department	200,500	[illegible]
State taxes	2,827,287	[illegible]
Interest on city debt	8,141,933	[illegible]
Redemption of city debt	324,641	[illegible]
Rent armories and drillrooms	69,000	[illegible]
Rents and leases in force	41,000	[illegible]
Judgments	200,000	[illegible]
Law Department	144,928	[illegible]
Department of Public Works	2,512,400	[illegible]
Department of Public Parks	862,000	[illegible]
Charities and Correction	1,312,500	[illegible]
Health Department	278,282	[illegible]
Police Department	3,393,830	[illegible]
Street Cleaning Department	1,000,000	[illegible]
Fire Department	1,364,850	[illegible]
Taxes and assessments	101,500	[illegible]
Board of Education	3,500,000	[illegible]
College of City of New York	150,000	[illegible]
Advertising, printing, and stationery	171,300	[illegible]
Salaries, city courts	334,100	[illegible]
Salaries, judiciary	872,311	[illegible]
Coroners' fees	50,977	[illegible]
Sheriff's fees	54,000	[illegible]
Election expenses	164,557	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	175,170	[illegible]
Charitable institutions	1,015,586	[illegible]
Total appropriation	$29,412,831	[illegible]
Deduct estimated amount of general fund	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	$27,412,831	[illegible]

Brooklyn Finances.

From the annual report of Tax-Collector Tanner it appears that the tax levy for the year was $6,105,450.74, of which there was collected $5,084,471.19, including rebate and cancellations, the remainder ($1,020,979.55) being handed over to the Registrar of Arrears. The total receipts for the year, including special improvement installments not in the tax levy, were $5,224,209.97. The assessed taxable valuation of property in the city, real and personal, was increased $[illegible],488,408. The debt of the city is about $[illegible],500,000.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stops the nauseous discharges of scrofulous catarrh and cures the complaint.